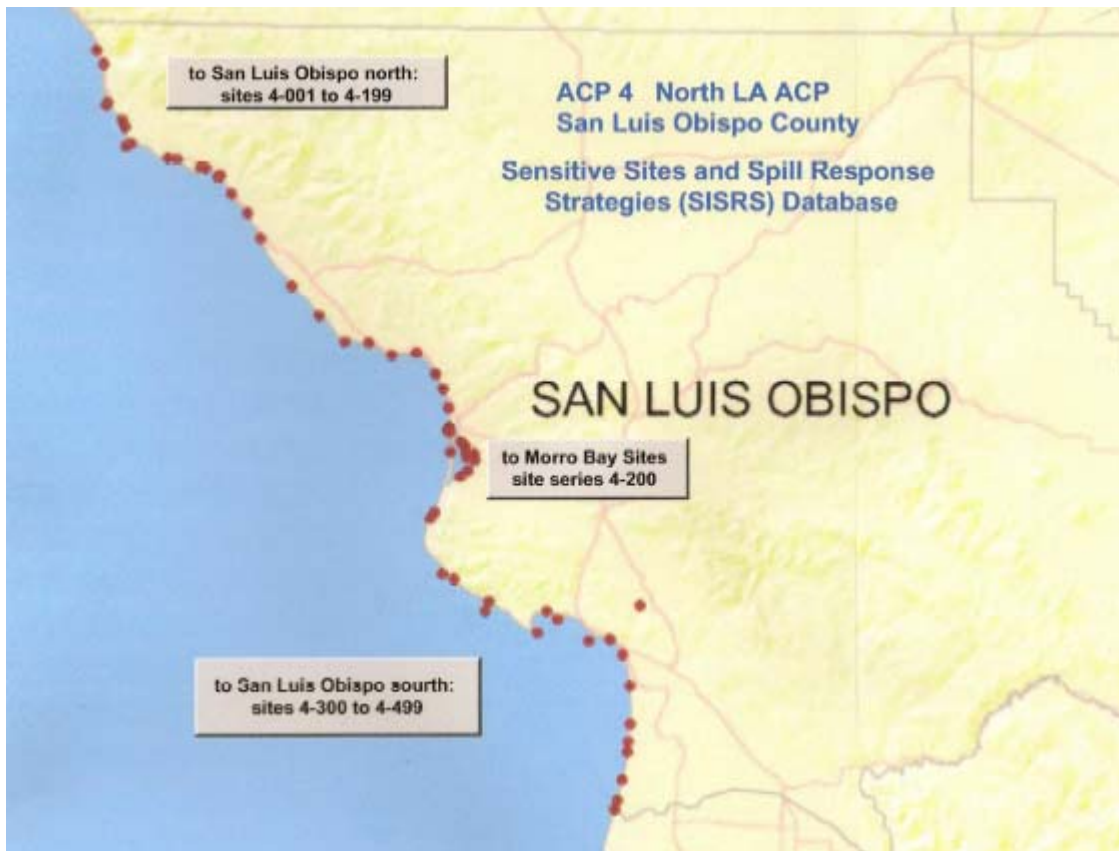


**Section 9811 – San Luis Obispo County (SLO)
ACP 4**



San Luis Obispo County with Ecologically Sensitive Sites Indicated

Section 9811 - San Luis Obispo County

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9811.1 Environmentally Sensitive Sites – San Luis Obispo County

The purpose of this section is to provide background, definitions, and philosophy behind the Site Summary and Strategy Sheets in ACP Section 9800. Both Federal and State laws require that sites having special ecological sensitivity be identified and provisions be made to protect or otherwise mitigate for the site impacts from spills. In California these locations are termed “Sensitive Sites”. A narrative and diagram of each site with specific ecological and operational information has been developed.

The development of specific protection strategies to meet the site specific needs was conducted using a standardized protocol to ensure consistency for California’s entire coast. The process of site visits, training exercises, and discussions allows trustees and response experts to exchange concerns and feasibility limitations in forming protection strategies. Using this approach, the local area committee incorporates input of State and Federal trustees, and stakeholders (industry, spill response co-ops and contractors, non-governmental environmental groups, and other agencies) to form consensus on the appropriate site protection strategies and response resources. The committee will revise strategies based on new knowledge and to adapt to changing conditions. This information is summarized in the Site Summary and Site Strategy pages in this section.

The environmental sensitivity differs by location or season depending on conditions or the presence of species. A ranking index was developed in order to identify the relative protection priority of sites. These ranks define the environmental sensitivity of the area and its resources at risk. Accordingly each site is ranked A, B, or C based on the following definitions:

Category A - Extremely Sensitive - first priority for protection:

Wetlands, estuaries and lagoons with emergent vegetation (marsh-riparian ESI 10) Sheltered tidal flat (ESI 9); and Habitats for rare, threatened or endangered species (State or Federal); Sites of significant concentrations of vulnerable and sensitive species (e.g. pinniped pupping)

Category B - Very Sensitive - second priority for protection

Major pinniped haulout areas during non-pupping seasons; Moderate concentrations of vulnerable and sensitive species; other low energy habitats (ESI types 8A, 8B, 7 and 6B)

Category C - Sensitive - third priority for protection

Higher energy habitats (ESI 6A through 1) for example: Habitats important to large numbers of species of sport, commercial value, and scientific interest or species experiencing significant population declines though not yet threatened.

In addition to the environmental narratives shown on the Site Summary page, a Site Strategy narrative provides information on protection strategies, recommended resources, and site logistical and access information. These Site Strategies are intended as guidelines to assist responders during the initial hours of a spill response. The intent of the site strategies is to provide initial recommendations to protect the site until actual conditions and needs at sensitive sites can be determined to provide appropriately modified strategies. In other words, strategies presented here are flexible and may require modification in real response situations.

The strategies provided here are the best available response options for foreseeable typical wind and current conditions at the respective sites. Those conditions may not prevail at the time of the spill. Responders and planners may need to adjust strategies to meet the needs presented by prevailing conditions; following the initial emergency response many sites may have alternative strategies to accommodate differences in conditions.

This section provides detailed information on Environmentally Sensitive Sites in San Luis Obispo County. Each site is described on multiple pages: Site Summary, Site Strategy, and Diagram. The Site Summary page provides a brief description of the site including location, access, specific concerns, agency contacts, etc. The Site Strategy page provides specific information on response strategies to be implemented to protect the site from marine oil spills. The diagram page shows the protection strategies, topography and roads.

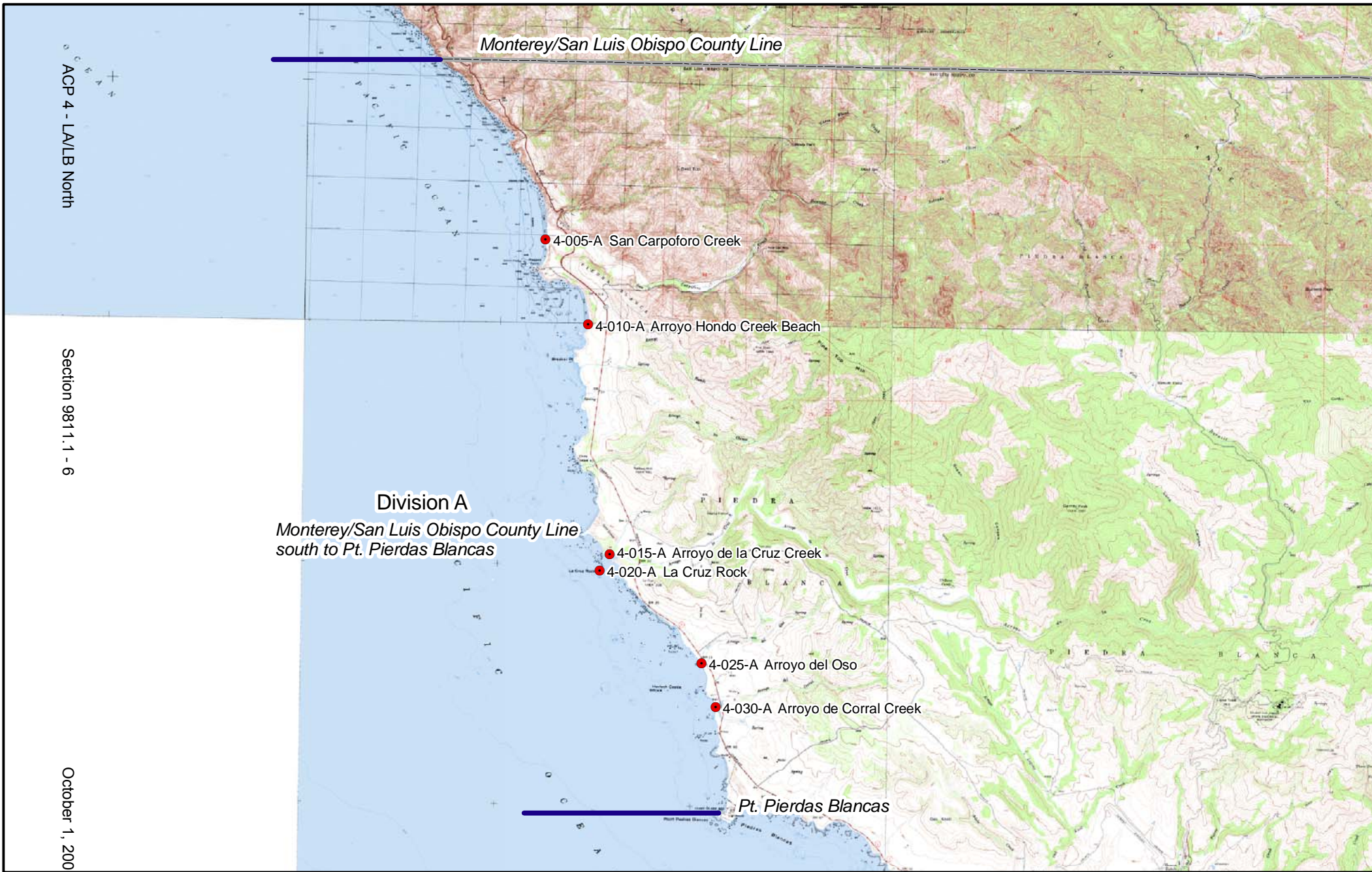
Most sites have more than one protection strategy. These additional strategies may be used as back-ups to the primary protection strategy or as alternatives to accommodate prevailing conditions. It should be understood that the described strategies are intended as initial protection strategies for the first 24 hours of a spill. Additional or modified protection measures should also be considered.

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San Luis Obispo County

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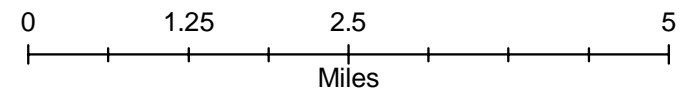
San Luis Obispo (SL) County Environmentally Sensitive Sites



Legend

- Division Lines
- Sensitive Site

Source: M. Boggs



County: **San Luis Obispo**
 USGS Quad: **Burro Mountain**

Thomas Guide Location
 324 E-3
 NOAA Chart:

Latitude N
 35.76518
 Longitude W
 121.31999

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division A Map. San Carpoforo Creek Inlet has a well developed freshwater marsh, fronted by sandy beach. Creek mouth closes intermittently. Creek is fronted to the north and south by fine to medium grained sandy beach. Moderate amount of drift wood and algae debris. Property is part of Los Padres National Forest and managed by USFS, site is also owned and managed by State Parks, and is also within the Monterey Bay Natl. Marine Sanctuary.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Species of concern are present year round. Western Snowy Plovers nest March-September and overwinter the rest of the year.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

Western Snowy Plovers nest on this beach. Snowy plovers may have active nests, or chicks may be actively moving about the area. Care should be given to minimize disturbance and avoid injury to either nests, or chicks. Snowy plovers (federal Threatened listing) are small, white and tan colored shore birds. Snowy plovers tend to nest in the rack line of the high-high tide. Nests are usually constructed on loose sand, and are easily stepped on due to their very cryptic nature. Chicks are known to run between nests and the waterline thereby potentially becoming oiled by floating, or stranded product. Chicks and eggs are vulnerable to oil transfer from adults. Snowy plover adults forage while wadding along the shoreline. Beach Bird-Nesting sites are shallow depressions scratched out from the sand surface on sandy beaches above the highest tide line. The nest sites are typically very well disguised and difficult to see, even for trained eyes. Nest sites may contain either eggs, or chicks which are potentially vulnerable to trampling by vehicles or foot traffic. Snowy plover adults and chicks are known to move between the nest sites and the active water line. Over-wintering Snowy plover adults may be foraging throughout the response area.

Shore birds and sea birds including Brown Pelicans, willets, brewers, and red beaks are present year round.

Steelhead Trout (threatened) and Southwestern pond turtles (candidate species) are found in the creek year round.

Sea Otters can be observed offshore year round. Kelp beds offshore.

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES

Contact SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission

KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
E/T	Dispatch	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(831) 649-2810
T	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
E/T	Vince Cicero Resource Ecologist	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(805) 927-2185
E/T	Kevin Cooper Biologist	U.S. Forest Service	(805) 925-9538
T	Joe Cordero Biologist, pinnipeds	National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4017
E/T	Nick Franco Superintendent	Parks and Recreation, California Depart. Of	(805) 927-2026
C	Carol Gaublatz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
C	Michael Glassow Historic Info Center	SHPO/UCSB	(805) 893-2474
T	Mike Harris Sea otter expert	DFG OSPR	(805) 772-1135
O	Brian Hatfield Marine mammal expert	Bio Res Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
T	Mike Hill Inland Fisheries Bio	DFG	(805) 489-7355
E/T	Scott Kathey Regulatory Coordinator	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(831) 647-4251
T	Mathew McGoogan Steelhead trout expert	National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4026
E/T	Michele Roest Biologist	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(805) 927-2145
O	Norm Scott Amphibian/reptile expert	Bio. Res. Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
C	SHPO Historic Preservation Off	Office of Historic Preservation	(916) 653-6624
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-005 -A Site Strategy - San Carpoforo Creek Inlet

County and Thomas Guide Location

324 E-3 San Luis Obispo

NOAA CHART

4-005 -A

Latitude N

Longitude W

35.7651

121.31999

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

PRIMARY PLOVER PROTECTION STRATEGY: During nesting season March - September, to aid in avoiding damage to nests, consider delineation of nesting areas and designate responder "pathways" with flagging or tape. Nests and critical habitat protection areas will require oversight by natural resource specialist prior to response effort execution. All responders should be briefed on procedures for avoiding birds and nest sites. Oil spill response and cleanup activity should be limited to locations below high tide line unless otherwise authorized by trustee agency specialist, or designee (biological monitor). The area to be protected will be monitored by an assigned biological monitor. Oil removal will be conducted by hand crews unless other methods are recommended by the biological monitor. Pre-clean the beach and stockpile kelp and surfgrass rack in designated areas for re-distribution after response efforts are completed. A staging area will be determined as most suitable for response and natural resource protection.

SECONDARY PLOVER PROTECTION STRATEGY: At the discretion of the biological monitor, in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Snowy plover or Least tern eggs may be removed from nest's by authorized and qualified personnel to an approved facility to avoid injury. This determination will be made on-site utilizing oil trajectory and oil impact timing information.

OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Fish Disturbance - Avoid disturbing bottom lagoon sediments to protect tidewater gobies especially April-May goby nesting season.

Wetland Habitat – Mud flats and marshlands contain fragile habitat subject to damage from human activities such as walking and vehicle use. Oil can be trampled into sediments by responders where it will not be recoverable. Avoid walking in mudflats and marshy areas of wetlands and waterways whenever possible. Use skiffs to access response sites if conditions permit. When crews must walk in soft bottom wetland areas to access cleanup sites, restrict the number and size of pathways. Mark authorized pathways with flagging or tape. Place temporary ramps (e.g. plywood sheets) in sensitive marshy areas where heavy use is expected.

Sensitive Biota - Nearshore waters, within a mile of the shoreline include sensitive rafting areas for birds, sea otters, and other marine mammals.

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

Poison oak along path to beach.

Site is with in the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, the Sea Otter Game Refuge, USFS, and State Parks property.

SITE STRATEGIES

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives, prior to engaging in activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Return unoiled natural beach debris to its pre-spill distribution when spill cleanup is complete. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Oil Recovery - Use skimmers, vacuum trucks, and/or sorbents as appropriate to remove oil depending on oil type and debris. Where elevation of banks is greater than 15 to 20 feet, a booster pump may be required to assist vacuum trucks in collecting oil.

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives, prior to engaging in activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Return unoiled natural beach debris to its pre-spill distribution when spill cleanup is complete. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Oil Recovery - Use skimmers, vacuum trucks, and/or sorbents as appropriate to remove oil depending on oil type and debris. Where elevation of banks is greater than 15 to 20 feet, a booster pump may be required to assist vacuum trucks in collecting oil.

Strategy 4-005.1 Objective: Exclude oil from getting into creek/estuary with berming or sandbags

When creek mouth is open, under low flow conditions block entrance with sediment berm or sandbag berm (fine to medium grained sand), and install flow through pipes as necessary to prevent flooding. To create protective berm, take sand from active unvegetated beach face to prevent damage to dune habitat. When erosion from waves or overflows could erode berm, armor berm and banks by covering with plastic sheeting anchored by sand bags. When overflow could occur due to accumulation of water behind the containment berm install underflow piping and/or a spillway in the berm. When overwash could bring oil into inlet over berm back exclusion/containment berm with containment and/or sorbent booms and/or snare. Regular monitoring and maintenance will be necessary (2 staff twice daily). Check for berm effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom position and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

Strategy 4-005.2 Objective: Exclude oil from getting into creek/estuary with containment boom.

When creek mouth is open block entrance with a short skirted containment boom (swamp boom) at appropriate angle for swift currents and changing tidal influences. When suitable berm materials are unavailable and/or when tidal flows, waterflows, or water depths are too great for berming, install exclusion booms near mouth of Inlet/lagoon using short skirted boom. Install boom in a configuration/angle which blocks channel and diverts oil to a collection point. If needed, line river/stream bank, rip-rap, side channels, and sandy beaches within lagoon, seaward of the exclusion/containment booms to restrict oil to open water area of main channel to protect vegetated banks and sensitive areas within the inlet/estuary. Use swamp boom backed by sorbent booms, if waters are shallower, and use harbor boom backed by sorbent booms, when water depths are greater. Check/maintain boom for effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom positioning and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

Strategy 4-005.3 Objective: Exclude oil from getting into creek/estuary with fencing.

When creek mouth is closed install excelsior fencing along top of natural berm to capture oil when there is a potential for high tidal washover.

When creek mouth is open use a filter barrier for exclusion/containment – Use this method when the cross-section of the watercourse does not exceed 20 feet in width, water flow volume is low, the channel bottom is capable of receiving and holding metal stakes, the spill consists of heavy petroleum, and berming or booming methods are not feasible due to lack of materials or accessibility. Construct a filter barrier across the channel using two parallel rows of metal stakes, upon which construction fencing is fastened. Place permeable sorbent materials such as snare or excelsior, between the two lines of fencing to capture oil. Re-adjust sorbent materials as necessary minimize entrainment and/or leakage and to accommodate flow, tidal, oceanic, and meteorological changes. Replace sorbent materials as necessary to maintain sorbent quality.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no type and gear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No Type	Special Equipment or comment No and kinds	staff deploy	Staff tend
4-005.1								1 SSS	Backhoe or sandbags, piping, plastic sheeting	4-6	
4-005.2		300			2			1 SSS		4-6	
4-005.3			300 FF					1 SSS	Excelsior fencing, metal stakes	4-6	

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

From the north: Take Hwy 101 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N (or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N). Follow Hwy 1 N for approx.. 25 miles. Immediately north of bridge is locked gate (private property) and an unpaved road to beach (the post mile marker at Creek Bridge is 71.34). From the south: Take Hwy 101 N to the Hwy 1 Morro Bay exit in San Luis Obispo. Continue as above.

LAND ACCESS: North of bridge is locked gate (USFS property), dirt foot path

WATER LOGISTICS:

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking Morro Bay boat ramp approx. 40 miles south
and Services Available:

FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

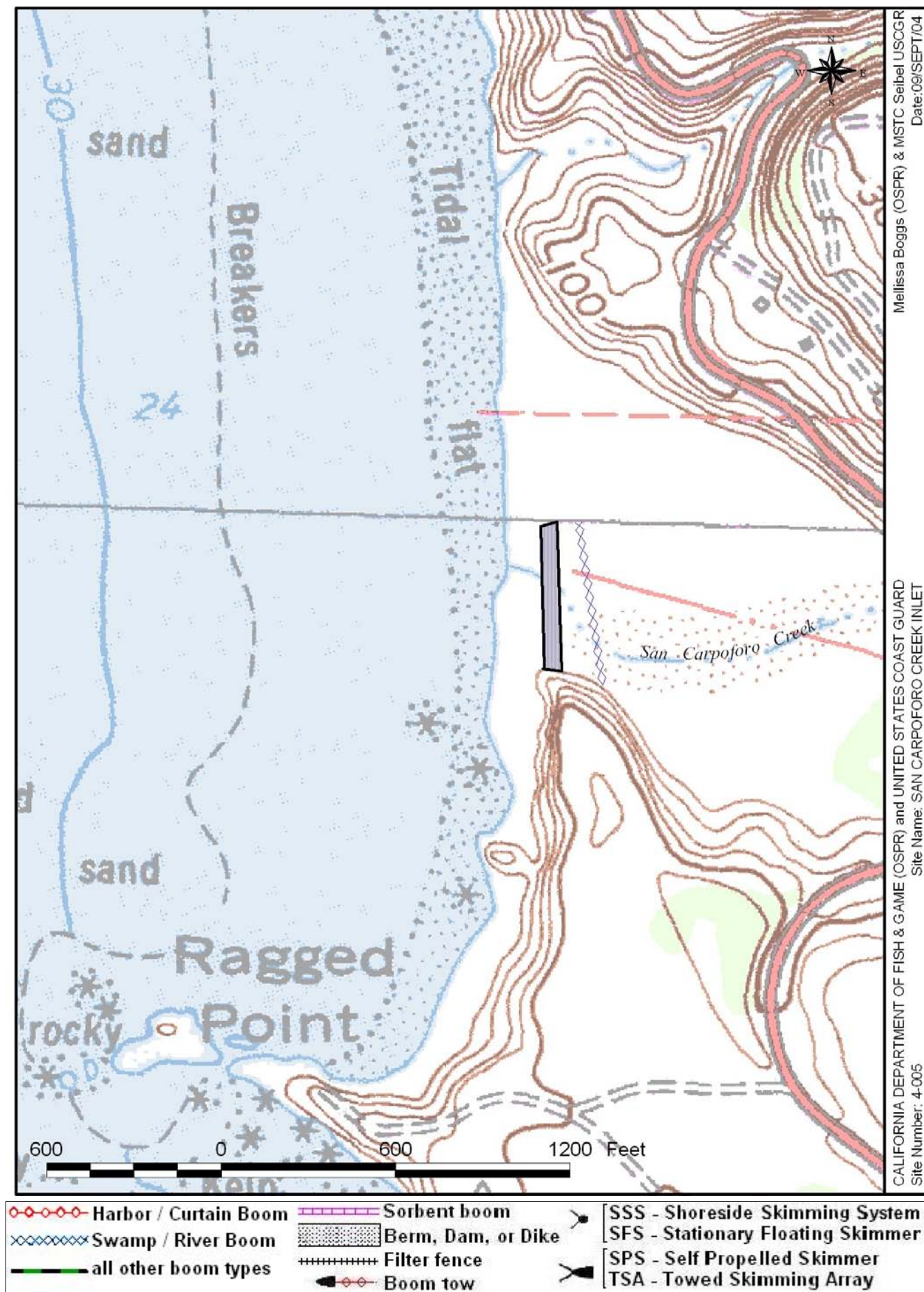
Staging area: Small parking area next to house across from beach entrance gate.

Command Post: USGS Pierdas Blancas Light House. State Parks office at Hearst Castle, hotels in San Simeon

Airports: San Luis Obispo County Airport, approx. 1 hour 15 min south. Paso Robles Airport approx. 1 hour inland. There is private landing strip for small planes north of Hearst castle Visitor's center, approx. 20 min. south.

COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS: None

ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:



4-010 -A Site Summary- Arroyo Hondo Creek Beach**4-010 -A**

County: **San Luis Obispo**
USGS Quad: **Piedras Blancas**

Thomas Guide Location
324 E-4
NOAA Chart:

Latitude N
35.7498
Longitude W
121.3146

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division A map. Sandy beach fronting Arroyo Hondo Creek, north of Breaker Point and south of Ragged Point. Hearst Corporation property, and within Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Snowy Plovers nest March - September. Consult Department of Fish and Game and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service before staging motorized equipment and heavy traffic.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

Western Snowy Plovers nest on this beach. Snowy plovers may have active nests, or chicks may be actively moving about the area. Care should be given to minimize disturbance and avoid injury to either nests, or chicks. Snowy plovers (federal Threatened listing) are small, white and tan colored shore birds. Snowy plovers tend to nest in the rack line of the high-high tide. Nests are usually constructed on loose sand, and are easily stepped on due to their very cryptic nature. Chicks are known to run between nests and the waterline thereby potentially becoming oiled by floating, or stranded product. Chicks and eggs are vulnerable to oil transfer from adults. Snowy plover adults forage while wadding along the shoreline. Beach Bird-Nesting sites are shallow depressions scratched out from the sand surface on sandy beaches above the highest tide line. The nest sites are typically very well disguised and difficult to see, even for trained eyes. Nest sites may contain either eggs, or chicks which are potentially vulnerable to trampling by vehicles or foot traffic. Snowy plover adults and chicks are known to move between the nest sites and the active water line. Over-wintering Snowy plover adults may be foraging throughout the response area.

Shore birds and sea birds including Brown Pelicans, willets, brewers, and red beaks are present year round. Southern Sea Otters can be observed offshore.

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES

Contact SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission

KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
T	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
E	Harlan Brown Ranch Manager	Hearst Corporation	(805) 927-4610
E	Marty Cepkauskas	Hearst Corp. Headquarters	(415) 778-8196
T	Joe Cordero Biologist, pinnipeds	National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4017
C	Carol Gaublatz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
C	Michael Glassow Historic Info Center	SHPO/UCSB	(805) 893-2474
B	Mike Harris Sea otter expert	DFG OSPR	(805) 772-1135
O	Brian Hatfield Marine mammal expert	Bio Res Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
T	Scott Kathey Regulatory Coordinator	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(831) 647-4251
T	Michele Roest Biologist	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(805) 927-2145
C	SHPO Historic Preservation Off	Office of Historic Preservation	(916) 653-6624
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-010 -A Site Strategy - Arroyo Hondo Creek Beach

County and Thomas Guide Location

324 E-4 San Luis Obispo

NOAA CHART

4-010 -A

Latitude N

Longitude W

35.7498 121.3146

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

PRIMARY PLOVER PROTECTION STRATEGY: During nesting season, March - September consider delineation of nesting areas and designate responder "pathways" with glagging or tape. Nests and critical habitat protection areas will require oversight by natural resource specialist prior to response effort execution. All responders should be briefed on procedures for avoiding birds and nest sites to aid in minimizing damage to nest sites and associated wildlife. Oil spill response and cleanup activity will be limited to locations below high tide line unless otherwise authorized by trustee agency specialist, or designee (biological monitor). The area to be protected will be monitored by an assigned biological monitor. Oil removal will be conducted by hand crews unless other methods are recommended by the biological monitor. Pre-clean the beach and stockpile kelp and surfgrass rack in designated areas for re-distribution after response efforts are completed. A staging area will be determined as most suitable for response and natural resource protection.

SECONDARY PLOVER PROTECTION STRATEGY: At the discretion of the biological monitor, in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Snowy plover or Least tern eggs may be removed from nest's by authorized and qualified personnel to an approved facility to avoid injury. This determination will be made on-site utilizing oil trajectory and oil impact timing information.

OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS: Sensitive Biota - Nearshore waters, within a mile of the shoreline include sensitive rafting areas for birds, sea otters, and other marine mammals.

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

This beach has been designated by the USFWS as critical habitat for the western snowy plover. Site is within Monterey Bay National Marine sanctuary.

SITE STRATEGIES

Consider bird/mammal hazing after consulting with Fish and Game and USFWS.

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives, prior to engaging in activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Return unoiled natural beach debris to its pre-spill distribution when spill cleanup is complete. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Oil Recovery - Use skimmers, vacuum trucks, and/or sorbents as appropriate to remove oil depending on oil type and debris. Where elevation of banks is greater than 15 to 20 feet, a booster pump may be required to assist vacuum trucks in collecting oil.

Consider bird/mammal hazing after consulting with Fish and Game and USFWS.

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives, prior to engaging in activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Return unoiled natural beach debris to its pre-spill distribution when spill cleanup is complete. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Oil Recovery - Use skimmers, vacuum trucks, and/or sorbents as appropriate to remove oil depending on oil type and debris. Where elevation of banks is greater than 15 to 20 feet, a booster pump may be required to assist vacuum trucks in collecting oil.

Strategy 4-010.1 Objective: Exclude or deflect oil from this beach.

-No on-site protection is feasible. Approaching oil should be engaged by open water containment and recovery (e.g., skimming) or early consideration should be given to advanced response technology such as dispersants.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no type and gear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No Type	Special Equipment or comment No and kinds	staff deploy	Staff tend
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4-010.1

Offshore containment & recovery

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

From the north: Take Hwy 101 S (or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N) Follow Hwy 1 N for approx. 30 miles to Arroyo Hondo Creek. Turn out 4/10 mile south of San Carpoforo Creek Bridge. Park at turnout and follow creek (trail) to beach.
From the south: Take Hwy 101 N to Hwy 1 N, Morro Bay exit in San Luis Obispo, continue as above.

LAND ACCESS: Foot access to beach (fairly dangerous)

WATER LOGISTICS:

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking Morro Bay boat ramp (approx. 40 miles south).

and Services Available:

FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

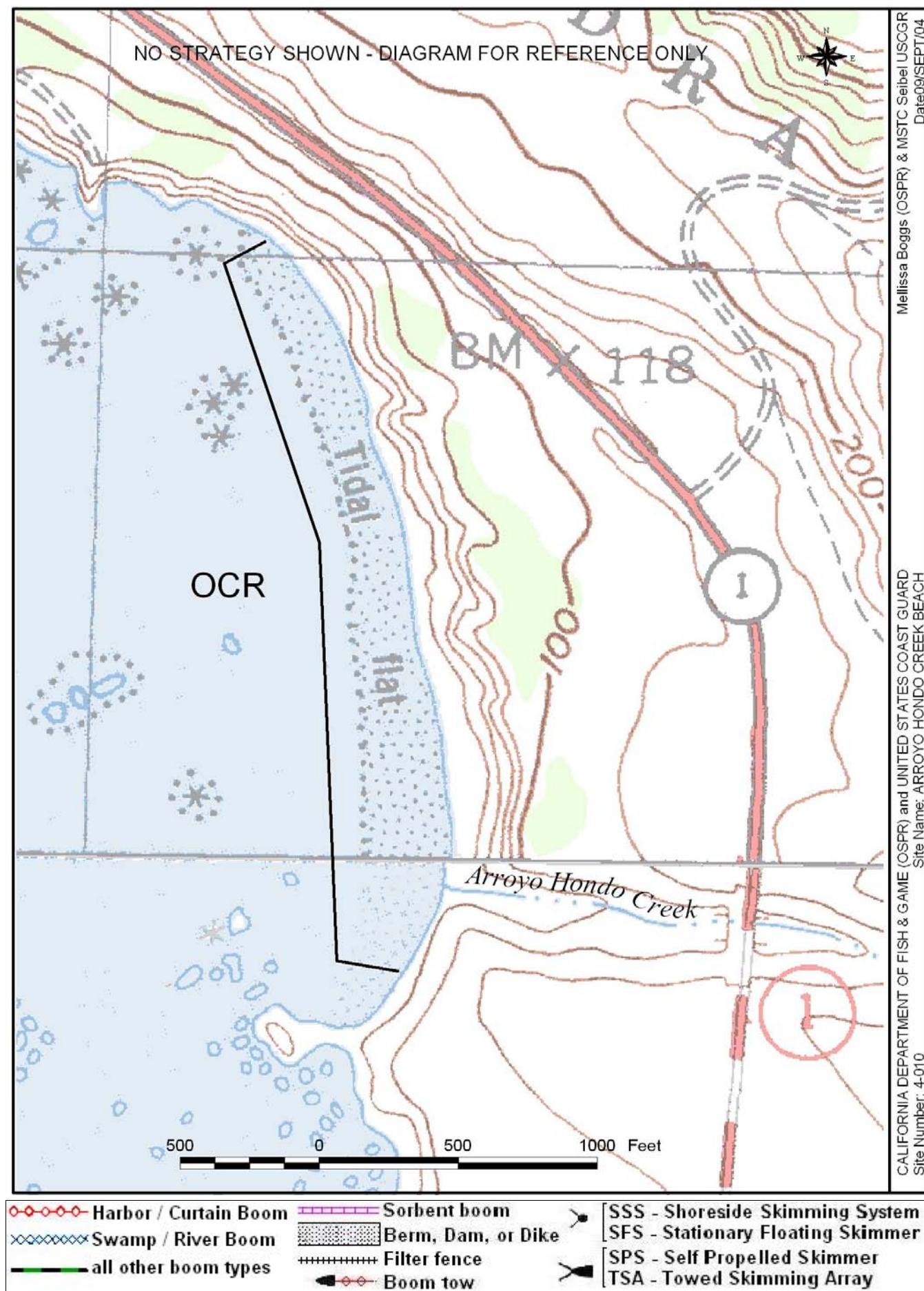
Staging area: Vista turnouts along Hwy 1.

Command Post: USGS Pierdas Blancas Lighthouse. State Parks office at Hearst Castle, hotels in San Simeon.

Airports: San Luis Obispo County Airport, approx. 1 hour 15 min south. Paso Robles Airport approx. 1 hour inland. There is private landing strip for small planes north of Hearst castle Visitor's center, approx. 20 min. south.

COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:

ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:



4-015 -A Site Summary- Arroyo De La Cruz Inlet**4-015 -A**

County: **San Luis Obispo**
USGS Quad: **Piedras Blancas**

Thomas Guide Location
324 E-4
NOAA Chart:

Latitude N
35.70897
Longitude W
121.30393

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division A map. Arroyo De La Cruz inlet has a well developed freshwater marsh fronted by medium to coarse grained sandy beach. Within State Park property, and within Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary and Sea Otter Game Refuge. Sandy beach just south of creek is a Snowy Plover nesting beach.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Species of concern are present year round.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

Steelhead trout (threatened), and Southwestern Pond Turtles (candidate species) are found in the creek.

Shore and sea birds are found in the marsh, including gulls, Grebes, dabbling ducks, sandpipers, yellowlegs, cormorants and Brown Pelicans.

Harbor seals and southern sea otter can be observed offshore.

Kelp beds

Compact Cobweb Thistle, Arroyo De La Cruz Mariposa Lily, and Dwarf Goldenstar (all candidate species) can be found on the coastal bluffs.

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES

Contact SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission.

KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
E/T	Dispatch	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(831) 649-2810
T	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
E/T	Vince Cicero Resource Ecologist	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(805) 927-2185
T	Joe Cordero Biologist, pinnipeds	National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4017
E/T	Nick Franco Superintendent	Parks and Recreation, California Depart. Of	(805) 927-2026
C	Carol Gaublatz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
C	Michael Glassow Historic Info Center	SHPO/UCSB	(805) 893-2474
T	Mike Harris Sea otter expert	DFG OSPR	(805) 772-1135
O	Brian Hatfield Marine mammal expert	Bio Res Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
T	Mike Hill Inland Fisheries Bio	DFG	(805) 489-7355
T	Scott Kathey Regulatory Coordinator	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(831) 647-4251
T	Mathew McGoogan Steelhead trout expert	National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4026
T	Michele Roest Biologist	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(805) 927-2145
O	Norm Scott Amphibian/reptile expert	Bio. Res. Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
C	SHPO Historic Preservation Off	Office of Historic Preservation	(916) 653-6624
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-015 -A Site Strategy - Arroyo De La Cruz Inlet

County and Thomas Guide Location

324 E-4 San Luis Obispo

NOAA CHART

4-015 -A

Latitude N

Longitude W

35.7089 121.30393

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

Wetland Habitat – Mud flats and marshlands contain fragile habitat subject to damage from human activities such as walking and vehicle use. Oil can be trampled into sediments by responders where it will not be recoverable. Avoid walking in mudflats and marshy areas of wetlands and waterways whenever possible. Use skiffs to access response sites if conditions permit. When crews must walk in soft bottom wetland areas to access cleanup sites, restrict the number and size of pathways. Mark authorized pathways with flagging or tape. Place temporary ramps (e.g. plywood sheets) in sensitive marshy areas where heavy use is expected.

PRIMARY PLOVER PROTECTION STRATEGY: During Snowy Plover nesting season March-September, to aid in avoiding damage to nests, consider delineation of nesting areas and designate responder "pathways" with flagging or tape. Nests and critical habitat protection areas will require oversight by natural resource specialist prior to response effort execution. All responders should be briefed on procedures for avoiding birds and nest sites. Oil spill response and cleanup activity should be limited to locations below high tide line unless otherwise authorized by trustee agency specialist, or designee (biological monitor). The area to be protected will be monitored by an assigned biological monitor. Oil removal will be conducted by hand crews unless other methods are recommended by the biological monitor. Pre-clean the beach and stockpile kelp and surfgrass rack in designated areas for re-distribution after response efforts are completed. A staging area will be determined as most suitable for response and natural resource protection.

SECONDARY PLOVER PROTECTION STRATEGY: At the discretion of the biological monitor, in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Snowy plover or Least tern eggs may be removed from nest's by authorized and qualified personnel to an approved facility to avoid injury. This determination will be made on-site utilizing oil trajectory and oil impact timing information.

Sensitive Biota - Nearshore waters, within a mile of the shoreline include sensitive rafting areas for birds, sea otters, and other marine mammals.

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

Poison oak along path to beach.

State Park property, site is within Monterey Bay Marine Sanctuary and Sea Otter Game refuge.

SITE STRATEGIES

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives, prior to engaging in activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Return unoiled natural beach debris to its pre-spill distribution when spill cleanup is complete. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Oil Recovery - Use skimmers, vacuum trucks, and/or sorbents as appropriate to remove oil depending on oil type and debris. Where elevation of banks is greater than 15 to 20 feet, a booster pump may be required to assist vacuum trucks in collecting oil.

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives, prior to engaging in activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Return unoiled natural beach debris to its pre-spill distribution when spill cleanup is complete. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Oil Recovery - Use skimmers, vacuum trucks, and/or sorbents as appropriate to remove oil depending on oil type and debris. Where elevation of banks is greater than 15 to 20 feet, a booster pump may be required to assist vacuum trucks in collecting oil.

Strategy 4-015.1 Objective: Exclude oil from getting into creek/estuary with berming or sandbags

-When creek mouth is open, under low flow conditions block entrance with sediment berm or sandbag berm (fine to medium grained sand), and install flow through pipes as necessary to prevent flooding. To create protective berm take sand from active unvegetated beach face to prevent damage to dune habitat. When erosion from waves or overflows could erode berm, armor berm and banks by covering with plastic sheeting anchored by

sand bags. When overflow could occur due to accumulation of water behind the containment berm install underflow piping and/or a spillway in the berm. When overwash could bring oil into inlet over berm back exclusion/containment berm with containment and/or sorbent booms and/or snare. Regular monitoring and maintenance will be necessary (2 staff twice daily). Check for berm effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom position and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

Strategy 4-015.2 Objective: Exclude oil from getting into creek/estuary with containment boom.

When creek mouth is open block entrance with a short skirted containment boom (swamp boom) at appropriate angle for swift currents and changing tidal influences. When suitable berm materials are unavailable and/or when tidal flows, waterflows, or water depths are too great for berming, install exclusion booms near mouth of Inlet/lagoon using short skirted boom. Install boom in a configuration/angle which blocks channel and diverts oil to a collection point. If needed, line river/stream bank, rip-rap, side channels, and sandy beaches within lagoon, seaward of the exclusion/containment booms to restrict oil to open water area of main channel to protect vegetated banks and sensitive areas within the inlet/estuary. Use swamp boom backed by sorbent booms, if waters are shallower, and use harbor boom backed by sorbent booms, when water depths are greater. Check/maintain boom for effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom positioning and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

Strategy 4-015.3 Objective: Exclude oil from getting into creek/estuary with fencing.

When creek mouth is closed install excelsior fencing along top of natural berm to capture oil when there is a potential for high tidal washover.

When creek mouth is open, use a filter barrier for exclusion/containment – Use this method when the cross-section of the watercourse does not exceed 20 feet in width, water flow volume is low, the channel bottom is capable of receiving and holding metal stakes, the spill consists of heavy petroleum, and berming or booming methods are not feasible due to lack of materials or accessibility. Construct a filter barrier across the channel using two parallel rows of metal stakes, upon which construction fencing is fastened. Place permeable sorbent materials such as snare or excelsior, between the two lines of fencing to capture oil. Re-adjust sorbent materials as necessary minimize entrainment and/or leakage and to accommodate flow, tidal, oceanic, and meteorological changes. Replace sorbent materials as necessary to maintain sorbent quality.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no	Boat type and gear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No	Type	Special Equipment or comment	staff deploy	Staff tend
4-015.1								1	SSS		Backhoe or sand bags, piping, plastic sheeting	4-6	
4-015.2		100			2			1	SSS			2-4	
4-015.3			100 FF					1	SSS		Excelsior fencing; metal stakes	2-4	

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

From the south, take Hwy 101 N to Hwy 1, Morro Bay exit in San Luis Obispo. Take Hwy 1 N approx. 4 miles north of Piedras Blancas Lighthouse. Coming from the north take Hwy 101 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N (or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N). Continue as above.

LAND ACCESS: Foot path, and ATV access from vista turnout .2 mi. S. of creek.

WATER LOGISTICS:

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking Morro Bay boat launch facility approx. 40 miles south.
and Services Available:

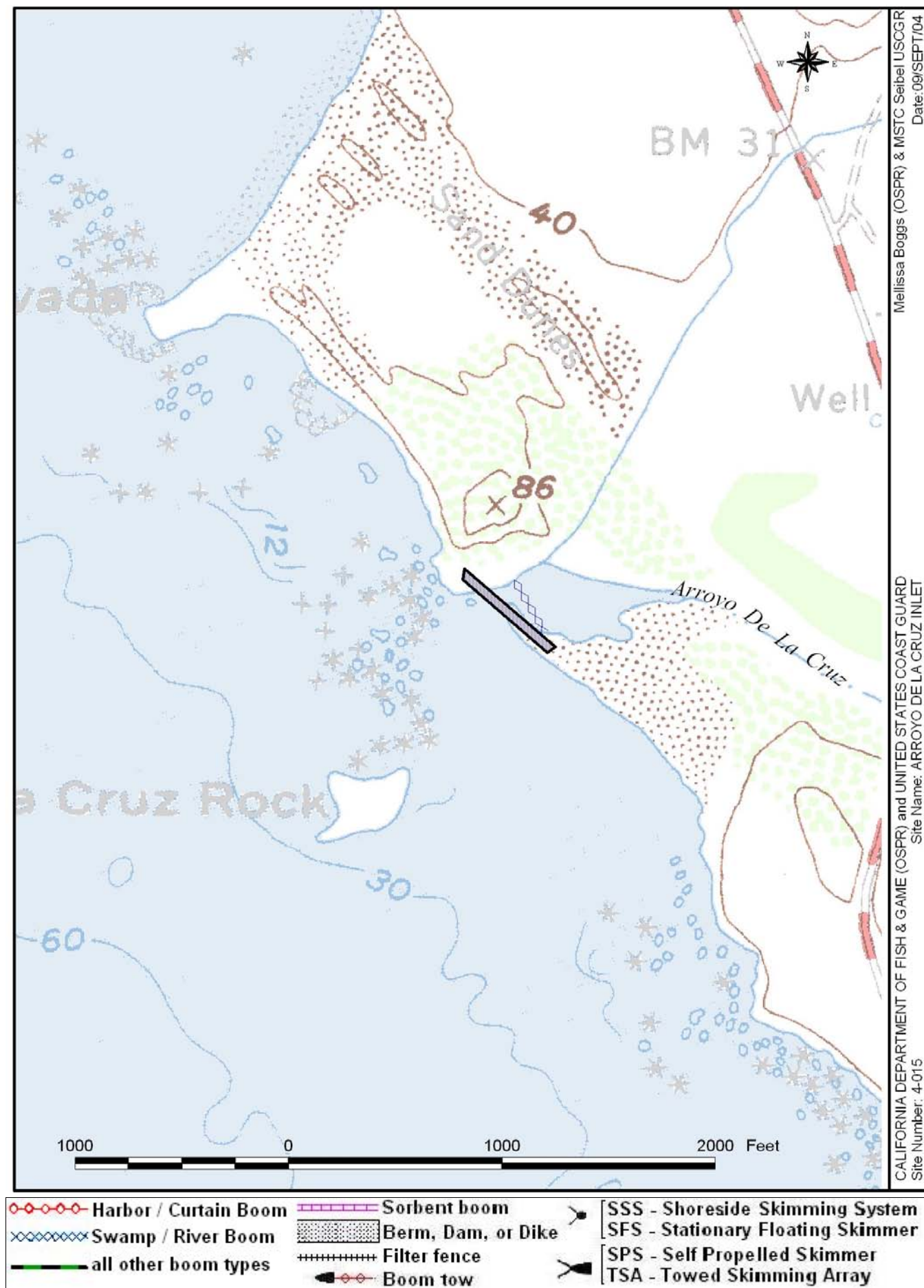
FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

Staging and Command Post: US Geologic Survey research facility is located at the Piedras Blancas Lighthouse, approx. 4 miles south on Hwy 1. Staging, parking, water and phones available. Hotels in San Simeon; State Parks office at Hearst Castle.

Airports: San Luis Obispo County Airport, approx. 1 hour south. Paso Robles Airport approx. 45 min inland. There is a private landing strip for small planes north of Hearst Castle Visitor's Center, approx. 15 min. south.

COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:

ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:



County: **San Luis Obispo**

Thomas Guide Location

Latitude N

Longitude W

USGS Quad: **Piedras Blancas**

35.7072

121.31144

NOAA Chart:

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division A map. La Cruz Rock is an offshore rock south of Point Sierra Nevada. This offshore rock is used for roosting by many birds. Sea otters and other marine mammals are common in this area. Site is considered part of the Coastal National Monument with Bureau of Land Management and is within Sea Otter Game Refuge and Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Pupping seasons for marine mammals: Southern sea Otter Jan-March, Ca Sea Lion May -June, Harbor seal March-June. Species of concern are present year round.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

Shore and sea birds are present year round including gulls, American Black Oyster -Catchers, cormorants and Brown Pelicans (endangered).

High numbers of Harbor Seals and California Sea Lions haulout on this off shore rock. Southern Sea Otters can be observed offshore.

kelp beds

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES**KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)**

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
T	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
T	Joe Cordero Biologist, pinnipeds	National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4017
T	Rick Hanks Manager	U.S.BLM, Coastal Natl. Monument	(831) 372-6115
T	Mike Harris Sea otter expert	DFG OSPR	(805) 772-1135
O	Brian Hatfield Marine mammal expert	Bio Res Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
T	Scott Kathey Regulatory Coordinator	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(831) 647-4251
T	Michele Roest Biologist	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(805) 927-2145
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-020 -A Site Strategy - La Cruz Rock

County and Thomas Guide Location

San Luis Obispo

NOAA CHART

4-020 -A

Latitude N

Longitude W

35.7072

121.31144

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

Clean up operations should be conducted with the advice from Dept. of Fish and Game, and USFWS, Sanctuary and BLM.

SITE STRATEGIES

Consider bird/mammal hazing after consulting with Fish and Game, USFWS and BLM.

Consider bird/mammal hazing after consulting with Fish and Game, USFWS and BLM.

Strategy 4-020.1 Objective: Exclude or deflect oil from La Cruz Rock.

-No on-site protection is feasible. Approaching oil should be engaged by open water containment and recovery (e.g., skimming) or early consideration should be given to advanced response technology such as dispersants.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no type and gear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No Type	Special Equipment or comment No and kinds	staff deploy	Staff tend
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4-020.1

Offshore containment & recovery

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

Coming from the north: take Hwy 101 South to Hwy 46 West to Hwy 1 N (or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N). Follow Hwy 1 N approx.10 miles north of San Simeon. From the south, from the City of San Luis Obispo take the Morro Bay, Hwy 1 exit from Hwy 101. Site is just south of Piedras Blancas Lighthouse.

LAND ACCESS: none

WATER LOGISTICS:

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking Morro Bay boat launch facility approx. 40 miles south.

and Services Available:

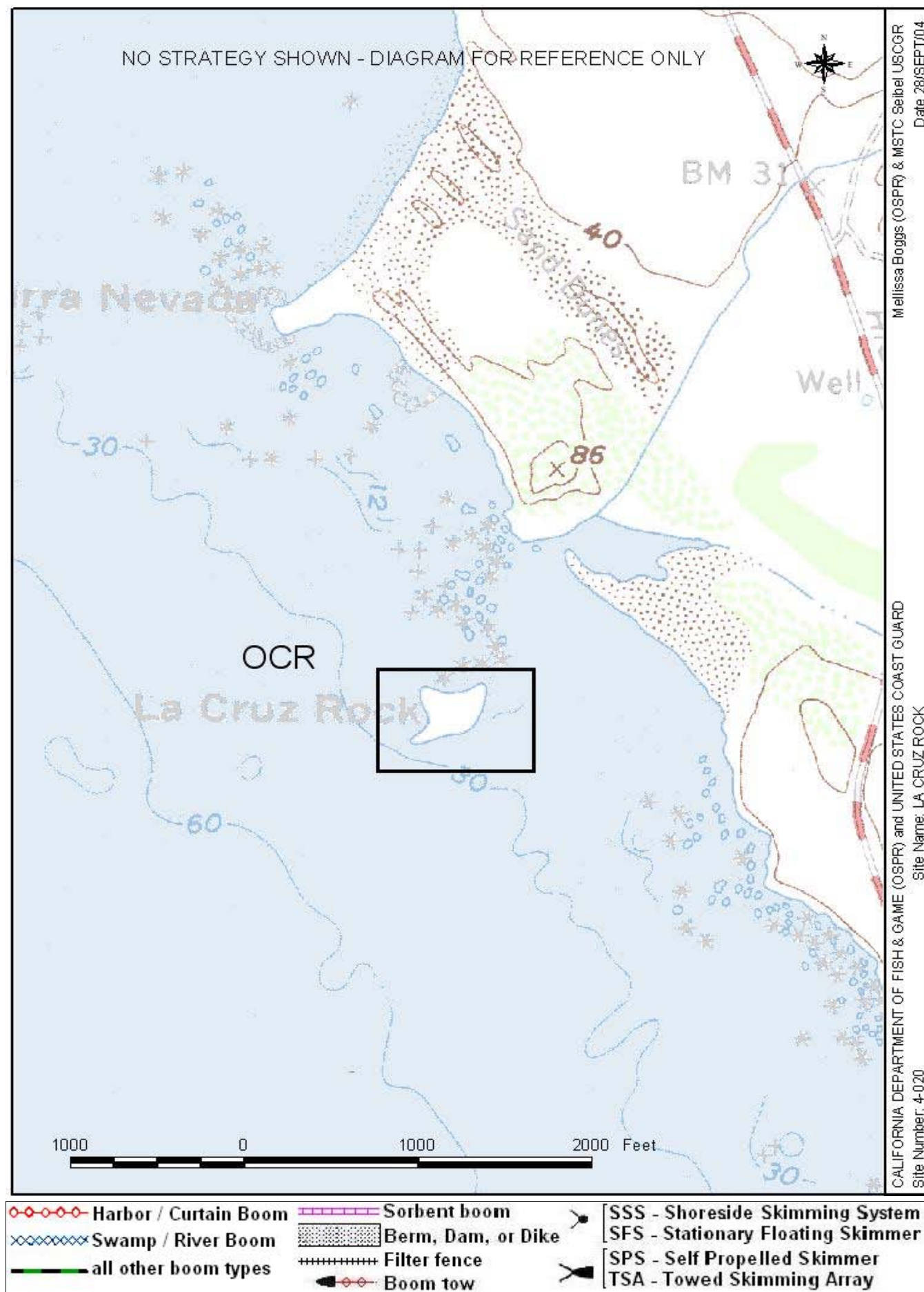
FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

Staging and Command Post: U.S. Geologic Survey research facility is located at the Piedras Blancas Lighthouse, approx. 3.5 miles south on Hwy 1. Staging, parking, water and phones available. State Parks office at Hearst Castle. Piedras Blancas motel is approx. 2 miles south on Hwy 1 for staging.

Airports: San Luis Obispo County Airport, approx. 1 hour south. Paso Robles Airport approx. 45 min inland. There is a private landing strip for small planes north of Hearst Castle Visitor's Center, approx. 15 min. south.

COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:

ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:



4-025 -A Site Summary- Arroyo Del Oso Creek Inlet**4-025 -A**

County: **San Luis Obispo**
USGS Quad: **Piedras Blancas**

Thomas Guide Location
324 F-5
NOAA Chart:

Latitude N Longitude W
35.68581 121.28704

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division A map. Arroyo Del Oso Creek Inlet is a small intermittent creek with a culvert under Hwy 1. Small salt marsh fronted by sandy beach. State Park property and in the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, and Sea Otter Game Refuge.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Species of concern are present year round. Tidewater Goby peak nesting season in estuary sediments is April-May. Red-legged frog peak breeding season is Nov-March.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

Tidewater Goby (federally endangered species), Red Legged Frogs (federally threatened), and Southwestern Pond Turtles (candidate species) can be found in this creek. Sea Otters and kelp beds can be observed offshore

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES

Contact SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission

KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
T	Dispatch	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(831) 649-2810
T	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
E/T	Vince Cicero Resource Ecologist	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(805) 927-2185
T	Joe Cordero Biologist, pinnipeds	National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4017
E/T	Nick Franco Superintendent	Parks and Recreation, California Depart. Of	(805) 927-2026
C	Carol Gaublatz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
T	Mike Harris Sea otter expert	DFG OSPR	(805) 772-1135
O	Brian Hatfield Marine mammal expert	Bio Res Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
T	Mike Hill Inland Fisheries Bio	DFG	(805) 489-7355
T	Scott Kathey Regulatory Coordinator	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(831) 647-4251
T	Michele Roest Biologist	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(805) 927-2145
O	Norm Scott Amphibian/reptile expert	Bio. Res. Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
C	SHPO Historic Preservation Off	Office of Historic Preservation	(916) 653-6624
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-025 -A Site Strategy - Arroyo Del Oso Creek Inlet

County and Thomas Guide Location

324 F-5 San Luis Obispo

NOAA CHART

4-025 -A

Latitude N

Longitude W

35.6858 121.28704

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

Fish Disturbance - Avoid disturbing bottom lagoon sediments to protect tidewater gobies especially April-May goby nesting season.

Wetland Habitat – Mud flats and marshlands contain fragile habitat subject to damage from human activities such as walking and vehicle use. Oil can be trampled into sediments by responders where it will not be recoverable. Avoid walking in mudflats and marshy areas of wetlands and waterways whenever possible. Use skiffs to access response sites if conditions permit. When crews must walk in soft bottom wetland areas to access cleanup sites, restrict the number and size of pathways. Mark authorized pathways with flagging or tape. Place temporary ramps (e.g. plywood sheets) in sensitive marshy areas where heavy use is expected.

Sensitive Biota - Nearshore waters, within a mile of the shoreline include sensitive rafting areas for birds, sea otters, and other marine mammals.

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

Operations should be conducted with advice and cooperation of Dept. of Fish and Game and USFWS. Site is within the Monterey Bay National Marine sanctuary and offshore is the Sea Otter Game Refuge.

SITE STRATEGIES

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives prior to engaging in activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Return unoiled natural beach debris to its pre-spill distribution when spill cleanup is complete. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Oil Recovery - Use skimmers, vacuum trucks, and/or sorbents as appropriate to remove oil depending on oil type and debris. Where elevation of banks is greater than 15 to 20 feet, a booster pump may be required to assist vacuum trucks in collecting oil.

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives prior to engaging in activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Return unoiled natural beach debris to its pre-spill distribution when spill cleanup is complete. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Oil Recovery - Use skimmers, vacuum trucks, and/or sorbents as appropriate to remove oil depending on oil type and debris. Where elevation of banks is greater than 15 to 20 feet, a booster pump may be required to assist vacuum trucks in collecting oil.

Strategy 4-025.1 Objective: Exclude oil from getting into creek/estuary with berming or sandbags.

-When creek mouth is open, under low flow conditions block entrance with sediment berm or sandbag berm (fine to medium grained sand), and install flow through pipes as necessary to prevent flooding. To create protective berm take sand from active unvegetated beach face to prevent damage to dune habitat. When erosion from waves or overflows could erode berm, armor berm and banks by covering with plastic sheeting anchored by sand bags. When overflow could occur due to accumulation of water behind the containment berm install underflow piping and/or a spillway in the berm. When overwash could bring oil into inlet over berm back exclusion/containment berm with containment and/or sorbent booms and/or snare. Regular monitoring and maintenance will be necessary (2 staff twice daily). Check for berm effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom position and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary. When creek mouth is open block entrance of creek with sediment dike. Install flow through pipes as necessary to prevent flooding. Dam can be covered with plastic to minimize erosion. Avoid taking sand from dunes to create protective berm; take sand from active beach face.

Strategy 4-025.2 Objective: Exclude oil from getting into creek/estuary with containment boom.

When creek mouth is open block entrance with a short skirted containment boom at appropriate angle for swift currents and changing tidal influences. When suitable berm materials are unavailable and/or when tidal flows, waterflows, or water depths are too great for berming, install exclusion and protective booms near mouth of Inlet/lagoon using short skirted boom. Install boom in a configuration/angle which blocks channel and diverts oil to a collection point. If needed, line river/stream bank, rip-rap, side channels, and sandy beaches within lagoon, seaward of the exclusion/containment booms to restrict oil to open water area of main channel to protect vegetated banks and sensitive areas within the inlet/estuary. Use swamp boom backed by sorbent booms, if waters are shallower, and use harbor boom backed by sorbent booms, when water depths are greater. Check/maintain boom for effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom positioning and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

Strategy 4-025.3 Objective: Exclude oil from getting into creek/estuary with fencing.

When creek mouth is closed install excelsior fencing along top of natural berm to capture oil when there is a potential for high tidal washover.

When creek mouth is open use a filter barrier for exclusion/containment – Use this method when the cross-section of the watercourse does not exceed 20 feet in width, water flow volume is low, the channel bottom is capable of receiving and holding metal stakes, the spill consists of heavy petroleum, and berming or booming methods are not feasible due to lack of materials or accessibility. Construct a filter barrier across the channel using two parallel rows of metal stakes, upon which construction fencing is fastened. Place permeable sorbent materials such as snare or excelsior, between the two lines of fencing to capture oil. Re-adjust sorbent materials as necessary minimize entrainment and/or leakage and to accommodate flow, tidal, oceanic, and meteorological changes. Replace sorbent materials as necessary to maintain sorbent quality.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no	tvoe and gear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No	Type	Special Equipment or comment No and kinds	staff deploy	Staff tend
4-025.1								1	SSS		Backhoe or sandbags, piping, plastic sheeting	4-6	
4-025.2		100			2			1	SSS			2-4	
4-025.3			100 FF					1	SSS		Excelsior fencing, metal stakes	2-4	

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

From the south, take Hwy 101 N to Hwy 1 Morro Bay exit in San Luis Obispo. Creek is 1.2 miles north of Piedras Blancas Lighthouse. From the north, take Hwy 101 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N(or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N).

LAND ACCESS: Foot and ATV access only, State Park property

WATER LOGISTICS:

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking Morro bay boat launch approx. 40 miles south.

and Services Available:

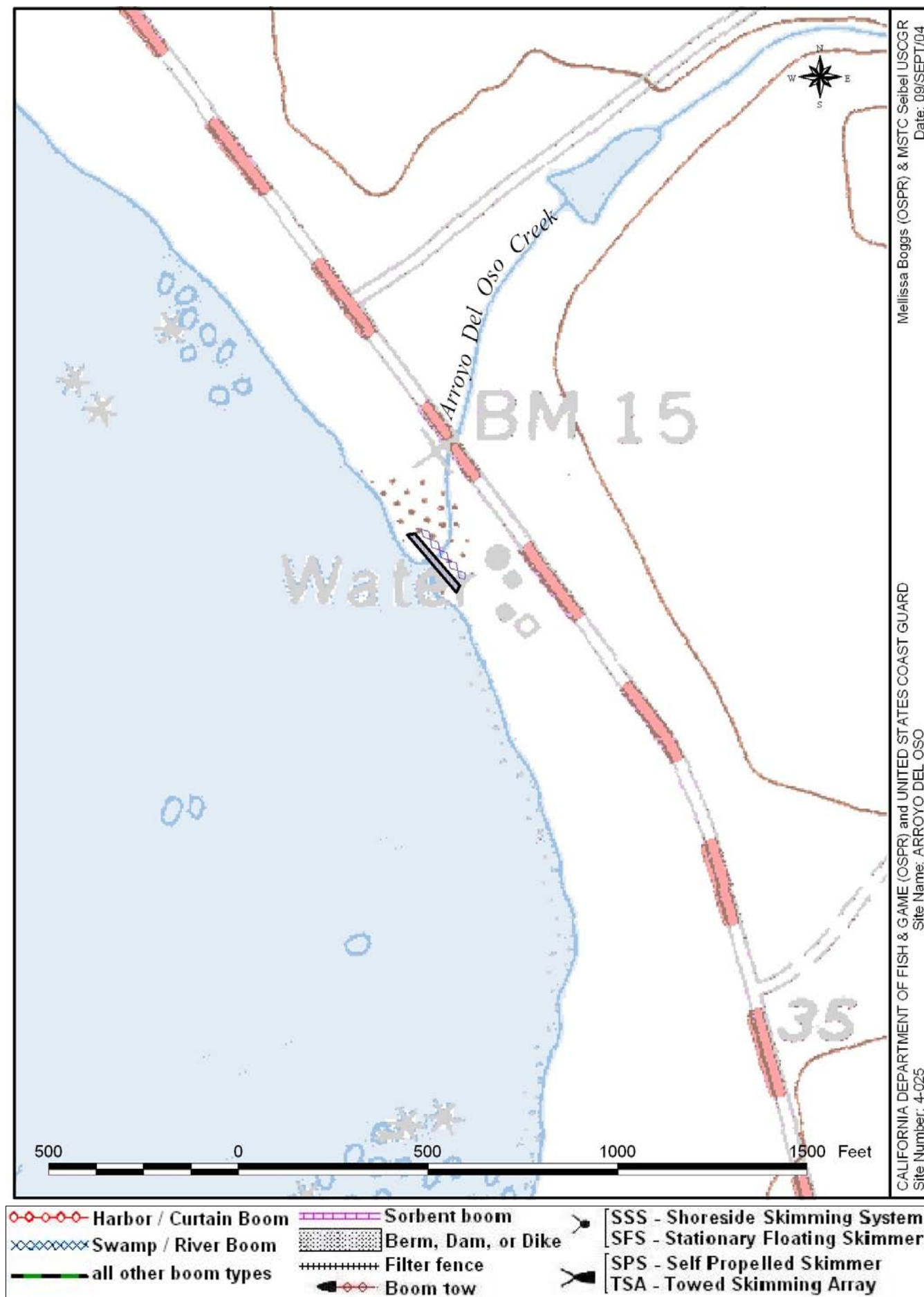
FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

Command Post: U.S. Geologic Survey research facility at the Piedras Blancas Lighthouse, approx. 1 2/10 mile south on Hwy 1. Staging, parking, water, and phones are available. Hotels in San Simeon. State Park's office at Hearst Castle.

Airports: SLO county Airport approx. 1 hour south. Paso Robles Airport approx. 45 min inland. There is private landing strip for small planes north of Hearst Castle Visitor's Center, approx. 15 min. south.

COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:

ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:



4-030 -A Site Summary- Arroyo Del Corral Creek Inlet**4-030 -A**

County: **San Luis Obispo**
USGS Quad: **Piedras Blancas**

Thomas Guide Location
324 F-5
NOAA Chart:

Latitude N Longitude W
35.68272 121.28600

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division A map. Arroyo de Corral is a small intermittent creek that runs in a culvert under HWY 1. Creek mouth meets with Arroyo Del Oso Creek. State Park property and within in Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary and Sea Otter Game Refuge. Medium to coarse grained sandy beach fronting creek. Woody debris on beach. Beach fronting creek is a Snowy Plover nexting beach.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Species are present year round. Tidewater Goby peak nesting season is April-May. Red-Legged Frog peak breeding season is Nov-March. Snowy Plovers nest March - September.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

Tidewater Goby (federally endangered species), possibly Red-Legged Frogs (federally threatened), and Southwestern Pond Turtles (candidate species) can be found in this creek. Flocks of shore and sea birds observed during visit, are present year round. Sea Otters observed offshore during visit.

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES

Contact SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission

KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
E/T	Dispatch	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(831) 649-2810
T	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
B/T/E	Vince Cicero Resource Ecologist	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(805) 927-2185
E/T	Nick Franco Superintendent	Parks and Recreation, California Depart. Of	(805) 927-2026
C	Carol Gaublatz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
C	Michael Glassow Historic Info Center	SHPO/UCSB	(805) 893-2474
T	Mike Harris Sea otter expert	DFG OSPR	(805) 772-1135
O	Brian Hatfield Marine mammal expert	Bio Res Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
T	Mike Hill Inland Fisheries Bio	DFG	(805) 489-7355
T	Scott Kathey Regulatory Coordinator	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(831) 647-4251
T	Michele Roest Biologist	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(805) 927-2145
O	Norm Scott Amphibian/reptile expert	Bio. Res. Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
C	SHPO Historic Preservation Off	Office of Historic Preservation	(916) 653-6624
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-030 -A Site Strategy - Arroyo Del Corral Creek Inlet

County and Thomas Guide Location

324 F-5 San Luis Obispo

NOAA CHART

4-030 -A

Latitude N

Longitude W

35.6827 121.28600

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

Fish Disturbance - Avoid disturbing bottom lagoon sediments to protect tidewater gobies especially April-May goby nesting season. Nov-March, minimize trampling estuary/creek vegetation due to frog breeding.

PRIMARY PLOVER PROTECTION STRATEGY: During Snowy Plover nesting season March-September, to aid in avoiding damage to nests, consider delineation of nesting areas and designate responder "pathways" with flagging or tape. Nests and critical habitat protection areas will require oversight by natural resource specialist prior to response effort execution. All responders should be briefed on procedures for avoiding birds and nest sites. Oil spill response and cleanup activity should be limited to locations below high tide line unless otherwise authorized by trustee agency specialist, or designee (biological monitor). The area to be protected will be monitored by an assigned biological monitor. Oil removal will be conducted by hand crews unless other methods are recommended by the biological monitor. Pre-clean the beach and stockpile kelp and surfgrass rack in designated areas for re-distribution after response efforts are completed. A staging area will be determined as most suitable for response and natural resource protection.

SECONDARY PLOVER PROTECTION STRATEGY: At the discretion of the biological monitor, in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Snowy plover or Least tern eggs may be removed from nest's by authorized and qualified personnel to an approved facility to avoid injury. This determination will be made on-site utilizing oil trajectory and oil impact timing information.

Wetland Habitat – Mud flats and marshlands contain fragile habitat subject to damage from human activities such as walking. Oil can be trampled into sediments by responders where it will not be recoverable. Avoid walking in mudflats and marshy areas of wetlands and waterways whenever possible. When crews must walk in soft bottom wetland areas to access cleanup sites, restrict the number and size of pathways. Mark authorized pathways with flagging or tape. Place temporary ramps (e.g. plywood sheets) in sensitive marshy areas where heavy use is expected.

Sensitive Biota - Nearshore waters, within a mile of the shoreline include sensitive rafting areas for birds, sea otters, and other marine mammals.

Potential for oil burial or penetration in coarse grained sand.

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

SITE STRATEGIES

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives prior to engaging in activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Return unoiled natural beach debris to its pre-spill distribution when spill cleanup is complete. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Oil Recovery - Use skimmers, vacuum trucks, and/or sorbents as appropriate to remove oil depending on oil type and debris. Where elevation of banks is greater than 15 to 20 feet, a booster pump may be required to assist vacuum trucks in collecting oil.

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives prior to engaging in activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Return unoiled natural beach debris to its pre-spill distribution when spill cleanup is complete. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Oil Recovery - Use skimmers, vacuum trucks, and/or sorbents as appropriate to remove oil depending on oil type and debris. Where elevation of banks is greater than 15 to 20 feet, a booster pump may be required to assist vacuum trucks in collecting oil.

Strategy 4-030.1 Objective: Exclude oil from creek by berming or sand bags.

When creek mouth is open, under low flow conditions block entrance with sediment berm or sandbag berm (fine to medium grained sand), and install flow through pipes as necessary to prevent flooding. To create protective berm; take sand from active unvegetated beach face to prevent damage to dune habitat. When erosion from

waves or overflows could erode berm, armor berm and banks by covering with plastic sheeting anchored by sand bags. When overflow could occur due to accumulation of water behind the containment berm install underflow piping and/or a spillway in the berm. When overwash could bring oil into inlet over berm back exclusion/containment berm with containment and/or sorbent booms and/or snare. Regular monitoring and maintenance will be necessary (2 staff twice daily). Check for berm effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom position and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

Strategy 4-030.2 Objective: Exclude oil from creek by booming.

When creek mouth is open block entrance with a short skirted containment boom at appropriate angle for swift currents and changing tidal influences. When suitable berm materials are unavailable and/or when tidal flows, waterflows, or water depths are too great for berming, install exclusion booms at mouth of Inlet/lagoon using short skirted boom and snare boom. Install boom in a configuration/angle which blocks channel and diverts oil to a collection point. If needed, line river/stream bank within lagoon, seaward of the exclusion/containment booms to restrict oil to open water area of main channel to protect vegetated banks and sensitive areas within the inlet/estuary. Use swamp boom backed by sorbent booms, if waters are shallower, and use harbor boom backed by sorbent booms, when water depths are greater. Check/maintain boom for effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom positioning and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

Strategy 4-030.3 Objective: Exclude oil from creek with fencing.

When creek mouth is closed install excelsior fencing along top of natural berm to capture oil when there is a potential for high tidal washover.

When creek mouth is open use a filter barrier for exclusion/containment – Use this method when the cross-section of the watercourse does not exceed 20 feet in width, water flow volume is low, the channel bottom is capable of receiving and holding metal stakes, the spill consists of heavy petroleum, and berming or booming methods are not feasible due to lack of materials or accessibility. Construct a filter barrier across the channel using two parallel rows of metal stakes, upon which construction fencing is fastened. Place permeable sorbent materials such as snare or excelsior, between the two lines of fencing to capture oil. Re-adjust sorbent materials as necessary minimize entrainment and/or leakage and to accommodate flow, tidal, oceanic, and meteorological changes. Replace sorbent materials as necessary to maintain sorbent quality.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no type and gear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No Type	Special Equipment or comment No and kinds	staff deploy	Staff tend
4-030.1								1 SSS	Backhoe or sandbags, piping, plastic sheeting	4-6	
4-030.2		200		2				1 SSS		2-4	
4-030.3			200 FF					1 SSS	Excelsior fencing, metal stakes	2-4	

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

From the south: take HWY 101 N to Hwy 1 Morro Bay exit in San Luis Obispo. Creek is 1 mile north of Piedras Blancas Lighthouse. Coming from the north, take HWY 101 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N or (Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N).

LAND ACCESS: Foot access only.

WATER LOGISTICS:

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking Morro Bay boat launch is approx. 40 miles south.
and Services Available:

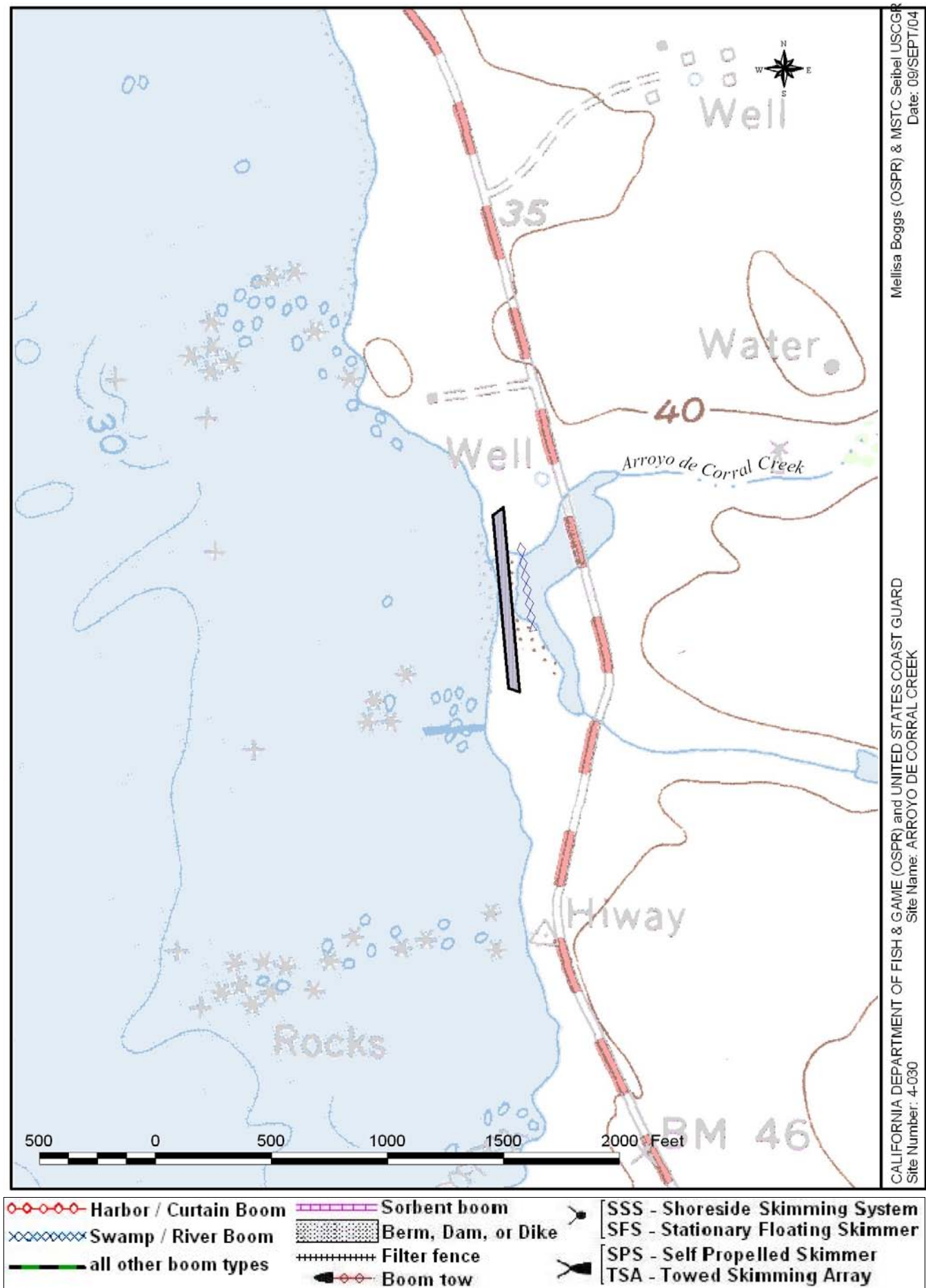
FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

Command post and Staging area: U.S. Geological Survey research facility is located at the Piedras Blancas Lighthouse; staging, parking, water, and phones are available. State Parks office at Hearst Castle.

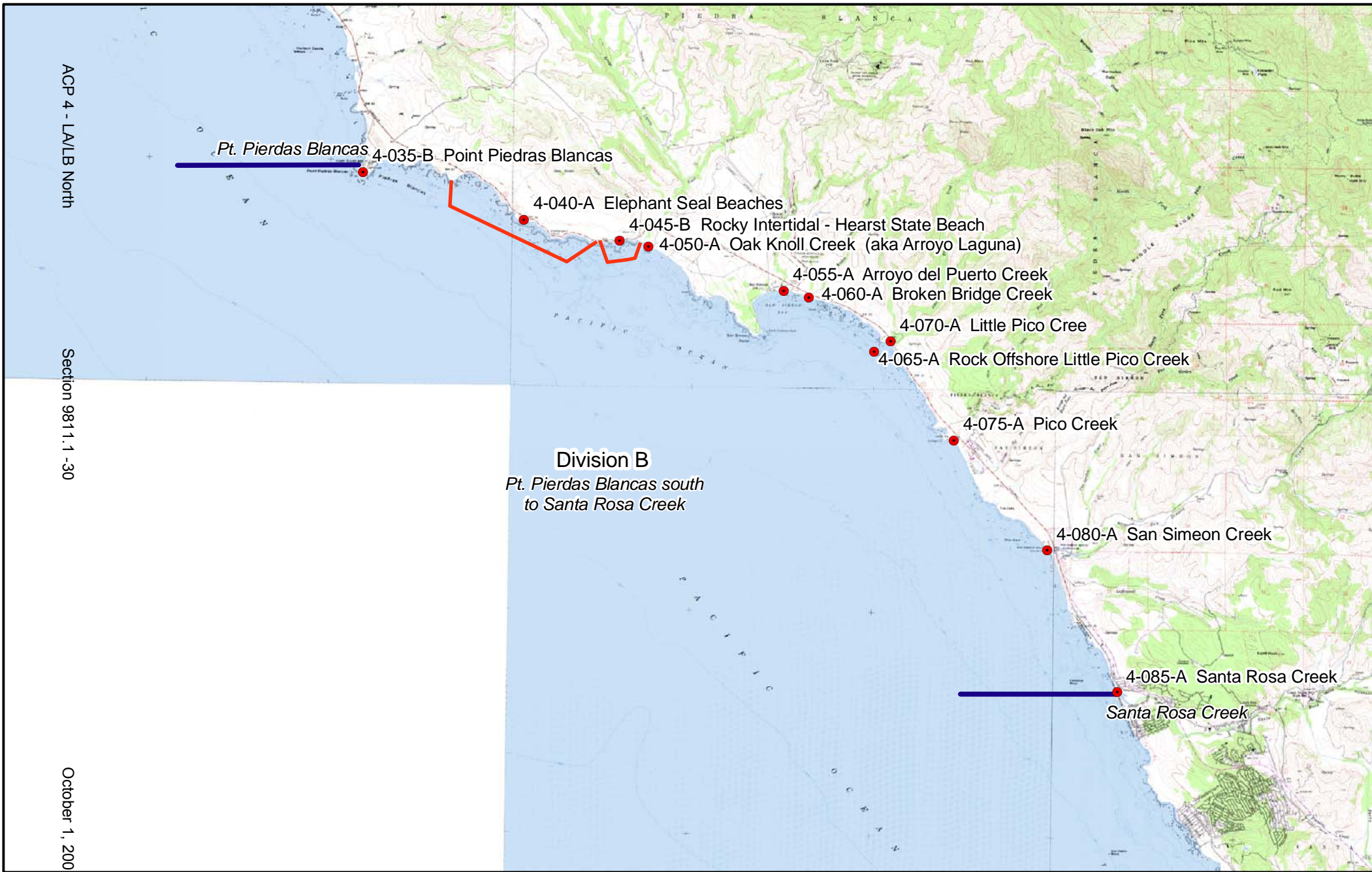
Airports: SLO County Airport, approx. 1 hour south. Paso Robles Airport approx. 45 min. inland. Private Landing strip for small planes north of Hearst castle Visitors center, approx. 15 min. south.

COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:

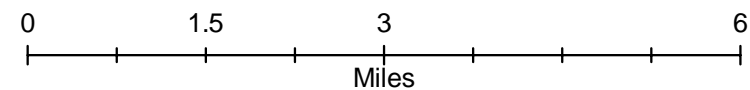
ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:



San Luis Obispo (SL) County Environmentally Sensitive Sites



Source: M. Boggs



- Division Lines
- Extent of Sensitive Site
- Sensitive Site

County: **San Luis Obispo**
 USGS Quad: **Piedras Blancas**

Thomas Guide Location
 324 F-5
 NOAA Chart:

Latitude N
 35.6643
 Longitude W
 121.2843

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division B map. Rocks offshore Point Piedras Blancas. Within the Coastal National Monument under Bureau of Land Management jurisdiction. Site is also within the Pierdas Blancas State Marine Reserve and the Marine Conservation area [fisheries protection areas offshore from Pt. Sierra Nevada south 5 miles and offshore 3 nautical miles].

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Pupping Seasons: Elephant Seals: Dec-March, Ca Sea Lions: May -June, Harbor Seals: March-June, Sea Otter: Jan-March. Species are present year round.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

These offshore rocks provide habitat for the largest population of Brandt's Cormorants in San Luis Obispo County. Other birds include breeding pair of Peregrine Falcons (endangered species), Tufted Puffin (DFG species of special concern, few during summer months), Pelagic Cormorants, American Black Oyster Catchers, Pigeon Guillemots, Brown Pelicans (endangered) and sea gulls.

Marine mammals include Harbor Seals, California Sea Lions, Stellar Sea Lions, Southern Sea Otters, and Northern Elephant Seals. Year round there are approx. 650 mammals, from August to March there have been counts up to 2,000 mammals.

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES

Contact SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission

KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
T	John Bogacki	Bureau of Land Management	(805) 927-2968
T	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
T	Joe Cordero Biologist, pinnipeds	National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4017
C	Carol Gaublatz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
C	Michael Glassow Historic Info Center	SHPO/UCSB	(805) 893-2474
T	Rick Hanks Manager	U.S.BLM, Coastal Natl. Monument	(831) 372-6115
T	Mike Harris Sea otter expert	DFG OSPR	(805) 772-1135
O	Brian Hatfield Marine mammal expert	Bio Res Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
T	Scott Kathey Regulatory Coordinator	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(831) 647-4251
T	Michele Roest Biologist	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(805) 927-2145
O	Norm Scott Amphibian/reptile expert	Bio. Res. Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
C	SHPO Historic Preservation Off	Office of Historic Preservation	(916) 653-6624
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-035 -A Site Strategy - Point Piedras Blancas and Offshore Rocks

County and Thomas Guide Location

324 F-5 San Luis Obispo

NOAA CHART

4-035 -A

Latitude N

Longitude W

35.6643

121.2843

Last Page Update :

4/25/2008

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

Site access with permission from BLM, John Bogacki, (805) 927-2968

SITE STRATEGIES

Consider bird/mammal hazing after consulting with Fish and Game and USFWS and USGS.

Consider bird/mammal hazing after consulting with Fish and Game and USFWS and USGS.

Strategy 4-035.1 Objective: Exclude/deflect oil from this area.

-No on-site protection is feasible. Approaching oil should be engaged by open water containment and recovery (e.g., skimming) or early consideration should be given to advanced response technology such as dispersants.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no type and gear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No Type	Special Equipment or comment No and kinds	staff deploy	Staff tend
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4-035.1

Offshore containment & recovery

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

From the north, take Hwy 101 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N (or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N). Lighthouse road is located at post mile marker 63.77, approx. 10 miles north of San Simeon. Coming from the south take Hwy 101 N to Hwy 1, Morro Bay exit, in San Luis Obispo. Continue as above.

LAND ACCESS: Primarily boat access; limited foot access to point.

WATER LOGISTICS:

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking Morro Bay boat launch facility approx. 40 miles south.

and Services Available:

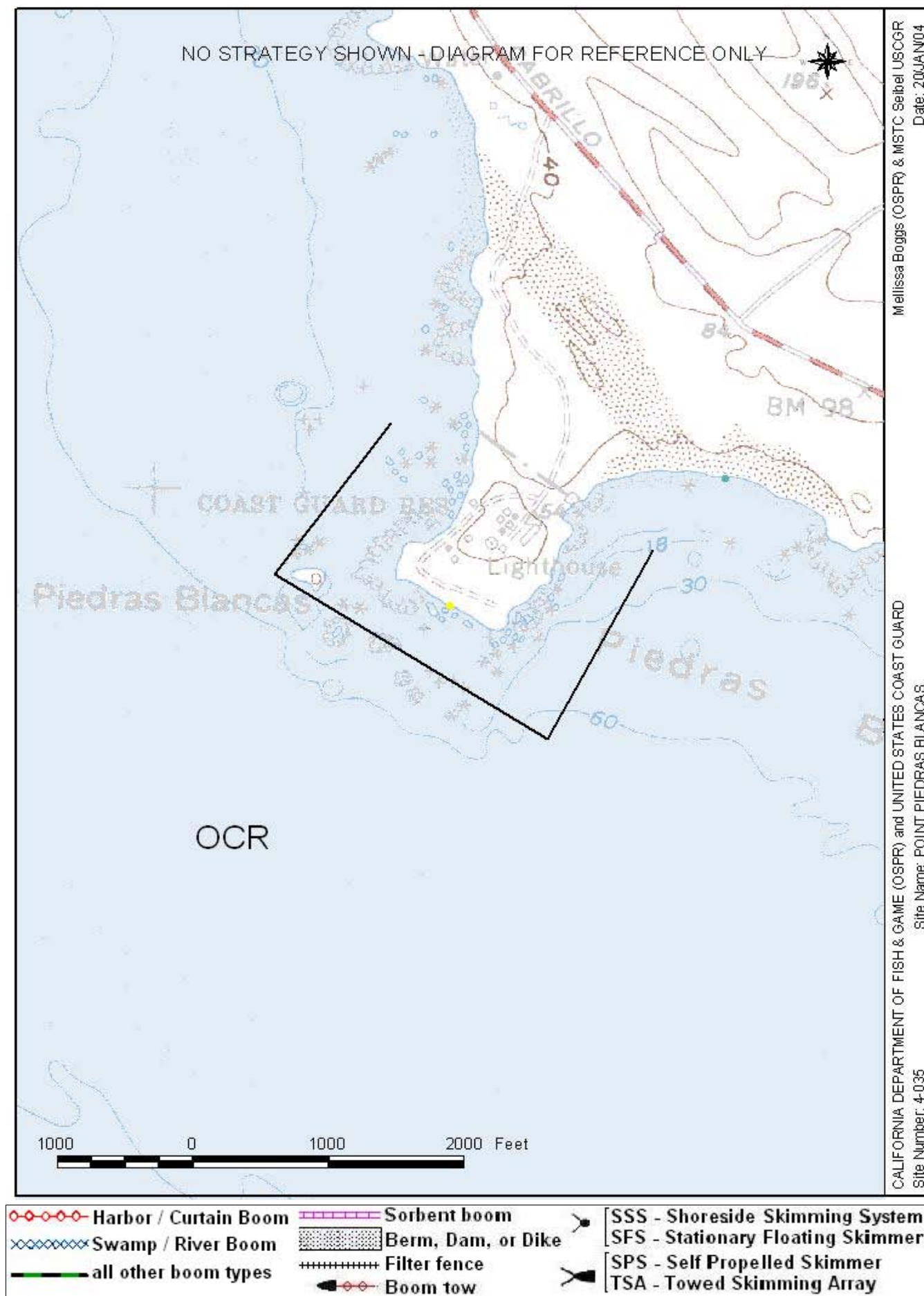
FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

Staging area and Command Post: U.S. Geologic Survey research facility is located at the lighthouse. Staging, parking, water and phones available. State Parks office's at Hearst Castle.

Airports: SLO County Airport, approx. 1 hour south. Paso Robles Airport 1 hour inland. Private Landing strip for small planes, located north of Hearst Castle Visitors Center, approx.. 15 min south.

COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:

ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:



County: **San Luis Obispo**
 USGS Quad: **Piedras Blancas**

Thomas Guide Location
 324 F-5
 NOAA Chart:

Latitude N
 35.6670
 Longitude W
 121.2775

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division B map. Sandy Pocket beaches just south of Point Piedras Blancas continuing south approximately 2 miles to Elephant Seal viewing Vista Turnout (managed by Sanctuary docents). Within Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary. Sandy beaches used as elephant seal breeding habitat. This is also a Snowy Plover nesting beach.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Elephant seals present year round. Lowest concentrations occur in July and August. Cows and juveniles molt March-June, bulls molt June-Aug, juveniles haulout Aug-Dec. Pupping occurs December and breeding occurs late December-March.

Snowy Plover nesting March-September.

Sea Otter pupping season is Jan-March.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

Western Snowy Plovers.

Northern elephant seals, sea otters, and seabirds.

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES

Contact SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission

KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
T	John Bogacki	Bureau of Land Management	(805) 927-2968
T	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
T	Joe Cordero Biologist, pinnipeds	National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4017
C	Carol Gaublatz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
C	Michael Glassow Historic Info Center	SHPO/UCSB	(805) 893-2474
T	Mike Harris Sea otter expert	DFG OSPR	(805) 772-1135
O	Brian Hatfield Marine mammal expert	Bio Res Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
T	Scott Kathey Regulatory Coordinator	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(831) 647-4251
T	Michele Roest Biologist	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(805) 927-2145
C	SHPO Historic Preservation Off	Office of Historic Preservation	(916) 653-6624
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-040 -A Site Strategy - Elephant Seal Beaches South of Pt. Piedras Blancas**4-040 -A**

County and Thomas Guide Location

NOAA CHART

Latitude N

Longitude W

324 F-5 San Luis Obispo

35.6670 121.2775

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

Elephant seals and Sea Otters are in this area.

PRIMARY PLOVER PROTECTION STRATEGY: During nesting season March-September, to aid in avoiding damage to nests, consider delineation of nesting areas and designate responder "pathways" with flagging or tape. Nests and critical habitat protection areas will require oversight by natural resource specialist prior to response effort execution. All responders should be briefed on procedures for avoiding birds and nest sites. Oil spill response and cleanup activity should be limited to locations below high tide line unless otherwise authorized by trustee agency specialist, or designee (biological monitor). The area to be protected will be monitored by an assigned biological monitor. Oil removal will be conducted by hand crews unless other methods are recommended by the biological monitor. Pre-clean the beach and stockpile kelp and surfgrass rack in designated areas for re-distribution after response efforts are completed. A staging area will be determined as most suitable for response and natural resource protection.

SECONDARY PLOVER PROTECTION STRATEGY: At the discretion of the biological monitor, in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Snowy plover or Least tern eggs may be removed from nest's by authorized and qualified personnel to an approved facility to avoid injury. This determination will be made on-site utilizing oil trajectory and oil impact timing information.

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

Site is within the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary and Sea Otter Game Refuge.

SITE STRATEGIES

Consider bird/mammal hazing after consulting with Fish and Game, USFWS and Sanctuary.

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives, regarding potential wildlife issues which will be encountered during collection, storage and disposal operations prior to engaging in any activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Return unoiled natural beach debris to its pre-spill distribution when spill cleanup is complete. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Consider bird/mammal hazing after consulting with Fish and Game, USFWS and Sanctuary.

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives, regarding potential wildlife issues which will be encountered during collection, storage and disposal operations prior to engaging in any activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Return unoiled natural beach debris to its pre-spill distribution when spill cleanup is complete. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Strategy 4-040.1 Objective: Exclude/deflect oil from this beach/rocky habitat.

-No on-site protection is feasible. Approaching oil should be engaged by open water containment and recovery (e.g., skimming) or early consideration should be given to advanced response technology such as dispersants.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no tvpe and gear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No Type	Special Equipment or comment No and kinds	staff deploy	Staff tend
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4-040.1

Offshore containment & recovery

LOGISTICS**DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)**

From the north, take Hwy 101 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N, (or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N). Follow Hwy 1 N past San Simeon. From the south take the Morro Bay exit in San Luis Obispo. Continue on Hwy 1 as above. Pocket beaches start just south of Pt. Piedras Blancas, USCG Lighthouse and continue south to Elephant Seal Viewing Vista Turnout.

LAND ACCESS: Foot access only with BLM permission from Lighthouse.

WATER LOGISTICS:

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking Morro Bay boat ramp facility is approx. 40 miles south.

and Services Available:

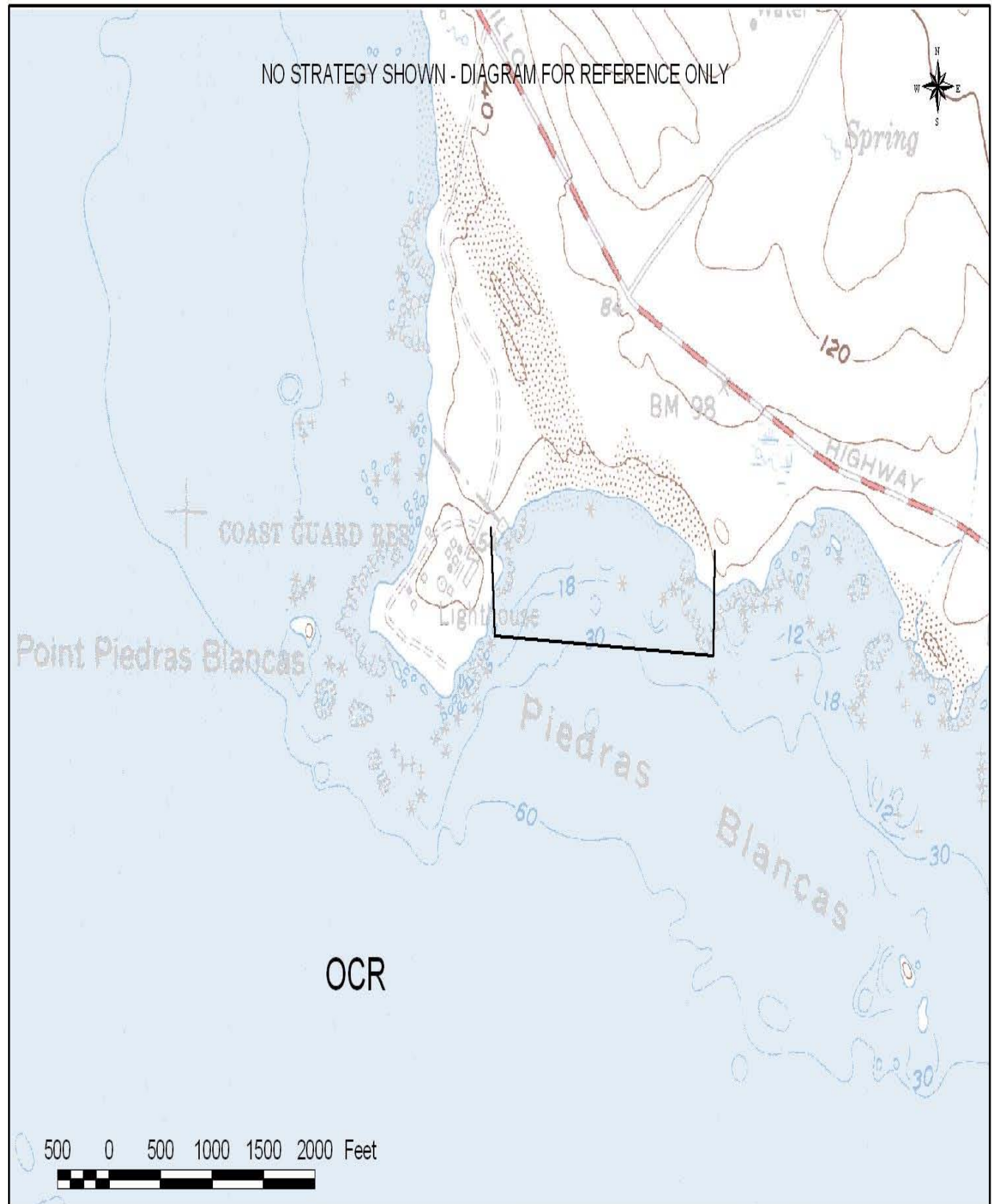
FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

Command Post & Staging area: U.S. Geologic Survey research facility is located at the Piedras Blancas lighthouse.

Staging, parking, water, and phones are available. State Park Office at Hearst Castle.

Airports: SLO County Airport is located 1 hour south. Paso Robles Airport is located 1 hour inland. Private strip located 15 min south at Hearst Castle Visitors Center.

COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:**ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:**



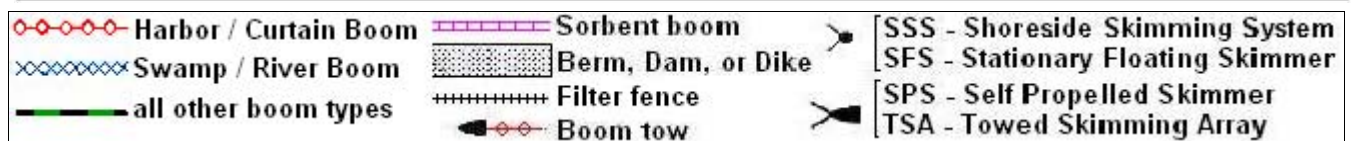
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH & GAME (OSPR) and UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

Mellisa Boggs (OSPR) & MSTC Seibel USCGR

Site Number: 4-040

Site Name: ELEPHANT SEAL BEACH, SANDY BEACH SOUTH OF PT. PIEDRAS BLANCAS

Date: 06/MAY/05



County: **San Luis Obispo**
 USGS Quad: **San Simeon**

Thomas Guide Location
 324 G-6
 NOAA Chart:

Latitude N
 35.6517
 Longitude W
 121.2304

Last Page Update : 4/25/2005

SITE DESCRIPTION:

Rocky intertidal habitat and offshore rocks, just north of Oak Knoll Creek, William R. Hearst State Beach. State Park property and site is within Monterey Bay Marine Sanctuary and Sea Otter Game Refuge. It is used as a haulout for California sea Lions and Harbor Seals. Mixed sand and gravel beach are accessible.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Harbor Seals are present here year round. Marine mammal pupping season Harbor Seal: March-June, Sea Otter: Jan-March.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

Black turnstones, Pelicans, Cormorants, and gulls

This is a haulout area for moderate numbers of Harbor Seals. Southern Sea Otters can be observed offshore.

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES

Contact SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission

KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
E/T	Dispatch	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(831) 649-2810
T	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
E/T	Vince Cicero Resource Ecologist	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(805) 927-2185
T	Joe Cordero Biologist, pinnipeds	National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4017
E/T	Nick Franco Superintendent	Parks and Recreation, California Depart. Of	(805) 927-2026
C	Carol Gaublitz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
C	Michael Glassow Historic Info Center	SHPO/UCSB	(805) 893-2474
T	Mike Harris Sea otter expert	DFG OSPR	(805) 772-1135
O	Brian Hatfield Marine mammal expert	Bio Res Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
T	Scott Kathey Regulatory Coordinator	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(831) 647-4251
T	Michele Roest Biologist	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(805) 927-2145
C	SHPO Historic Preservation Off	Office of Historic Preservation	(916) 653-6624
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-045 -B Site Strategy - William R. Hearst State Beach Rocky Intertidal

County and Thomas Guide Location

324 G-6 San Luis Obispo

NOAA CHART

4-045 -B

Latitude N

Longitude W

35.6517

121.2304

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

SITE STRATEGIES

Consider bird/mammal hazing after consulting with Dept. of Fish and Game, USFWS, and the Sanctuary.

Consider bird/mammal hazing after consulting with Dept. of Fish and Game, USFWS, and the Sanctuary.

Strategy 4-045.1 Objective: Exclude/deflect oil from this rocky intertidal area.

-No on-site protection is feasible. Approaching oil should be engaged by open water containment and recovery (e.g., skimming) or early consideration should be given to advanced response technology such as dispersants.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no tvpe and gear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No Type	Special Equipment or comment No and kinds	staff deploy	Staff tend
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4-045.1

Offshore containment & recovery

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

From the north: Take Hwy 101 S to HWY 46 W to HWY 1 N approx. 20 miles to W.R. Hearst State Beach (or take HWY 5 S to HWY 41 W to Hwy 46 W to HWY 1 N). From the south: Hwy 101 in San Luis Obispo take Morro Bay exit Hwy 1 N, approx. 35 miles to WR Hearst State Beach.

LAND ACCESS: Can climb down cliffs to beach, foot access only

WATER LOGISTICS:

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking Morro Bay boat launch facility approx. 35 mile south.
and Services Available:

FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

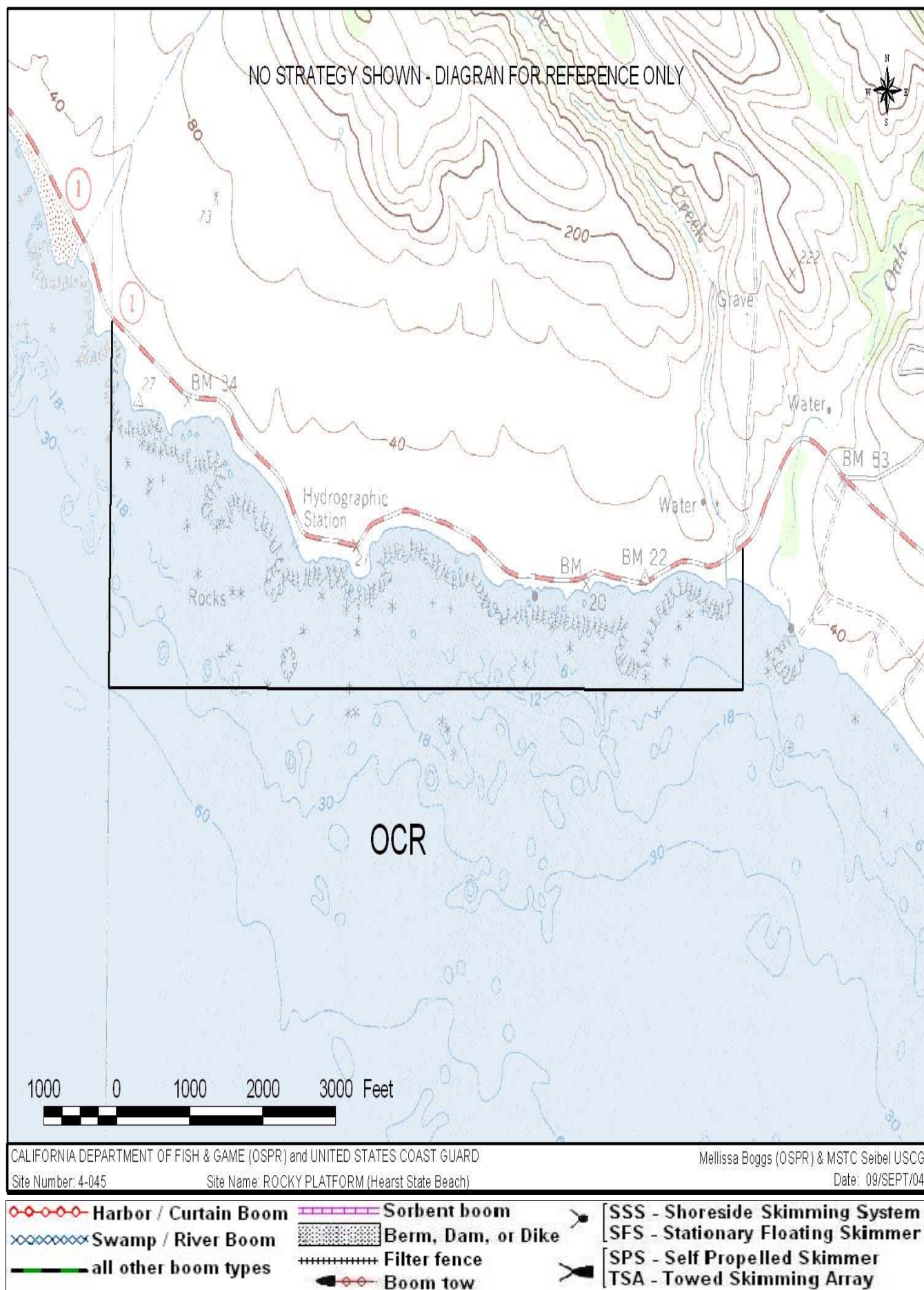
Airports: SLO County Airport, approx. 1 hour south. Paso Robles Airport approx. 45 min inland. Private Landing strip for smaller planes, located north of Hearst Castle Visitors Center, approx. 5 min. south.

Potential Staging area: Cliffs above site can be used for staging.

Command Post: Piedras Blancas Lighthouse or motels in San Simeon or State Parks office at Hearst Castle.

COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:

ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:



County: **San Luis Obispo**
 USGS Quad: **San Simeon**

Thomas Guide Location
 324 G-6
 NOAA Chart:

Latitude N
 35.65306
 Longitude W
 121.22177

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division B map. Oak Knoll Creek (AKA Arroyo Laguna) is an intermittent creek fronted by a sandy beach (fine grained). Under Hwy 1 creek bed is lined with rip rap. The site is in State Park property and is within Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary and is within the Sea Otter Game refuge.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Species of concern are present year round. Western Snowy Plover nesting season mid March-mid Sept. Tidewater Goby peak nesting is April-May. Red-Legged Frog peak breeding Nov.-March.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

Western Snowy Plovers nest on this beach. Snowy plovers may have active nests, or chicks may be actively moving about the area. Care should be given to minimize disturbance and avoid injury to either nests, or chicks. Snowy plovers (federal Threatened listing) are small, white and tan colored shore birds. Snowy plovers tend to nest in the rack line of the high-high tide. Nests are usually constructed on loose sand, and are easily stepped on due to their very cryptic nature. Chicks are known to run between nests and the waterline thereby potentially becoming oiled by floating, or stranded product. Chicks and eggs are vulnerable to oil transfer from adults. Snowy plover adults forage while wadding along the shoreline. Beach Bird-Nesting sites are shallow depressions scratched out from the sand surface on sandy beaches above the highest tide line. The nest sites are typically very well disguised and difficult to see, even for trained eyes. Nest sites may contain either eggs, or chicks which are potentially vulnerable to trampling by vehicles or foot traffic. Snowy plover adults and chicks are known to move between the nest sites and the active water line. Over-wintering Snowy plover adults may be foraging throughout the response area.

Shorebirds and seabirds present year round including Dunlin, longbilled Curlew, Sandpipers, ducks, gulls, Brewers black birds, Egret, willets, crows, coots, killdeer, Great Blue Heron. Western Snowy Plovers (federally threatened) utilize this sandy beach fronting Oak Knoll Creek. Plovers present year round.

Elephant seals utilize this beach. Southern Sea Otters can be observed offshore.

Tidewater Goby (endangered species), Southwestern Pond Turtles (candidate species), and Red-Legged Frogs (federally threatened) are in this creek.

Small marsh with pickle weed

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES

Contact SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission

KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
E/T	Dispatch	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(831) 649-2810
T	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
E/T	Vince Cicero Resource Ecologist	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(805) 927-2185
E/T	Nick Franco Superintendent	Parks and Recreation, California Depart. Of	(805) 927-2026
C	Carol Gaublatz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
C	Michael Glassow Historic Info Center	SHPO/UCSB	(805) 893-2474
T	Mike Harris Sea otter expert	DFG OSPR	(805) 772-1135
O	Brian Hatfield Marine mammal expert	Bio Res Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
T	Mike Hill Inland Fisheries Bio	DFG	(805) 489-7355
T	Scott Kathey Regulatory Coordinator	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(831) 647-4251
T	Michele Roest Biologist	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(805) 927-2145
O	Norm Scott Amphibian/reptile expert	Bio. Res. Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
C	SHPO Historic Preservation Off	Office of Historic Preservation	(916) 653-6624
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-050 -A Site Strategy - Oak Knoll Creek Inlet

County and Thomas Guide Location

324 G-6 San Luis Obispo

NOAA CHART

4-050 -A

Latitude N

Longitude W

35.6530 121.22177

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

PRIMARY PLOVER PROTECTION STRATEGY: During nesting season March - September, to aid in avoiding damage to nests, consider delineation of nesting areas and designate responder "pathways" with flagging or tape. Nests and critical habitat protection areas will require oversight by natural resource specialist prior to response effort execution. All responders should be briefed on procedures for avoiding birds and nest sites. Oil spill response and cleanup activity should be limited to locations below high tide line unless otherwise authorized by trustee agency specialist, or designee (biological monitor). The area to be protected will be monitored by an assigned biological monitor. Oil removal will be conducted by hand crews unless other methods are recommended by the biological monitor. Pre-clean the beach and stockpile kelp and surfgrass rack in designated areas for re-distribution after response efforts are completed. A staging area will be determined as most suitable for response and natural resource protection.

SECONDARY PLOVER PROTECTION STRATEGY: At the discretion of the biological monitor, in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Snowy plover or Least tern eggs may be removed from nest's by authorized and qualified personnel to an approved facility to avoid injury. This determination will be made on-site utilizing oil trajectory and oil impact timing information.

OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Fish Disturbance - Avoid disturbing bottom lagoon sediments to protect tidewater gobies especially April-May goby nesting season.

Nov-March minimize trampling estuary/creek vegetation due to frog breeding.

Wetland Habitat – Mud flats and marshlands contain fragile habitat subject to damage from human activities such as walking and vehicle use. Oil can be trampled into sediments by responders where it will not be recoverable. Avoid walking in mudflats and marshy areas of wetlands and waterways whenever possible. Use skiffs to access response sites if conditions permit. When crews must walk in soft bottom wetland areas to access cleanup sites, restrict the number and size of pathways. Mark authorized pathways with flagging or tape. Place temporary ramps (e.g. plywood sheets) in sensitive marshy areas where heavy use is expected.

Sensitive Biota - Nearshore waters, within a mile of the shoreline include sensitive rafting areas for birds, sea otters, and other marine mammals.

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

State Park property.

SITE STRATEGIES

Portion of creek under Hwy 1 bridge is lined with rip rap. Consider lining rip rap with boom.

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives, prior to engaging in activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Return unoiled natural beach debris to its pre-spill distribution when spill cleanup is complete. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Oil Recovery - Use skimmers, vacuum trucks, and/or sorbents as appropriate to remove oil depending on oil type and debris. Where elevation of banks is greater than 15 to 20 feet, a booster pump may be required to assist vacuum trucks in collecting oil.

Portion of creek under Hwy 1 bridge is lined with rip rap. Consider lining rip rap with boom.

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives, prior to engaging in activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Return unoiled natural beach debris to its pre-spill distribution when spill cleanup is complete. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Oil Recovery - Use skimmers, vacuum trucks, and/or sorbents as appropriate to remove oil depending on oil type and debris. Where elevation of banks is greater than 15 to 20 feet, a booster pump may be required to

assist vacuum trucks in collecting oil.

Strategy 4-050.1 Objective: Exclude oil from getting into creek/estuary with berming or sandbags.

When creek mouth is open, under low flow conditions block entrance with sediment berm or sandbag berm (fine to medium grained sand), and install flow through pipes as necessary to prevent flooding. To create protective berm take sand from active unvegetated beach face to prevent damage to dune habitat. When erosion from waves or overflows could erode berm, armor berm and banks by covering with plastic sheeting anchored by sand bags. When overflow could occur due to accumulation of water behind the containment berm install underflow piping and/or a spillway in the berm. When overwash could bring oil into inlet over berm back exclusion/containment berm with containment and/or sorbent booms and/or snare. Regular monitoring and maintenance will be necessary (2 staff twice daily). Check for berm effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom position and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

Strategy 4-050.2 Objective: Exclude oil from getting into creek/estuary with containment boom.

When creek mouth is open block entrance with a short skirted containment boom at appropriate angle for swift currents and changing tidal influences. When suitable berm materials are unavailable and/or when tidal flows, waterflows, or water depths are too great for berming, install exclusion booms near mouth of Inlet/lagoon using short skirted boom. Install boom in a configuration/angle which blocks channel and diverts oil to a collection point. If needed, line river/stream bank, rip-rap, side channels, and sandy beaches within lagoon, seaward of the exclusion/containment booms to restrict oil to open water area of main channel to protect vegetated banks and sensitive areas within the inlet/estuary. Use swamp boom backed by sorbent booms, if waters are shallower, and use harbor boom backed by sorbent booms, when water depths are greater. Check/maintain boom for effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom positioning and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

Strategy 4-050.3 Objective: Exclude oil from getting into creek/estuary with fencing.

When creek mouth is closed install excelsior fencing along top of natural berm to capture oil when there is a potential for high tidal washover.

When creek mouth is open use a filter barrier for exclusion/containment – Use this method when the cross-section of the watercourse does not exceed 20 feet in width, water flow volume is low, the channel bottom is capable of receiving and holding metal stakes, the spill consists of heavy petroleum, and berming or booming methods are not feasible due to lack of materials or accessibility. Construct a filter barrier across the channel using two parallel rows of metal stakes, upon which construction fencing is fastened. Place permeable sorbent materials such as snare or excelsior, between the two lines of fencing to capture oil. Re-adjust sorbent materials as necessary minimize entrainment and/or leakage and to accommodate flow, tidal, oceanic, and meteorological changes. Replace sorbent materials as necessary to maintain sorbent quality.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no type and gear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No Type	Special Equipment or comment No and kinds	staff deploy	Staff tend
4-050.1							1	SSS	Backhoe or sandbags, piping, plastic sheeting	4-6	
4-050.2		200			2		1	SSS		2-4	
4-050.3			200 FF				1	SSS	Excelsior fencing, metal stakes	2-4	

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

From the north, take Hwy 101 south to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N (or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N) approx. 20 miles, one mile past Hearst Castle, cross over bridge (post mile marker 59.88), and turn left into turnout. Turnout and locked gate are approx. 1/10 mile north of bridge. From the south take Hwy 101 N to Hwy 1 exit in San Luis Obispo, continue 35 miles as above.

LAND ACCESS: Foot or ATV access with permission (State Parks) through locked gate.

WATER LOGISTICS:

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking Morro Bay boat launch approx. 35 miles south.
and Services Available:

FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

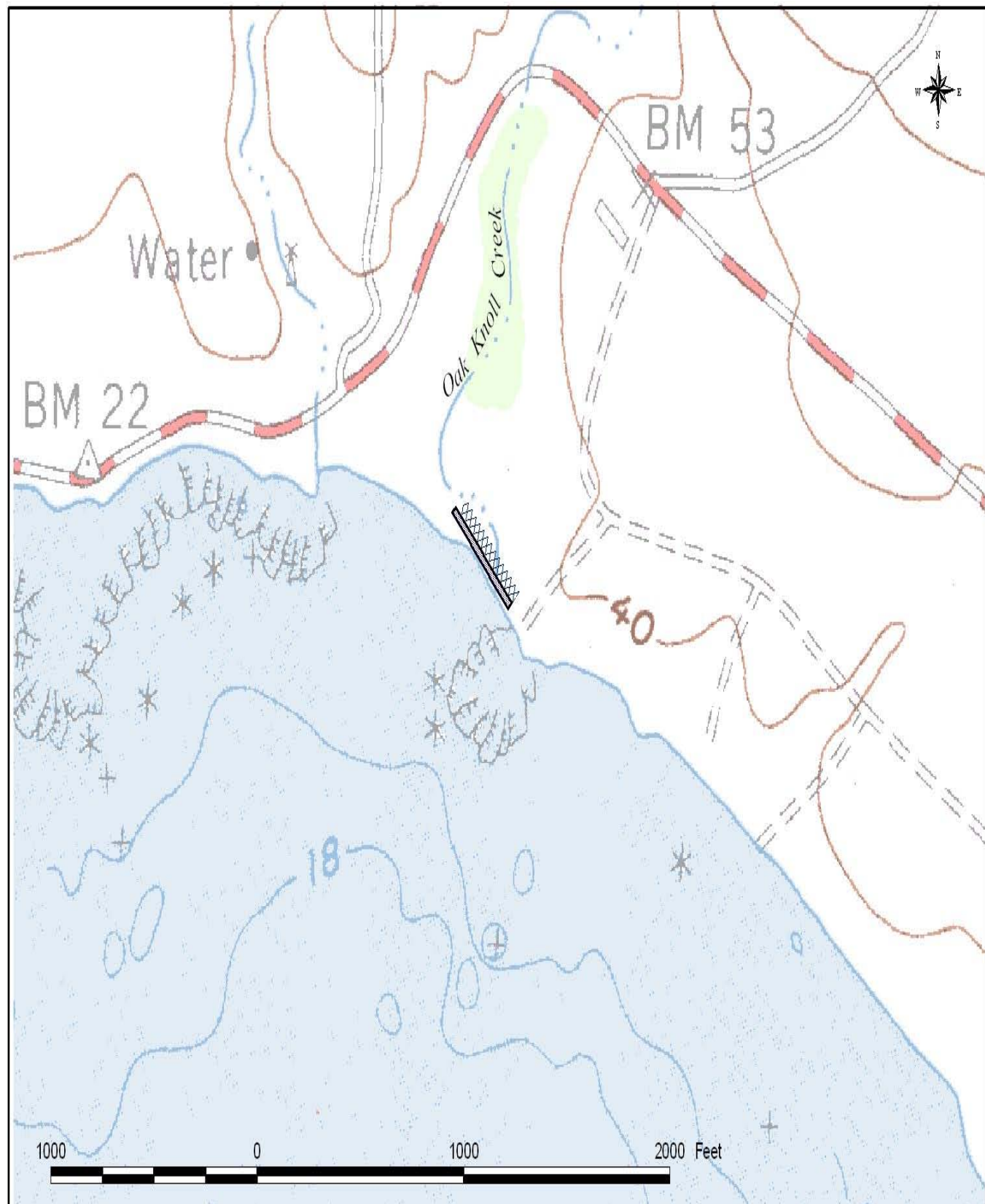
Staging area: Turnout 1/10 mile north of bridge

Command: Motels in San Simeon is a few miles south.

Airports: SLO County Airport, approx. 1 hour south. Paso Robles Airport approx. 45 min. inland. Private landing strip approx. 5 min south, located north of Hearst Castle Visitors Center.

COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:

ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:



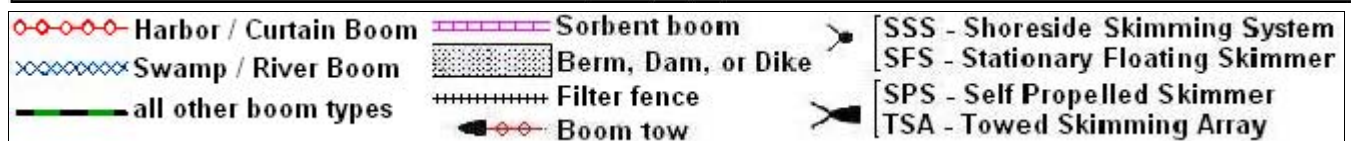
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH & GAME (OSPR) and UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

Melissia Boggs (OSPR) & MSTC Seibel USCGR

Site Number: 4-050

Site Name: OAK KNOLL CREEK INLET (aka Arroyo Laguna)

Date: 09/SEPT/04



County: **San Luis Obispo**
 USGS Quad: **San Simeon**

Thomas Guide Location
324 G-6
 NOAA Chart:

Latitude N Longitude W
35.65306 121.22177

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division B map. Arroyo del Puerto Inlet at WR Hearst State Beach, is a small creek with a modest marsh along the channel margin of this inlet. Fronted by fine grained sandy beach (WR Hearst State Beach). Picnic area behind/on beach. This site is also within Monterey Bay National Marine sanctuary and the Sea Otter Game Refuge.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Species of concern are present year round. Tidewater Goby peak nesting in estuary sediments April-May. Red-legged Frog peak breeding season Nov-March.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

Abundant shore birds and sea birds including Gulls, Brown Pelicans endangered species), Grebes and Marbled Godwits observed here year round.

Southern Sea otters can be observed offshore.

In this creek are Tidewater Gobies (endangered species), Red-Legged Frogs and Steelhead Trout (both federally threatened), and Southwestern Pond Turtles (candidate species).

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES

Archaeological sites are of concern in this area. Contact SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission

KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
E/T	Dispatch	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(831) 649-2810
T	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
E/T	Vince Cicero Resource Ecologist	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(805) 927-2185
E/T	Nick Franco Superintendent	Parks and Recreation, California Depart. Of	(805) 927-2026
C	Carol Gaublitz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
C	Michael Glassow Historic Info Center	SHPO/UCSB	(805) 893-2474
T	Mike Harris Sea otter expert	DFG OSPR	(805) 772-1135
O	Brian Hatfield Marine mammal expert	Bio Res Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
T	Mike Hill Inland Fisheries Bio	DFG	(805) 489-7355
T	Scott Kathey Regulatory Coordinator	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(831) 647-4251
T	Mathew McGoogan Steelhead trout expert	National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4026
T	Michele Roest Biologist	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(805) 927-2145
O	Norm Scott Amphibian/reptile expert	Bio. Res. Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
C	SHPO Historic Preservation Off	Office of Historic Preservation	(916) 653-6624
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-055 -A Site Strategy - Arroyo Del Puerto Inlet

County and Thomas Guide Location

324 G-6 San Luis Obispo

NOAA CHART

4-055 -A

Latitude N

Longitude W

35.6530 121.22177

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

April-May minimize trampling in estuary sediments due to nesting tidewater gobies. Nov-March minimize trampling estuary/creek vegetation due to frog breeding.

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

State Park property.

SITE STRATEGIES

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives prior to engaging in activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Return unoiled natural beach debris to its pre-spill distribution when spill cleanup is complete. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Oil Recovery - Use skimmers, vacuum trucks, and/or sorbents as appropriate to remove oil depending on oil type and debris. Where elevation of banks is greater than 15 to 20 feet, a booster pump may be required to assist vacuum trucks in collecting oil.

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives prior to engaging in activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Return unoiled natural beach debris to its pre-spill distribution when spill cleanup is complete. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Oil Recovery - Use skimmers, vacuum trucks, and/or sorbents as appropriate to remove oil depending on oil type and debris. Where elevation of banks is greater than 15 to 20 feet, a booster pump may be required to assist vacuum trucks in collecting oil.

Strategy 4-055.1 Objective: Exclude oil from getting into creek/estuary with berming or sandbags.

When creek mouth is open, under low flow conditions block entrance with sediment berm or sandbag berm (fine to medium grained sand), and install flow through pipes as necessary to prevent flooding. To create protective berm; take sand from active unvegetated beach face to prevent damage to dune habitat. When erosion from waves or overflows could erode berm, armor berm and banks by covering with plastic sheeting anchored by sand bags. When overflow could occur due to accumulation of water behind the containment berm install underflow piping and/or a spillway in the berm. When overwash could bring oil into inlet over berm back exclusion/containment berm with containment and/or sorbent booms and/or snare. Regular monitoring and maintenance will be necessary (2 staff twice daily). Check for berm effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom position and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

Strategy 4-055.2 Objective: Exclude oil from getting into creek/estuary with containment boom.

When creek mouth is open block entrance with a short skirted containment boom at appropriate angle for swift currents and changing tidal influences. When suitable berm materials are unavailable and/or when tidal flows, waterflows, or water depths are too great for berming, install exclusion booms near mouth of Inlet/lagoon using short skirted boom. Install boom in a configuration/angle which blocks channel and diverts oil to a collection point. If needed, line river/stream bank, rip-rap, side channels, and sandy beaches within lagoon, seaward of the exclusion/containment booms to restrict oil to open water area of main channel to protect vegetated banks and sensitive areas within the inlet/estuary. Use swamp boom backed by sorbent booms, if waters are shallower, and use harbor boom backed by sorbent booms, when water depths are greater. Check/maintain boom for effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom positioning and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

Strategy 4-055.3 Objective: Exclude oil from getting into creek/estuary with fencing.

When creek mouth is closed install excelsior fencing along top of natural berm to capture oil when there is a potential for high tidal washover.

When creek mouth is open use a filter barrier for exclusion/containment – Use this method when the cross-section of the watercourse does not exceed 20 feet in width, water flow volume is low, the channel bottom is capable of receiving and holding metal stakes, the spill consists of heavy petroleum, and berming or booming methods are not feasible due to lack of materials or accessibility. Construct a filter barrier across the channel using two parallel rows of metal stakes, upon which construction fencing is fastened. Place permeable sorbent materials such as snare or excelsior, between the two lines of fencing to capture oil. Re-adjust sorbent materials as necessary minimize entrainment and/or leakage and to accommodate flow, tidal, oceanic, and meteorological changes. Replace sorbent materials as necessary to maintain sorbent quality.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no type and gear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No Type	Special Equipment or comment No and kinds	staff deploy	Staff tend
4-055.1								1 SSS	Backhoe or sandbags, piping, plastic sheeting	4-6	
4-055.2		100			2			1 SSS		2-4	
4-055.3			100 FF					1 SSS	Excelsior fencing, metal stakes	2-4	

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

From the south: take Hwy 101 N to Hwy 1 N, Morro Bay exit, in San Luis Obispo. Continue on Hwy 1 N to Hearst Castle (post mile marker 57.82), turn left onto San Simeon Rd. Turn left into "William Hearst State Beach" parking lot. Drive to the end of the lot to access inlet. From the north: take Hwy 101 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N (or Take Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N) William Hearst State Beach.

LAND ACCESS: Foot and vehicle or ATV access w/ State Park permission - locked gate.

WATER LOGISTICS:

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking Morro Bay boat ramp approx. 30 miles south.
and Services Available:

FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

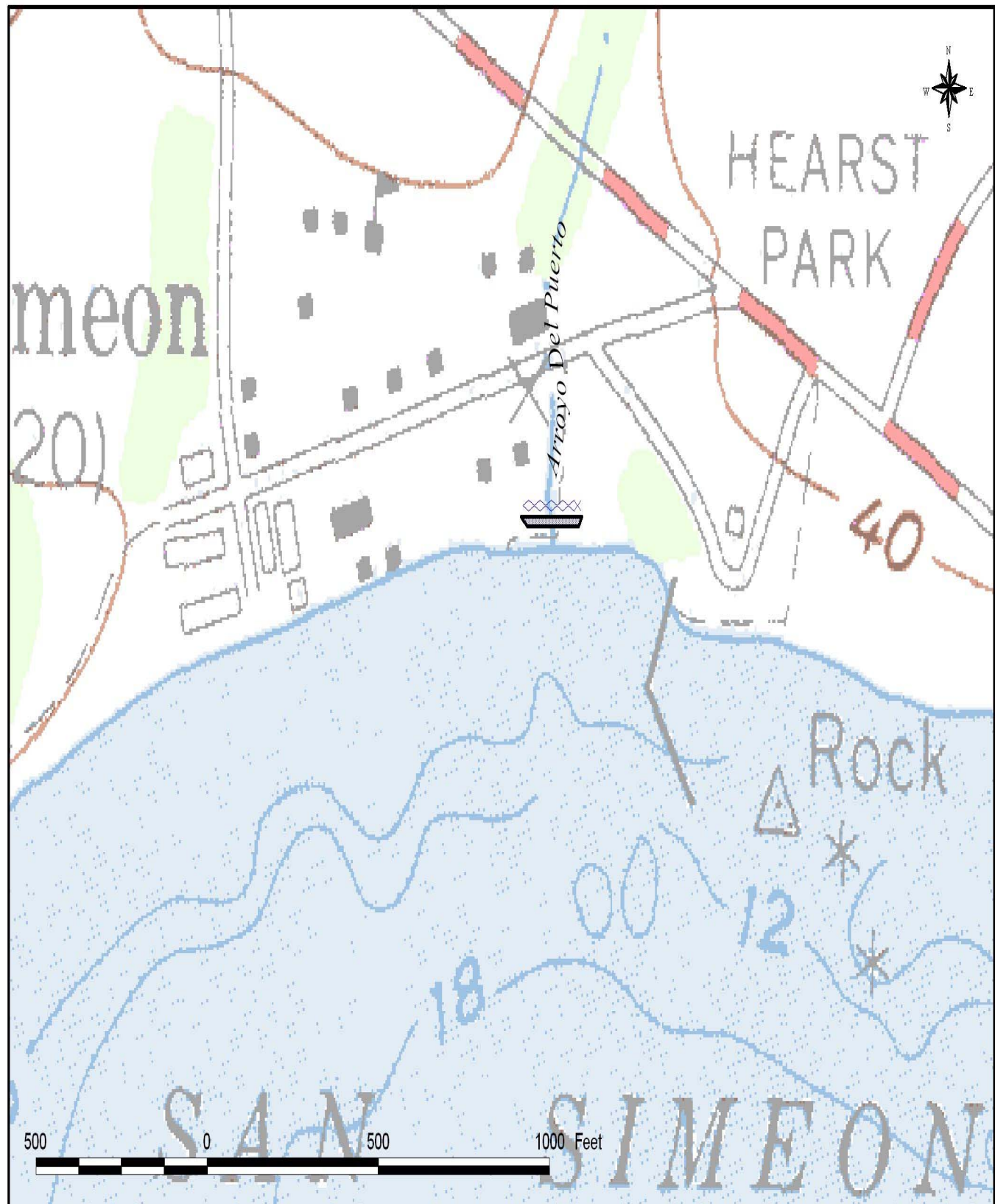
Staging Area: Parking lot at State Beach.

Command Post: Hotels in San Simeon; State Park office at Hearst Castle.

Airports: SLO County Airport is approx. 1 hour south. Paso Robles Airport is Approx. 45 min. inland. Private landing strip is approx. 5 min. north of Hearst Castle Visitors Center.

COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:

ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:



CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH & GAME (OSPR) and UNITED STATES COAST GUARD
 Site Number: 4-055 Site Name: ARROYO DEL PUERTO

Melissa Boggs (OSPR) & MSTC Seibel USCGF
 Date: 09/SEPT/04

Harbor / Curtain Boom	Sorbent boom	[SSS - Shoreside Skimming System
Swamp / River Boom	Berm, Dam, or Dike	[SFS - Stationary Floating Skimmer
all other boom types	Filter fence	[SPS - Self Propelled Skimmer
	Boom tow	[TSA - Towed Skimming Array

4-060 -A Site Summary- Broken Bridge Creek Inlet**4-060 -A**

County: **San Luis Obispo**
USGS Quad: **San Simeon**

Thomas Guide Location
324 G-6
NOAA Chart:

Latitude N Longitude W
35.64394 121.18271

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division B map. Broken Bridge Creek is an intermittent creek with a cement culvert under HWY 1. Small saltwater marsh fronted by small pocket sandy beach backed by coastal bluffs. This is State Park property.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Species of concern are present year round. Tidewater Goby peak nesting in estuary sediments is April-May. Peak Red-Legged Frog breeding season is Nov-March.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

Shore and Sea birds present year round including Killdeer, Cormorants, Pelicans.

Sea Otter and California Sea Lions observed offshore.

Tidewater Goby (endangered Species), Red-Legged Frog (federally threatened) and Southwestern Pond Turtles (candidate species), can be found in this creek.

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES

Contact SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission

KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
E/T	Dispatch	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(831) 649-2810
T	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
E/T	Vince Cicero Resource Ecologist	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(805) 927-2185
E/T	Nick Franco Superintendent	Parks and Recreation, California Depart. Of	(805) 927-2026
C	Carol Gaublatz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
C	Michael Glassow Historic Info Center	SHPO/UCSB	(805) 893-2474
T	Mike Harris Sea otter expert	DFG OSPR	(805) 772-1135
O	Brian Hatfield Marine mammal expert	Bio Res Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
T	Mike Hill Inland Fisheries Bio	DFG	(805) 489-7355
T	Scott Kathey Regulatory Coordinator	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(831) 647-4251
T	Michele Roest Biologist	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(805) 927-2145
O	Norm Scott Amphibian/reptile expert	Bio. Res. Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
C	SHPO Historic Preservation Off	Office of Historic Preservation	(916) 653-6624
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-060 -A Site Strategy - Broken Bridge Creek Inlet

County and Thomas Guide Location

324 G-6 San Luis Obispo

NOAA CHART

4-060 -A

Latitude N

Longitude W

35.6439 121.18271

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

April-May minimize trampling in estuary sediments due to nesting tidewater gobies. Nov-March minimize trampling estuary/creek vegetation due to frog breeding.

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

State Park property. Consult before staging equipment and heavy traffic are permitted.

SITE STRATEGIES

Oil Recovery - Use skimmers, vacuum trucks, and/or sorbents as appropriate to remove oil depending on oil type and debris. Where elevation of banks is greater than 15 to 20 feet, a booster pump may be required to assist vacuum trucks in collecting oil.

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives prior to engaging in activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Return unoiled natural beach debris to its pre-spill distribution when spill cleanup is complete. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Oil Recovery - Use skimmers, vacuum trucks, and/or sorbents as appropriate to remove oil depending on oil type and debris. Where elevation of banks is greater than 15 to 20 feet, a booster pump may be required to assist vacuum trucks in collecting oil.

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives prior to engaging in activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Return unoiled natural beach debris to its pre-spill distribution when spill cleanup is complete. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Strategy 4-060.1 Objective: Exclude oil from getting into creek/estuary with berming or sandbags

When creek mouth is open, under low flow conditions block entrance with sediment berm or sandbag berm (fine to medium grained sand), and install flow through pipes as necessary to prevent flooding. To create protective berm take sand from active unvegetated beach face to prevent damage to dune habitat. When erosion from waves or overflows could erode berm, armor berm and banks by covering with plastic sheeting anchored by sand bags. When overflow could occur due to accumulation of water behind the containment berm install underflow piping and/or a spillway in the berm. When overwash could bring oil into inlet over berm back exclusion/containment berm with containment and/or sorbent booms and/or snare. Regular monitoring and maintenance will be necessary (2 staff twice daily). Check for berm effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom position and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

Strategy 4-060.2 Objective: Exclude oil from getting into creek/estuary with containment boom.

When creek mouth is open block entrance with a short skirted containment boom at appropriate angle for swift currents and changing tidal influences. When suitable berm materials are unavailable and/or when tidal flows, waterflows, or water depths are too great for berming install exclusion booms near mouth of Inlet/lagoon using short skirted boom. Install boom in a configuration/angle which blocks channel and diverts oil to a collection point. If needed, line river/stream bank, rip-rap, side channels, and sandy beaches within lagoon, seaward of the exclusion/containment booms to restrict oil to open water area of main channel to protect vegetated banks and sensitive areas within the inlet/estuary. Use swamp boom backed by sorbent booms, if waters are shallower, and use harbor boom backed by sorbent booms, when water depths are greater. Check/maintain boom for effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom positioning and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

Strategy 4-060.3 Objective: Exclude oil from getting into creek/estuary with excelsior fencing.

When creek mouth is closed install excelsior fencing along top of natural berm to capture oil when there is a potential for high tidal washover.

When creek mouth is open use a filter barrier for exclusion/containment – Use this method when the cross-section of the watercourse does not exceed 20 feet in width, water flow volume is low, the channel bottom is capable of receiving and holding metal stakes, the spill consists of heavy petroleum, and berming or booming methods are not feasible due to lack of materials or accessibility. Construct a filter barrier across the channel using two parallel rows of metal stakes, upon which construction fencing is fastened. Place permeable sorbent materials such as snare or excelsior, between the two lines of fencing to capture oil. Re-adjust sorbent materials as necessary minimize entrainment and/or leakage and to accommodate flow, tidal, oceanic, and meteorological changes. Replace sorbent materials as necessary to maintain sorbent quality.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no type and gear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No Type	Special Equipment or comment No and kinds	staff deploy	Staff tend
4-060.1								1 SSS	Backhoe or sandbags, piping, plastic sheeting	4-6	
4-060.2		100			2			1 SSS		2-4	
4-060.3			100 FF					1 SSS	Excelsior fencing, metal stakes	2-4	

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

From the south take Hwy 101 N to Hwy 1 N, Morro Bay exit in San Luis Obispo. Continue on Hwy 1, to just south of Hearst Castle (Hearst Castle post mile marker is 57.82) and William R. Hearst Memorial State Beach. Take dirt road off to the left 1.2 miles north of Little Pico Creek Bridge. Coming from the north, take Hwy 101 S, (or take Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N) precede as above.

LAND ACCESS: Vehicle/ATV access at low tide from WR Hearst St. Beach - locked gate

WATER LOGISTICS:

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking Morro Bay boat launch approx. 30 miles south.
and Services Available:

FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

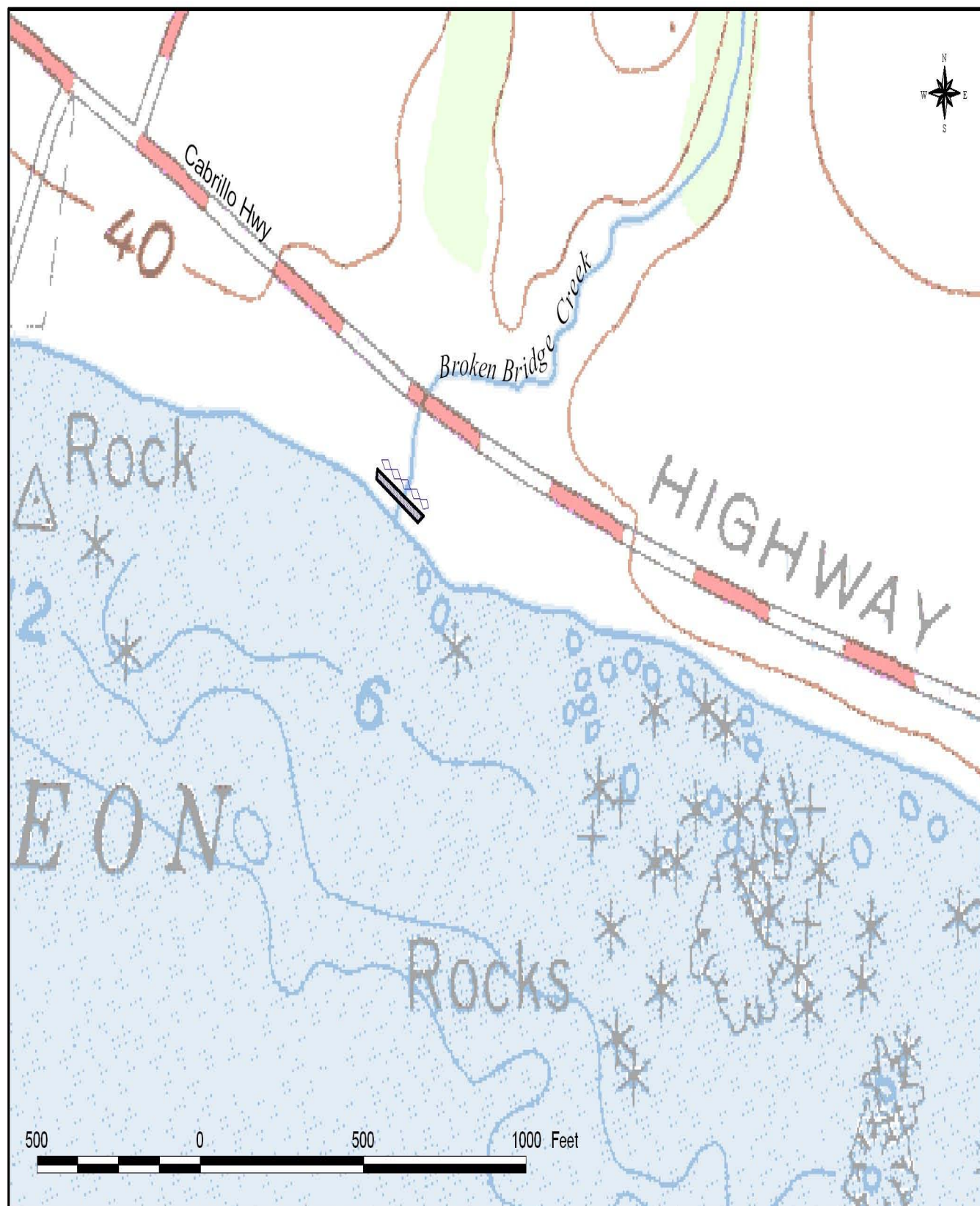
Staging: William R. Hearst State Beach is 2/10 mile north.

Command Post: Hotels in San Simeon approx. 4 miles south; State Park's offices at Hearst Castle.

Airports: SLO County Airport, approx. 1 hour south. Paso Robles Airport is approx. 45 min. inland. Private strip for small planes north of Hearst castle Visitors Center.

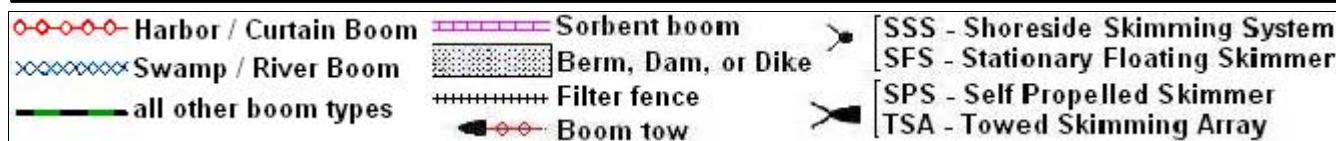
COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:

ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:



CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH & GAME (OSPR) and UNITED STATES COAST GUARD
 Site Number: 4-060 Site Name: BROKEN BRIDGE CREEK INLET

Melissa Boggs (OSPR) & MSTC Seibel USCGR
 Date: 09/SEPT/04



4-065 -A Site Summary- Rocks Offshore Little Pico Creek**4-065 -A**

County: **San Luis Obispo**
USGS Quad: **San Simeon**

Thomas Guide Location
324 G-6
NOAA Chart:

Latitude N Longitude W
35.6320 121.1666

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

SITE DESCRIPTION:

Rock offshore Little Pico Creek. Site is a Coastal National Monument under Bureau of Land Management. Also within Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary and Sea Otter Game refuge.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Species of concern are present year round.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

Offshore rock used as a bird roost.

Brown Pelicans (endangered Species), summer-fall roosting (June-Nov). Peak numbers Sept-Oct. Brandts Cormorants fall-winter roosting and spring-summer breeding. Peak numbers June-Oct.

Southern Sea Otters (threatened species) can be observed offshore, pupping occurs January-March.

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES**KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)**

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
T	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
T	Rick Hanks Manager	U.S.BLM, Coastal Natl. Monument	(831) 372-6115
T	Mike Harris Sea otter expert	DFG OSPR	(805) 772-1135
O	Brian Hatfield Marine mammal expert	Bio Res Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
T	Scott Kathey Regulatory Coordinator	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(831) 647-4251
T	Michele Roest Biologist	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(805) 927-2145
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-065 -A Site Strategy - Rocks Offshore Little Pico Creek

County and Thomas Guide Location

NOAA CHART

324 G-6 San Luis Obispo

4-065 -A

Latitude N Longitude W

35.6320 121.1666

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

Consider bird/mammal hazing after consulting with Fish and Game and USFWS.

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

SITE STRATEGIES

Strategy 4-065.1 Objective: Exclude/deflect oil from this area.

No on-site protection is feasible. Approaching oil should be engaged by open water containment and recovery (e.g., skimming) or early consideration should be given to advanced response technology such as dispersants.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no type and gear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No Type	Special Equipment or comment No and kinds	staff deploy	Staff tend
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4-065.1

Offshore containment & recovery

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

From the north take Hwy 101 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N (or take Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N). Follow Hwy 1 N approx. 1.5 miles north of San Simeon. From the South on Hwy 101 in San Luis Obispo take the Morro Bay, Hwy 1 exit and continue as above.

LAND ACCESS: No land access offshore rock, Vista turnout 2/10 mi south for parking.

WATER LOGISTICS:

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking Morro Bay boat launch approx. 30 miles south.
and Services Available:

FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

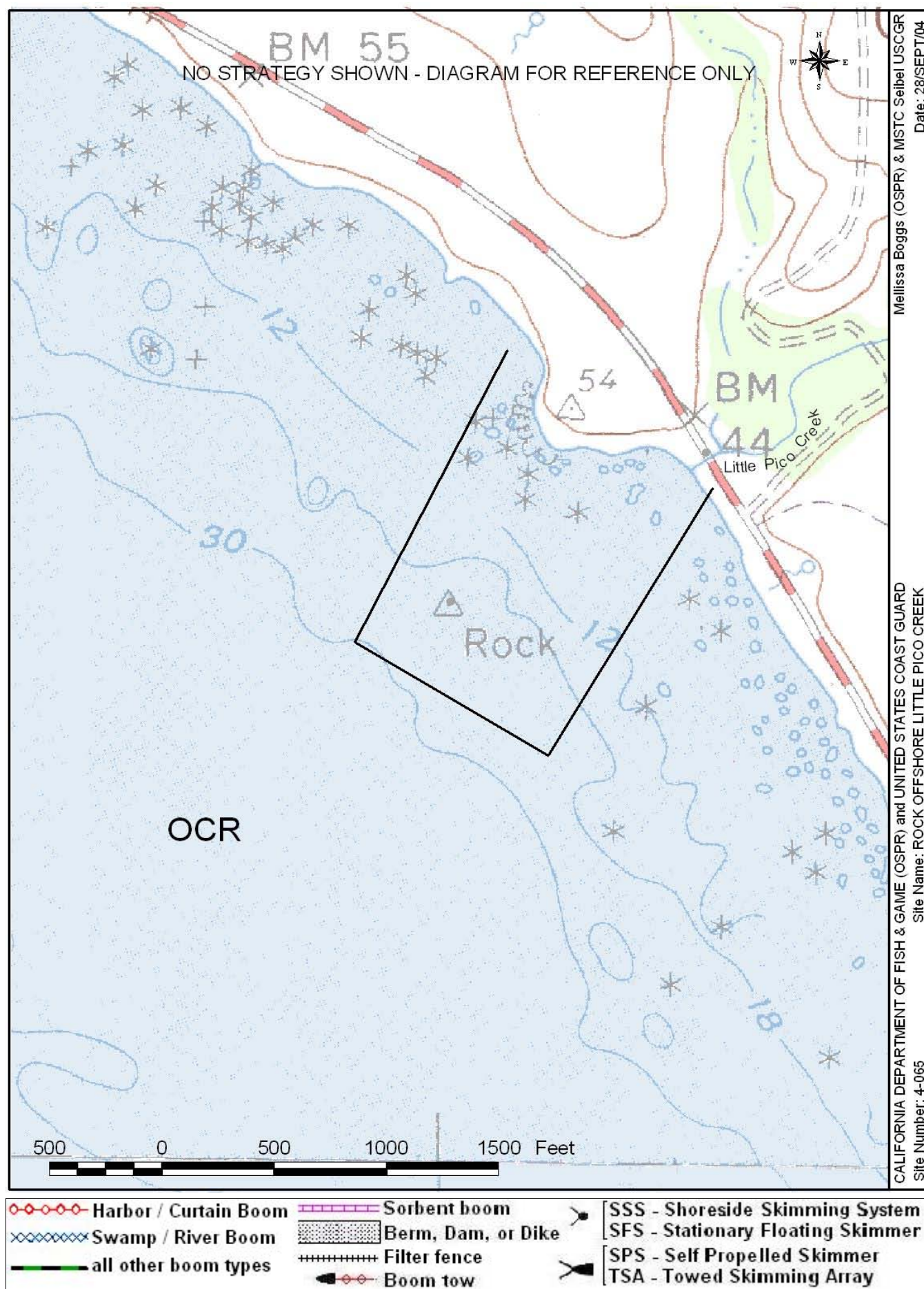
Staging : Vista turnout 2/10 mile south of Little Pico Creek bridge for parking, WR State Beach

Command Post: Motels in San Simeon approx. 1.5 miles south. State Park's office at Hearst Castle.

Airports: SLO County Airport, approx. 1 hour south. Paso Robles Airport is 45 min. inland. Private landing strip for small planes is north of Hearst Castle Visitors center, approx. 2 miles north.

COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:

ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:



County: **San Luis Obispo**
 USGS Quad: **San Simeon**

Thomas Guide Location
324 G-6
 NOAA Chart:

Latitude N Longitude W
35.63468 121.16301

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division B map. Little Pico Creek Inlet is an intermittent creek with a well developed saltwater marsh with large washover terrace in front of wetland. Fronted by fine to medium grained sandy beach. This is State Park property, and within Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary and Sea Otter Game Refuge.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Species of concern are present year round, Peak Tidewater Goby nesting in estuary sediments April-May.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

Shore and seabirds present year round including Least Sandpipers, Lesser Yellow Legs, Grebes, Killdeer, Egrets, Black Phoebe, Yellow Rumped Warbler, Gulls, Marbled Godwits, Surf Scoters, dabbling ducks, Western Snowy Plovers (threatened), and Brown Pelicans (endangered).

Sea Otters can be observed offshore.

This creek is designated Critical Habitat for Tidewater Goby (endangered Species), southwestern Pond Turtles (candidate species) and Steelhead Trout (threatened species).

Near the bridge is the Compact Cobweb Thistle (candidate plant species).

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES

Contact SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission

KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
E/T	Dispatch	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(831) 649-2810
T	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
E/T	Vince Cicero Resource Ecologist	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(805) 927-2185
E/T	Nick Franco Superintendent	Parks and Recreation, California Depart. Of	(805) 927-2026
C	Carol Gaublitz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
C	Michael Glassow Historic Info Center	SHPO/UCSB	(805) 893-2474
T	Mike Harris Sea otter expert	DFG OSPR	(805) 772-1135
O	Brian Hatfield Marine mammal expert	Bio Res Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
T	Mike Hill Inland Fisheries Bio	DFG	(805) 489-7355
T	Scott Kathey Regulatory Coordinator	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(831) 647-4251
T	Mathew McGoogan Steelhead trout expert	National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4026
T	Michele Roest Biologist	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(805) 927-2145
O	Norm Scott Amphibian/reptile expert	Bio. Res. Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
C	SHPO Historic Preservation Off	Office of Historic Preservation	(916) 653-6624
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-070 -A Site Strategy - Little Pico Creek Inlet

County and Thomas Guide Location

324 G-6 San Luis Obispo

NOAA CHART

4-070 -A

Latitude N

Longitude W

35.6346 121.16301

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

Fish Disturbance - Avoid disturbing bottom lagoon sediments to protect tidewater gobies especially April-May goby nesting season.

Wetland Habitat – Mud flats and marshlands contain fragile habitat subject to damage from human activities such as walking and vehicle use. Oil can be trampled into sediments by responders where it will not be recoverable. Avoid walking in mudflats and marshy areas of wetlands and waterways whenever possible. Use skiffs to access response sites if conditions permit. When crews must walk in soft bottom wetland areas to access cleanup sites, restrict the number and size of pathways. Mark authorized pathways with flagging or tape. Place temporary ramps (e.g. plywood sheets) in sensitive marshy areas where heavy use is expected.

Sensitive Biota - Nearshore waters, within a mile of the shoreline include sensitive rafting areas for birds, sea otters, and other marine mammals.

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

State Park property.

SITE STRATEGIES

Oil Recovery - Use skimmers, vacuum trucks, and/or sorbents as appropriate to remove oil depending on oil type and debris. Where elevation of banks is greater than 15 to 20 feet, a booster pump may be required to assist vacuum trucks in collecting oil.

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives, regarding potential wildlife issues which will be encountered during collection, storage and disposal operations prior to engaging in any activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Return unoiled natural beach debris to its pre-spill distribution when spill cleanup is complete. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Oil Recovery - Use skimmers, vacuum trucks, and/or sorbents as appropriate to remove oil depending on oil type and debris. Where elevation of banks is greater than 15 to 20 feet, a booster pump may be required to assist vacuum trucks in collecting oil.

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives, regarding potential wildlife issues which will be encountered during collection, storage and disposal operations prior to engaging in any activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Return unoiled natural beach debris to its pre-spill distribution when spill cleanup is complete. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Strategy 4-070.1 Objective: Exclude oil from getting into creek/estuary with berming or sandbags.

When creek mouth is open, under low flow conditions block entrance with sediment berm or sandbag berm (fine to medium grained sand), and install flow through pipes as necessary to prevent flooding. To create protective berm take sand from active unvegetated beach face to prevent damage to dune habitat. When erosion from waves or overflows could erode berm, armor berm and banks by covering with plastic sheeting anchored by sand bags. When overflow could occur due to accumulation of water behind the containment berm install underflow piping and/or a spillway in the berm. When overwash could bring oil into inlet over berm back exclusion/containment berm with containment and/or sorbent booms and/or snare. Regular monitoring and maintenance will be necessary (2 staff twice daily). Check for berm effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom position and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

Strategy 4-070.2 Objective: Exclude oil from getting into creek/estuary with containment boom.

When creek mouth is open block entrance with a short skirted containment boom at appropriate angle for swift currents and changing tidal influences. When suitable berm materials are unavailable and/or when tidal flows, waterflows, or water depths are too great for berming install exclusion booms near mouth of Inlet/lagoon using short skirted boom. Install boom in a configuration/angle which blocks channel and diverts oil to a collection point. If needed, line river/stream bank, rip-rap, side channels, and sandy beaches within lagoon, seaward of the exclusion/containment booms to restrict oil to open water area of main channel to protect vegetated banks and sensitive areas within the inlet/estuary. Use swamp boom backed by sorbent booms, if waters are shallower, and use harbor boom backed by sorbent booms, when water depths are greater. Check/maintain boom for effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom positioning and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

Strategy 4-070.3 Objective: Exclude oil from getting into creek/estuary with fencing.

When creek mouth is closed consider installing excelsior fencing along top of natural berm to capture oil when there is a potential for high tidal washover.

When creek mouth is open use a filter barrier for exclusion/containment – Use this method when the cross-section of the watercourse does not exceed 20 feet in width, water flow volume is low, the channel bottom is capable of receiving and holding metal stakes, the spill consists of heavy petroleum, and berming or booming methods are not feasible due to lack of materials or accessibility. Construct a filter barrier across the channel using two parallel rows of metal stakes, upon which construction fencing is fastened. Place sorbent materials such as snare or excelsior, between the two lines of fencing to capture oil. Re-adjust sorbent materials as necessary minimize entrainment and/or leakage and to accommodate flow, tidal, oceanic, and meteorological changes. Replace sorbent materials as necessary to maintain sorbent quality.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no	tvoe and dear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No	Type	Special Equipment or comment No and kinds	staff deploy	Staff tend
4-070.1								1	SSS		Backhoe or sandbags, piping, plastic sheeting	4-6	
4-070.2		100			2			1	SSS			2-4	
4-070.3			100 FF					1	SSS		Excelsior fencing, metal stakes	2-4	

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

From the north: Take Hwy 101 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N (or Take Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 w to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N). Follow Hwy 1 N approx. 1.5 miles north of San Simeon. From the south take Hwy 101 N to Morro Bay exit in san Luis Obispo. Continue on Hwy 1 to site.

LAND ACCESS: Foot path at south end of Little Pico Creek Bridge. No vehicle access

WATER LOGISTICS:

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking Morro Bay boat launch facility approx. 30 miles south.
and Services Available:

FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

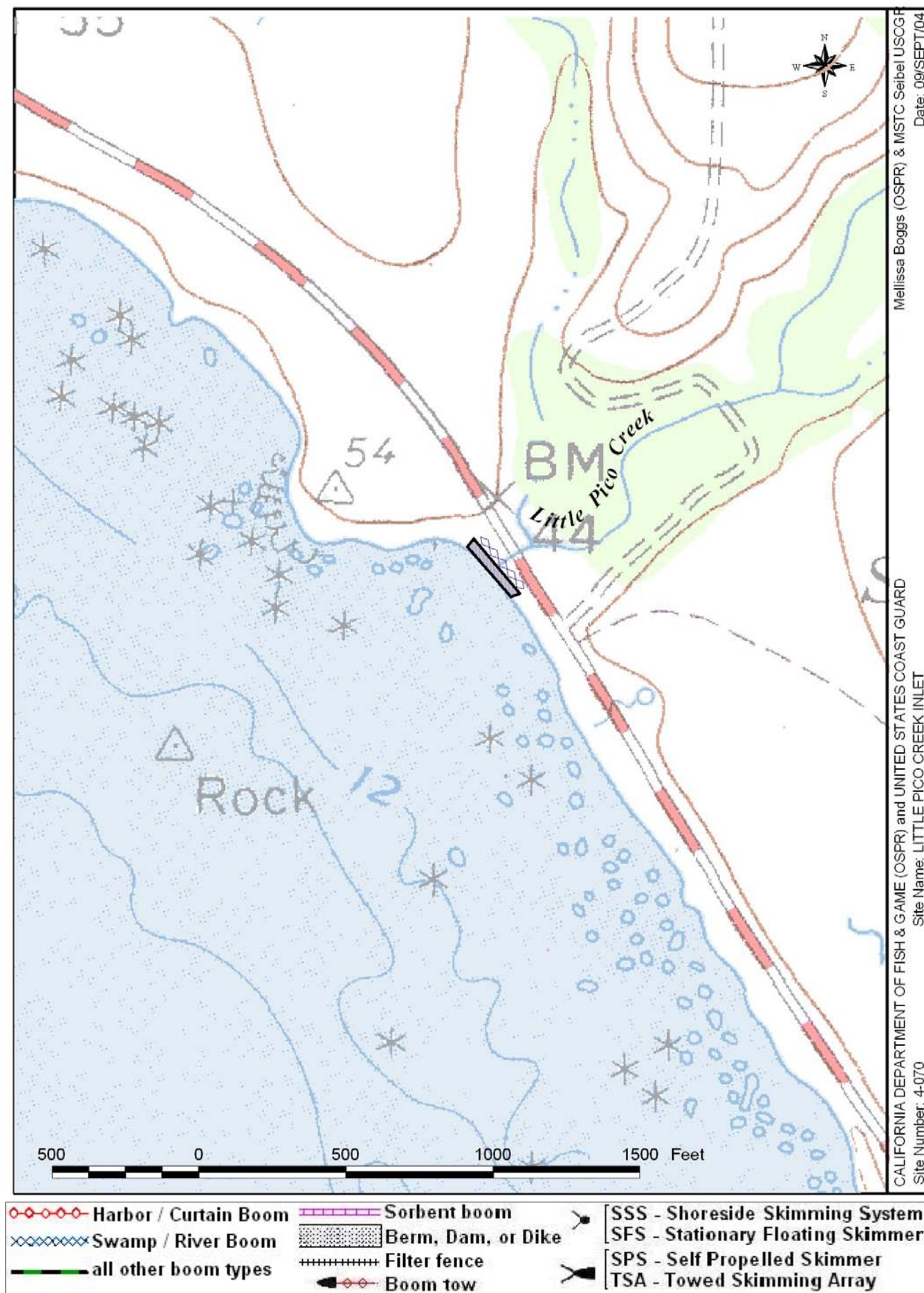
Staging Area: Vista turnout 2/10 mile south of Little Pico Creek bridge for parking. William R. Hearst State Beach approx. 1.4 miles north has some facilities.

Command Post: Motels in San Simeon is approx. 1.5 miles south; State Park offices at Hearst Castle.

Airports: SLO County Airport is approx. 1 hour south. Paso Robles airport is approx. 45 min inland. Private Landing strip is approx. 2 miles north, north of Hearst castle Visitors Center.

COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:

ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:



County: **San Luis Obispo**
 USGS Quad: **Pico Creek**

Thomas Guide Location
324 G-6
 NOAA Chart:

Latitude N Longitude W
35.62534 121.14733

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division B map. Pico creek Inlet is an intermittent creek with a well developed salt-water marsh. The creek is fronted by mixed sand and gravel beach. Contact State Parks and Hearst Corporation for access issues. This site is within Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary and the Sea Otter Game Refuge. Beach fronting creek is a Snowy Plover nesting beach. Offshore is the Cambria State Marine Conservation Area [extends from Pico Creek south 6 miles and 1 mile offshore] for fisheries protection.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Species of concern are present year round. Tidewater Gobies nest in estuary sediments April-May. Nov.- March red-legged frog breeding season. Snowy Plover nesting season March-November.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

Shore and sea birds are present year round including Sandpipers, Yellowlegs, Grebes, Whimbrels, Brown Pelican (endangered), coots, herons, Killdeer, gulls, Western Snowy Plovers (threatened) and ducks.

Southern Sea Otters can be observed offshore and USFWS study shows the area between Point Piedras Blancas and Pico Rock to have a high concentration of breeding females.

Tidewater Gobies (endangered species), Sculpins, Steelhead Trout (threatened species), Starry Flounder, Red-Legged Frogs (federally threatened), and Southwestern Pond Turtles (candidate species) utilize this creek.

Saltwater marsh with pickle weed, saltgrass, sedges and cat tails.

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES

Contact SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission

KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
E/T	Dispatch	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(831) 649-2810
T	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
E	Harlan Brown Ranch Manager	Hearst Corporation	(805) 927-4610
E	Marty Cepkauskas	Hearst Corp. Headquarters	(415) 778-8196
E/T	Vince Cicero Resource Ecologist	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(805) 927-2185
E/T	Nick Franco Superintendent	Parks and Recreation, California Depart. Of	(805) 927-2026
C	Carol Gaublatz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
C	Michael Glassow Historic Info Center	SHPO/UCSB	(805) 893-2474
T	Mike Harris Sea otter expert	DFG OSPR	(805) 772-1135
O	Brian Hatfield Marine mammal expert	Bio Res Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
T	Mike Hill Inland Fisheries Bio	DFG	(805) 489-7355
T	Scott Kathey Regulatory Coordinator	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(831) 647-4251
T	Mathew McGoogan Steelhead trout expert	National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4026
T	Michele Roest Biologist	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(805) 927-2145
O	Norm Scott Amphibian/reptile expert	Bio. Res. Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
C	SHPO Historic Preservation Off	Office of Historic Preservation	(916) 653-6624
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-075 -A Site Strategy - Pico Creek Inlet

County and Thomas Guide Location

324 G-6 San Luis Obispo

NOAA CHART

4-075 -A

Latitude N

Longitude W

35.6253 121.14733

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

Fish Disturbance - Avoid disturbing bottom lagoon sediments to protect tidewater gobies especially April-May goby nesting season.

Wetland Habitat – Mud flats and marshlands contain fragile habitat subject to damage from human activities such as walking. Oil can be trampled into sediments by responders where it will not be recoverable. Avoid walking in mudflats and marshy areas of wetlands and waterways whenever possible. Use skiffs to access response sites if conditions permit. When crews must walk in soft bottom wetland areas to access cleanup sites, restrict the number and size of pathways. Mark authorized pathways with flagging or tape. Place temporary ramps (e.g. plywood sheets) in sensitive marshy areas where heavy use is expected.

Snowy Plover nesting beach: During nesting season, March-September, to aid in avoiding damage to nests, consider delineation of nesting areas and designate responder "pathways" with flagging or tape. Nests and critical habitat protection areas will require oversight by natural resource specialist prior to response effort execution. All responders should be briefed on procedures for avoiding birds and nest sites. Oil spill response and cleanup activity should be limited to locations below high tide line unless otherwise authorized by trustee agency specialist, or designee (biological monitor). The area to be protected will be monitored by an assigned biological monitor. Oil removal will be conducted by hand crews unless other methods are recommended by the biological monitor. Pre-clean the beach and stockpile kelp and surfgrass rack in designated areas for re-distribution after response efforts are completed. A staging area will be determined as most suitable for response and natural resource protection.

Sensitive Biota - Nearshore waters, within a mile of the shoreline include sensitive rafting areas for birds, sea otters, and other marine mammals.

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

State Park property.

SITE STRATEGIES

Oil Recovery - Use skimmers, vacuum trucks, and/or sorbents as appropriate to remove oil depending on oil type and debris. Where elevation of banks is greater than 15 to 20 feet, a booster pump may be required to assist vacuum trucks in collecting oil.

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives, regarding potential wildlife issues which will be encountered during collection, storage and disposal operations prior to engaging in any activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Return unoiled natural beach debris to its pre-spill distribution when spill cleanup is complete. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Oil Recovery - Use skimmers, vacuum trucks, and/or sorbents as appropriate to remove oil depending on oil type and debris. Where elevation of banks is greater than 15 to 20 feet, a booster pump may be required to assist vacuum trucks in collecting oil.

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives, regarding potential wildlife issues which will be encountered during collection, storage and disposal operations prior to engaging in any activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Return unoiled natural beach debris to its pre-spill distribution when spill cleanup is complete. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Strategy 4-075.1 Objective: Exclude oil from getting into creek/estuary with berming or sandbags.

-When creek mouth is open, under low flow conditions block entrance with sediment berm or sandbag berm (fine to medium grained sand), and install flow through pipes as necessary to prevent flooding. To create protective berm take sand from active unvegetated beach face to prevent damage to dune habitat. When erosion from waves or overflows could erode berm, armor berm and banks by covering with plastic sheeting anchored by sand bags. When overflow could occur due to accumulation of water behind the containment berm install underflow piping and/or a spillway in the berm. When overwash could bring oil into inlet over berm back exclusion/containment berm with containment and/or sorbent booms and/or snare. Regular monitoring and

maintenance will be necessary (2 staff twice daily). Check for berm effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom position and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

Strategy 4-075.2 Objective: Exclude oil from getting into creek/estuary with containment boom.

When creek mouth is open block entrance with a short skirted containment boom at appropriate angle for swift currents and changing tidal influences. When suitable berm materials are unavailable and/or when tidal flows, waterflows, or water depths are too great for berming install exclusion booms near mouth of Inlet/lagoon using short skirted boom. Install boom in a configuration/angle which blocks channel and diverts oil to a collection point. If needed, line river/stream bank, rip-rap, side channels, and sandy beaches within lagoon, seaward of the exclusion/containment booms to restrict oil to open water area of main channel to protect vegetated banks and sensitive areas within the inlet/estuary. Use swamp boom backed by sorbent booms, if waters are shallower, and use harbor boom backed by sorbent booms, when water depths are greater. Check/maintain boom for effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom positioning and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

Strategy 4-075.3 Objective: Exclude oil from getting into creek/estuary with fencing.

When creek mouth is closed consider installing excelsior fencing along top of natural berm to capture oil when there is a potential for high tidal washover.

When creek mouth is open, use a filter barrier for exclusion/containment – Use this method when the cross-section of the watercourse does not exceed 20 feet in width, water flow volume is low, the channel bottom is capable of receiving and holding metal stakes, the spill consists of heavy petroleum, and berming or booming methods are not feasible due to lack of materials or accessibility. Construct a filter barrier across the channel using two parallel rows of metal stakes, upon which construction fencing is fastened. Place permeable sorbent materials such as snare or excelsior, between the two lines of fencing to capture oil. Re-adjust sorbent materials as necessary minimize entrainment and/or leakage and to accommodate flow, tidal, oceanic, and meteorological changes. Replace sorbent materials as necessary to maintain sorbent quality.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring type and gear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No	Type	Special Equipment or comment and kinds	staff deploy	Staff tend
4-075.1							1	SSS		Backhoe or sandbags, piping, plastic sheeting	4-6	
4-075.2		200			2		1	SSS			2-4	
4-075.3			200 FF				1	SSS		Excelsior fencing, metal stakes	2-4	

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

From the north, take Hwy 101 s to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N (or take Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N), to just north of the town of San Simeon, turn left on Pico Ave. Follow to parking lot and access beach to right side of parking lot (post mile marker is 54.75). From the south, take Hwy 101 N to Morro Bay exit in San Luis Obispo, continue as above.

LAND ACCESS: ATV or 4-wheel drive vehicles off Pico Ave.

WATER LOGISTICS:

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking Morro Bay boat ramp (approx. 25 miles south).
and Services Available:

FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

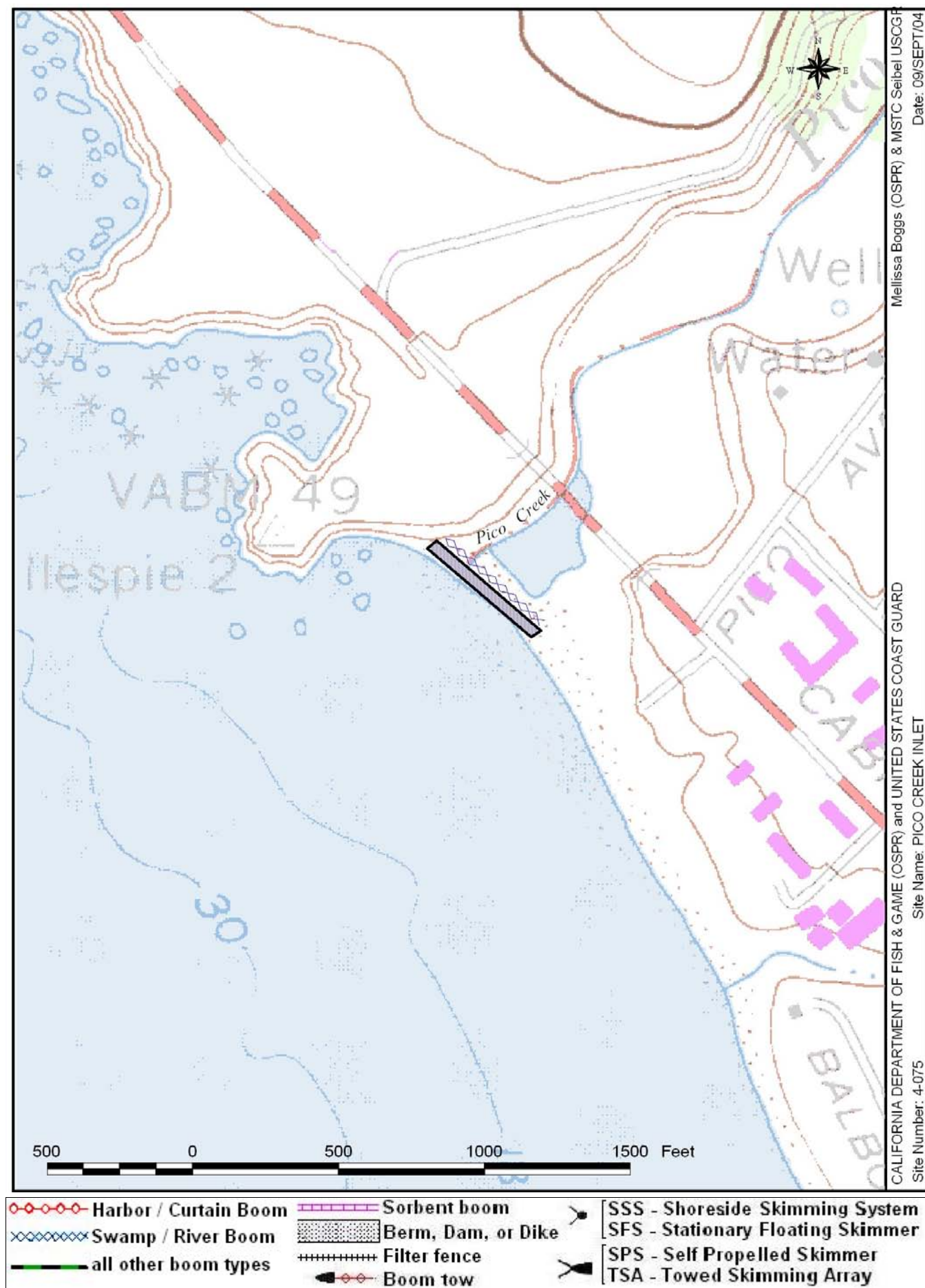
Staging Area: Along Pico Avenue.

Command Post: State Dept. Parks and Recreation office at Hearst Castle or hotels in San Simeon

Airports: SLO County Airport is located 1 hour south. Paso Robles Airport is located 45 min. inland. Private strip is located 2 miles north, north of the Hearst castle Visitors center.

COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:

ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:



County: **San Luis Obispo**
 USGS Quad: **Cambria**

Thomas Guide Location
 528 B-2
 NOAA Chart:

Latitude N 35.59446
 Longitude W 121.12538

Last Page Update : 4/25/2005

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division B map. San Simeon Creek runs through San Simeon State Park Campground. There is a well developed freshwater marsh. The creek is fronted by a popular sandy beach, a Snowy Plover nesting beach. State Park property and site is within the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, and Sea Otter Game Refuge.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Species of concern are present year round. Peak Tidewater Goby nesting in estuary sediments April-May (Goby Critical Habitat). Red-Legged Frog breeding season is November-March. Snowy Plover nesting March - September.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

Western Snowy Plovers nest on this beach (Critical Habitat). Snowy plovers may have active nests, or chicks may be actively moving about the area. Care should be given to minimize disturbance and avoid injury to either nests, or chicks. Snowy plovers (federal Threatened listing) are small, white and tan colored shore birds. Snowy plovers tend to nest in the rack line of the high-high tide. Nests are usually constructed on loose sand, and are easily stepped on due to their very cryptic nature. Chicks are known to run between nests and the waterline thereby potentially becoming oiled by floating, or stranded product. Chicks and eggs are vulnerable to oil transfer from adults. Snowy plover adults forage while wadding along the shoreline. Beach Bird-Nesting sites are shallow depressions scratched out from the sand surface on sandy beaches above the highest tide line. The nest sites are typically very well disguised and difficult to see, even for trained eyes. Nest sites may contain either eggs, or chicks which are potentially vulnerable to trampling by vehicles or foot traffic. Snowy plover adults and chicks are known to move between the nest sites and the active water line. Over-wintering Snowy plover adults may be foraging throughout the response area.

Shore and sea birds are present year round including coots, Killdeer, Great Blue Heron, Snowy Egret, Whimbrel, Greater Yellowlegs, Sandpipers, Bittern, Grebes, Dabbling ducks, Brown Pelican (endangered) and Snowy Plover (endangered).

Red-Legged Frogs (federally threatened) and two Stripped Garter Snake also utilize this habitat. Southern Sea Otters can also be observed offshore.

Tidewater Goby (endangered, Critical Habitat)), Southwestern Pond Turtle (candidate species), and Steelhead Trout (threatened species) are in this creek.

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES

Contact SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission

KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
E/T	Dispatch	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(831) 649-2810
T	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
E/T	Vince Cicero Resource Ecologist	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(805) 927-2185
E/T	Nick Franco Superintendent	Parks and Recreation, California Depart. Of	(805) 927-2026
C	Carol Gaublatz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
C	Michael Glassow Historic Info Center	SHPO/UCSB	(805) 893-2474
T	Mike Harris Sea otter expert	DFG OSPR	(805) 772-1135
O	Brian Hatfield Marine mammal expert	Bio Res Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
T	Mike Hill Inland Fisheries Bio	DFG	(805) 489-7355
T	Scott Kathey Regulatory Coordinator	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(831) 647-4251
T	Mathew McGoogan Steelhead trout expert	National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4026
T	Michele Roest Biologist	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(805) 927-2145
O	Norm Scott Amphibian/reptile expert	Bio. Res. Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
C	SHPO Historic Preservation Off	Office of Historic Preservation	(916) 653-6624
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-080 -A Site Strategy - San Simeon Creek Inlet

County and Thomas Guide Location

528 B-2 San Luis Obispo

NOAA CHART

4-080 -A

Latitude N

Longitude W

35.5944 121.12538

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

PRIMARY PLOVER PROTECTION STRATEGY: During nesting season, March-September, to aid in avoiding damage to nests consider delineation of nesting areas and designate responder "pathways" with flagging or tape. Nests and critical habitat protection areas will require oversight by natural resource specialist prior to response effort execution. All responders should be briefed on procedures for avoiding birds and nest sites. Oil spill response and cleanup activity should be limited to locations below high tide line unless otherwise authorized by trustee agency specialist, or designee (biological monitor). The area to be protected will be monitored by an assigned biological monitor. Oil removal will be conducted by hand crews unless other methods are recommended by the biological monitor. Pre-clean the beach and stockpile kelp and surfgrass rack in designated areas for re-distribution after response efforts are completed. A staging area will be determined as most suitable for response and natural resource protection.

SECONDARY PLOVER PROTECTION STRATEGY: At the discretion of the biological monitor, in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Snowy plover or Least tern eggs may be removed from nest's by authorized and qualified personnel to an approved facility to avoid injury. This determination will be made on-site utilizing oil trajectory and oil impact timing information.

OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Fish Disturbance - Avoid disturbing bottom lagoon sediments to protect tidewater gobies especially April-May goby nesting season.

Wetland Habitat – Mud flats and marshlands contain fragile habitat subject to damage from human activities such as walking and vehicle use. Oil can be trampled into sediments by responders where it will not be recoverable. Avoid walking in mudflats and marshy areas of wetlands and waterways whenever possible. Use skiffs to access response sites if conditions permit. When crews must walk in soft bottom wetland areas to access cleanup sites, restrict the number and size of pathways. Mark authorized pathways with flagging or tape. Place temporary ramps (e.g. plywood sheets) in sensitive marshy areas where heavy use is expected.

Sensitive Biota - Nearshore waters, within a mile of the shoreline include sensitive rafting areas for birds, sea otters, and other marine mammals.

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

State Park property; High recreational use area.

SITE STRATEGIES

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives prior to engaging in activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Return unoiled natural beach debris to its pre-spill distribution when spill cleanup is complete. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Oil Recovery - Use skimmers, vacuum trucks, and/or sorbents as appropriate to remove oil depending on oil type and debris. Where elevation of banks is greater than 15 to 20 feet, a booster pump may be required to assist vacuum trucks in collecting oil.

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives prior to engaging in activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Return unoiled natural beach debris to its pre-spill distribution when spill cleanup is complete. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Oil Recovery - Use skimmers, vacuum trucks, and/or sorbents as appropriate to remove oil depending on oil type and debris. Where elevation of banks is greater than 15 to 20 feet, a booster pump may be required to assist vacuum trucks in collecting oil.

Strategy 4-080.1 Objective: Exclude oil from getting into creek/estuary with berm or sandbags.

-When creek mouth is open, under low flow conditions block entrance with sediment berm or sandbag berm (fine to medium grained sand), and install flow through pipes as necessary to prevent flooding. To create protective

berm take sand from active unvegetated beach face to prevent damage to dune habitat. When erosion from waves or overflows could erode berm, armor berm and banks by covering with plastic sheeting anchored by sand bags. When overflow could occur due to accumulation of water behind the containment berm install underflow piping and/or a spillway in the berm. When overwash could bring oil into inlet over berm back exclusion/containment berm with containment and/or sorbent booms and/or snare. Regular monitoring and maintenance will be necessary (2 staff twice daily). Check for berm effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom position and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

It is important to keep oil from going under bridge into the best developed marsh area. In the advent of dike failure, deflect oil to south side of the channel west of bridge.

Strategy 4-080.2 Objective: Exclude oil from getting into creek/estuary with containment boom.

When creek mouth is open block entrance with a short skirted containment boom at appropriate angle for swift currents and changing tidal influences. When suitable berm materials are unavailable and/or when tidal flows, waterflows, or water depths are too great for berming, install exclusion booms at mouth of Inlet/lagoon using short skirted boom and snare boom. Install boom in a configuration/angle which blocks channel and diverts oil to a collection point. If needed, line river/stream bank, rip-rap, side channels, and sandy beaches within lagoon, seaward of the exclusion/containment booms to restrict oil to open water area of main channel to protect vegetated banks and sensitive areas within the inlet/estuary. Use swamp boom backed by sorbent booms, if waters are shallower, and use harbor boom backed by sorbent booms, when water depths are greater. Check/maintain boom for effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom positioning and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

Strategy 4-080.3 Objective: Exclude oil from getting into creek/estuary with fencing.

When creek mouth is closed consider installing excelsior fencing along top of natural berm to capture oil when there is a potential for high tidal washover.

When creek mouth is open use a filter barrier for exclusion/containment – Use this method when the cross-section of the watercourse does not exceed 20 feet in width, water flow volume is low, the channel bottom is capable of receiving and holding metal stakes, the spill consists of heavy petroleum, and berming or booming methods are not feasible due to lack of materials or accessibility. Construct a filter barrier across the channel using two parallel rows of metal stakes, upon which construction fencing is fastened. Place permeable sorbent materials such as snare or excelsior, between the two lines of fencing to capture oil. Re-adjust sorbent materials as necessary minimize entrainment and/or leakage and to accommodate flow, tidal, oceanic, and meteorological changes. Replace sorbent materials as necessary to maintain sorbent quality.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No	Type	Special Equipment or comment	staff deploy	Staff tend
4-080.1								1	SSS	Backhoe or sandbags, piping, plastic sheeting	4-6	
4-080.2		300			2			1	SSS		2-4	
4-080.3			300 FF					1	SSS	Excelsior fencing, metal stakes	2-4	

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

From the north take Hwy 101 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N (or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N), to just south of the town of San Simeon. Cross San Simeon Creek bridge (post mile marker 52.92) and turn right onto San Simeon Creek Rd. (follow camp ground signs). Enter campground and stay to the right until you reach the bridge and beach. Coming from the south take Morro Bay exit in San Luis Obispo, Hwy 1, to San Simeon Creek Rd. campground and continue as above.

LAND ACCESS: Foot only, unless permission from State Parks to move utility poles

WATER LOGISTICS:

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking Morro Bay boat ramp, approx. 20 miles south.
and Services Available:

FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

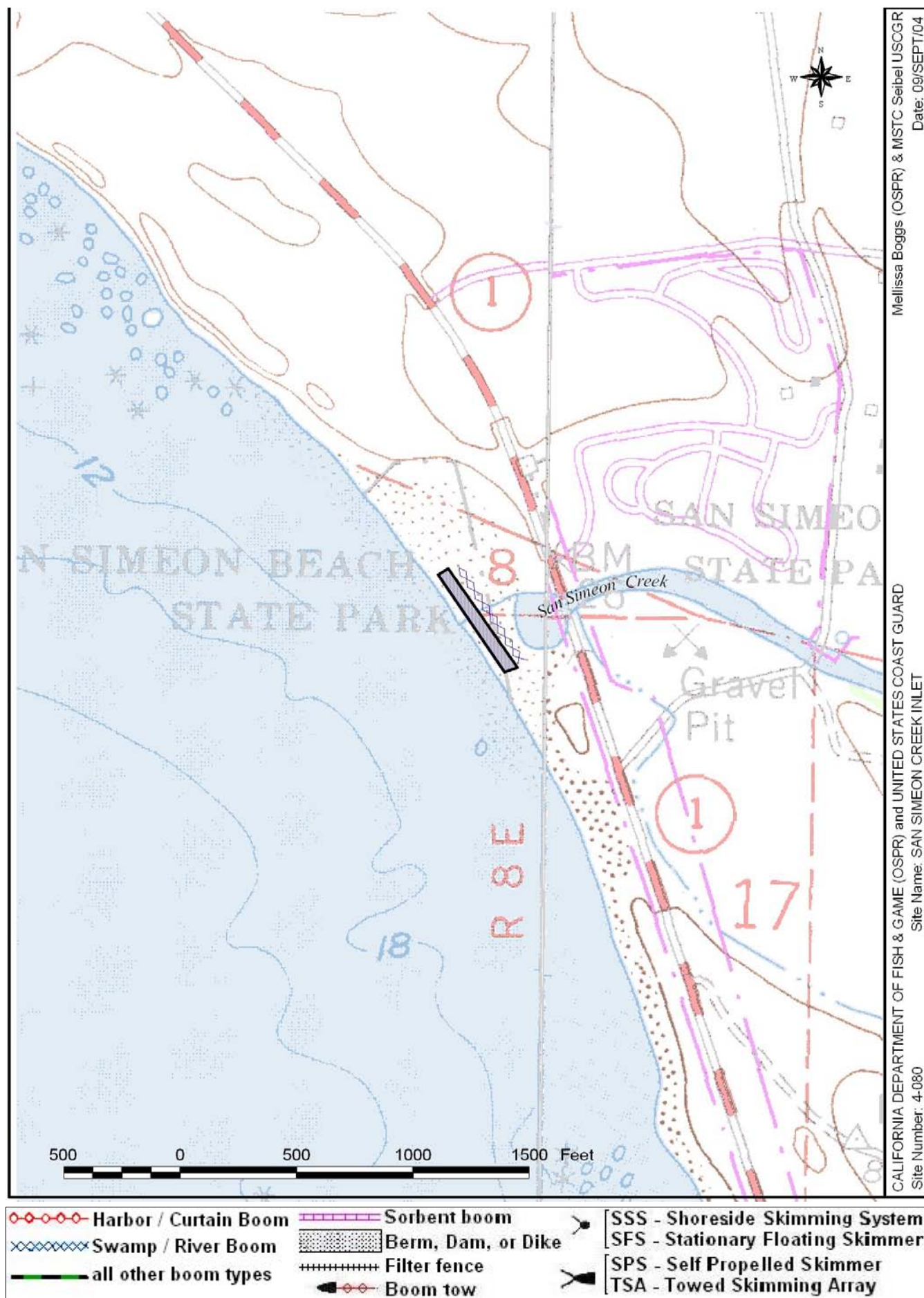
Staging Area: San Simeon State Beach campground

Command Post: State Parks office at Hearst Castle or hotels in San Simeon

Airports: SLO County Airport approx. 1 hour south, Paso Robles Airport approx. 45 min inland. Private Landing strip approx. 5 miles north, north of Hearst castle visitors center.

COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:

ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:



County: **San Luis Obispo**
 USGS Quad: **Cambria**

Thomas Guide Location
 528 D-6
 NOAA Chart:

Latitude N
 35.58185
 Longitude W
 121.11995

Last Page Update : 4/25/2005

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division B map. Santa Rosa Creek Inlet, There is small bay/saltwater lagoon landward of spit. Creek fronted by gravel beach. Creek mouth closes intermittently. The geomorphology of this beach, Moonstone Beach, fronting Santa Rosa Creek is highly dynamic ranging from fine-med. Grained sand to gravel to mixed sand and gravel. High likely hood for oil to penetrate gravel. There is often a lot of driftwood debris on the beach. State Park property and Santa Rosa Creek is southern boundary of Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Species of concern are present year round. Peak Tidewater Goby nesting in estuary sediments in April-May. Peak red-legged frog breeding season Nov-March.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

Birds include Sandpipers, Yellowlegs, gulls, Killdeer, egret, Marbled Godwits, Grebes, and dabbling ducks. The endangered Brown Pelican is present offshore.

Two -striped Garter Snakes also utilize this habitat. Southern Sea Otters can be observed offshore.

Tidewater Goby (endangered), Red-legged Frogs (federally threatened), Southwestern Pond Turtles, and Steelhead Trout (both candidate species) can be found in low concentrations in this creek.

Sea otters offshore.

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES

Contact SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission

KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
E/T	Dispatch	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(831) 649-2810
T	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
E/T	Vince Cicero Resource Ecologist	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(805) 927-2185
E/T	Nick Franco Superintendent	Parks and Recreation, California Depart. Of	(805) 927-2026
C	Carol Gaublatz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
C	Michael Glassow Historic Info Center	SHPO/UCSB	(805) 893-2474
T	Mike Harris Sea otter expert	DFG OSPR	(805) 772-1135
O	Brian Hatfield Marine mammal expert	Bio Res Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
T	Mike Hill Inland Fisheries Bio	DFG	(805) 489-7355
T	Scott Kathey Regulatory Coordinator	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(831) 647-4251
T	Mathew McGoogan Steelhead trout expert	National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4026
T	Michele Roest Biologist	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(805) 927-2145
O	Norm Scott Amphibian/reptile expert	Bio. Res. Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
C	SHPO Historic Preservation Off	Office of Historic Preservation	(916) 653-6624
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-085 -A Site Strategy - Santa Rosa Creek Inlet

County and Thomas Guide Location

528 D-6 San Luis Obispo

NOAA CHART

4-085 -A

Latitude N

Longitude W

35.5818 121.11995

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

Burial and penetration is a concern with the course grained/gravel beach.

Fish Disturbance - Avoid disturbing bottom lagoon sediments to protect tidewater gobies especially April-May goby nesting season.

Red-legged frog breeding November-March, minimize trampling estuary vegetation

Wetland Habitat – Mud flats and marshlands contain fragile habitat subject to damage from human activities such as walking and vehicle use. Oil can be trampled into sediments by responders where it will not be recoverable. Avoid walking in mudflats and marshy areas of wetlands and waterways whenever possible. Use skiffs to access response sites if conditions permit. When crews must walk in soft bottom wetland areas to access cleanup sites, restrict the number and size of pathways. Mark authorized pathways with flagging or tape. Place temporary ramps (e.g. plywood sheets) in sensitive marshy areas where heavy use is expected.

Sensitive Biota - Nearshore waters, within a mile of the shoreline include sensitive rafting areas for birds, sea otters, and other marine mammals.

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

State park property, 24 hour dispatch is (831) 649-2810.

SITE STRATEGIES

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives, regarding potential wildlife issues which will be encountered during collection, storage and disposal operations prior to engaging in any activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Return unoiled natural beach debris to its pre-spill distribution when spill cleanup is complete. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Oil Recovery - Use skimmers, vacuum trucks, and/or sorbents as appropriate to remove oil depending on oil type and debris. Where elevation of banks is greater than 15 to 20 feet, a booster pump may be required to assist vacuum trucks in collecting oil.

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives, regarding potential wildlife issues which will be encountered during collection, storage and disposal operations prior to engaging in any activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Return unoiled natural beach debris to its pre-spill distribution when spill cleanup is complete. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Oil Recovery - Use skimmers, vacuum trucks, and/or sorbents as appropriate to remove oil depending on oil type and debris. Where elevation of banks is greater than 15 to 20 feet, a booster pump may be required to assist vacuum trucks in collecting oil.

Strategy 4-085.1 Objective: Exclude oil from getting into creek/estuary with berm or sandbags.

When creek mouth is open, under low flow conditions block entrance with sediment berm or sandbag berm (fine to medium grained sand), and install flow through pipes as necessary to prevent flooding. To create protective berm take sand from active unvegetated beach face to prevent damage to dune habitat. When erosion from waves or overflows could erode berm, armor berm and banks by covering with plastic sheeting anchored by sand bags. When overflow could occur due to accumulation of water behind the containment berm install underflow piping and/or a spillway in the berm. When overwash could bring oil into inlet over berm back exclusion/containment berm with containment and/or sorbent booms and/or snare. Regular monitoring and maintenance will be necessary (2 staff twice daily). Check for berm effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom position and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

Strategy 4-085.2 Objective: Exclude oil from getting into creek/estuary with containment boom.

When creek mouth is open block entrance with a short skirted containment boom at appropriate angle for swift currents and changing tidal influences. When suitable berm materials are unavailable and/or when tidal flows, waterflows, or water depths are too great for berming install exclusion booms near mouth of Inlet/lagoon using short skirted boom. Deploy exclusion/containment boom across mouth of lagoon to minimize likelihood of oiling estuary. Install boom in a configuration/angle which blocks channel and diverts oil to a collection point. If needed, line river/stream bank, rip-rap, side channels, and sandy beaches within lagoon, seaward of the exclusion/containment booms to restrict oil to open water area of main channel to protect vegetated banks and sensitive areas within the inlet/estuary. Use swamp boom backed by sorbent booms, if waters are shallower, and use harbor boom backed by sorbent booms, when water depths are greater. Check/maintain boom for effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom positioning and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

Strategy 4-085.3 Objective: Exclude oil from getting into creek/estuary with fencing.

When creek mouth is closed consider installing excelsior fencing along top of natural berm to capture oil when there is a potential for high tidal washover.

When creek mouth is open use a filter barrier for exclusion/containment – Use this method when the cross-section of the watercourse does not exceed 20 feet in width, water flow volume is low, the channel bottom is capable of receiving and holding metal stakes, the spill consists of heavy petroleum, and berming or booming methods are not feasible due to lack of materials or accessibility. Construct a filter barrier across the channel using two parallel rows of metal stakes, upon which construction fencing is fastened. Place permeable sorbent materials such as snare or excelsior, between the two lines of fencing to capture oil. Re-adjust sorbent materials as necessary minimize entrainment and/or leakage and to accommodate flow, tidal, oceanic, and meteorological changes. Replace sorbent materials as necessary to maintain sorbent quality.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no	tvpe and dear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No	Type	Special Equipment or comment	staff deploy	Staff tend
4-085.1								1	SSS		Backhoe or sandbags, piping, plastic sheeting	4-6	
4-085.2		300			2			1	SSS			2-4	
4-085.3			300 FF					1	SSS		Excelsior fencing, metal stakes	2-4	

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

From the north, take Hwy 101 S to Hwy 46 W to hwy 1 N, (or take Hwy 5 S, To Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N). Turn left onto Windsor Blvd. (north Cambria). Turn right onto Moonstone Beach Dr. to State Park. Coming from the south, take Hwy 101 N to San Luis Obispo, take Hwy 1, Morro Bay exit. Drive north on Hwy 1 then continue as above.

LAND ACCESS: Foot access only.

WATER LOGISTICS:

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking Morro Bay boat ramp (approx. 18 miles south).

and Services Available:

FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

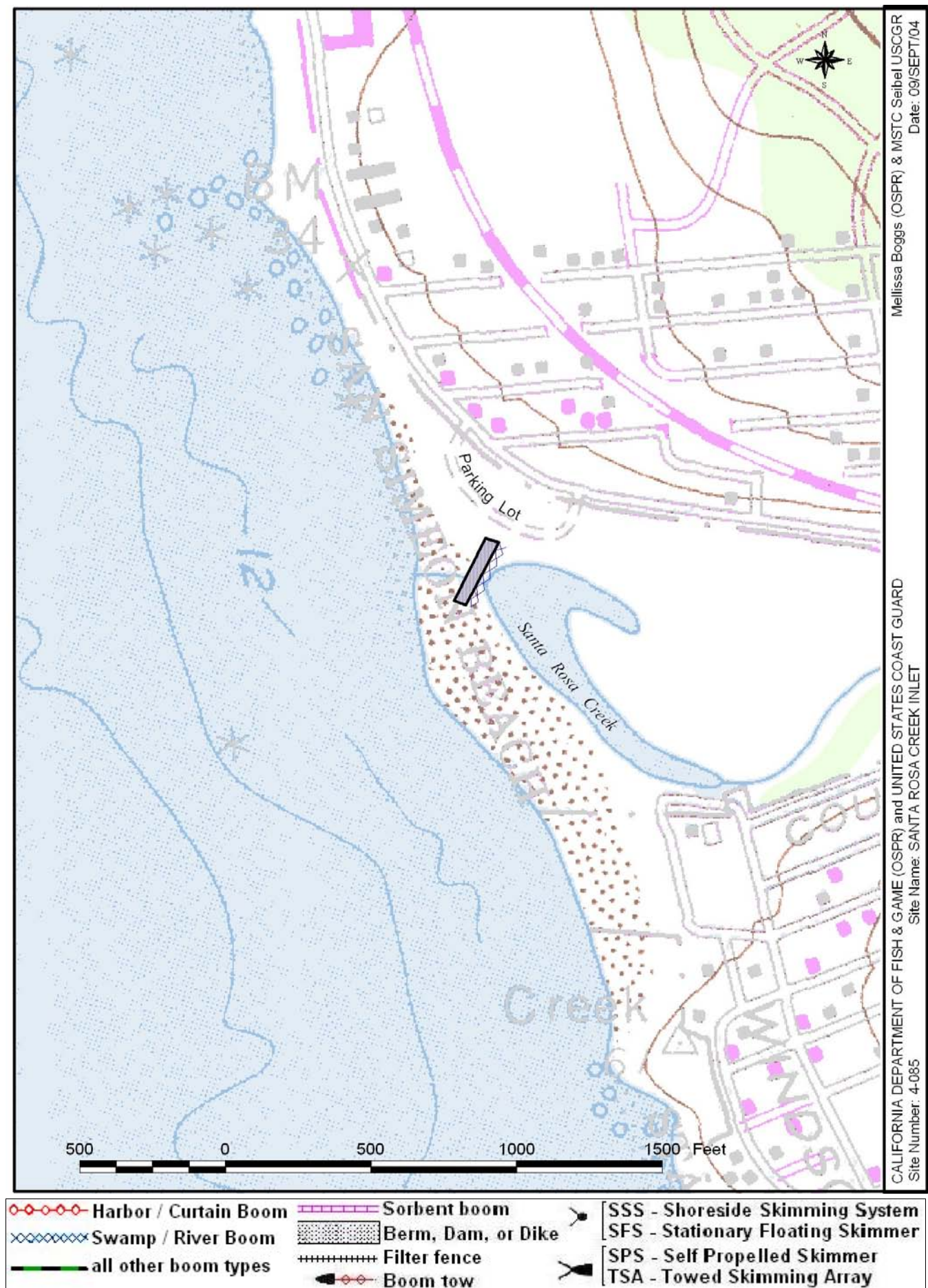
Staging Area: State Park parking lot or Shamel County Park (large parking area).

Command Post: State. Parks and Rec. Office at Hearst Castle. Hotels in Cambria.

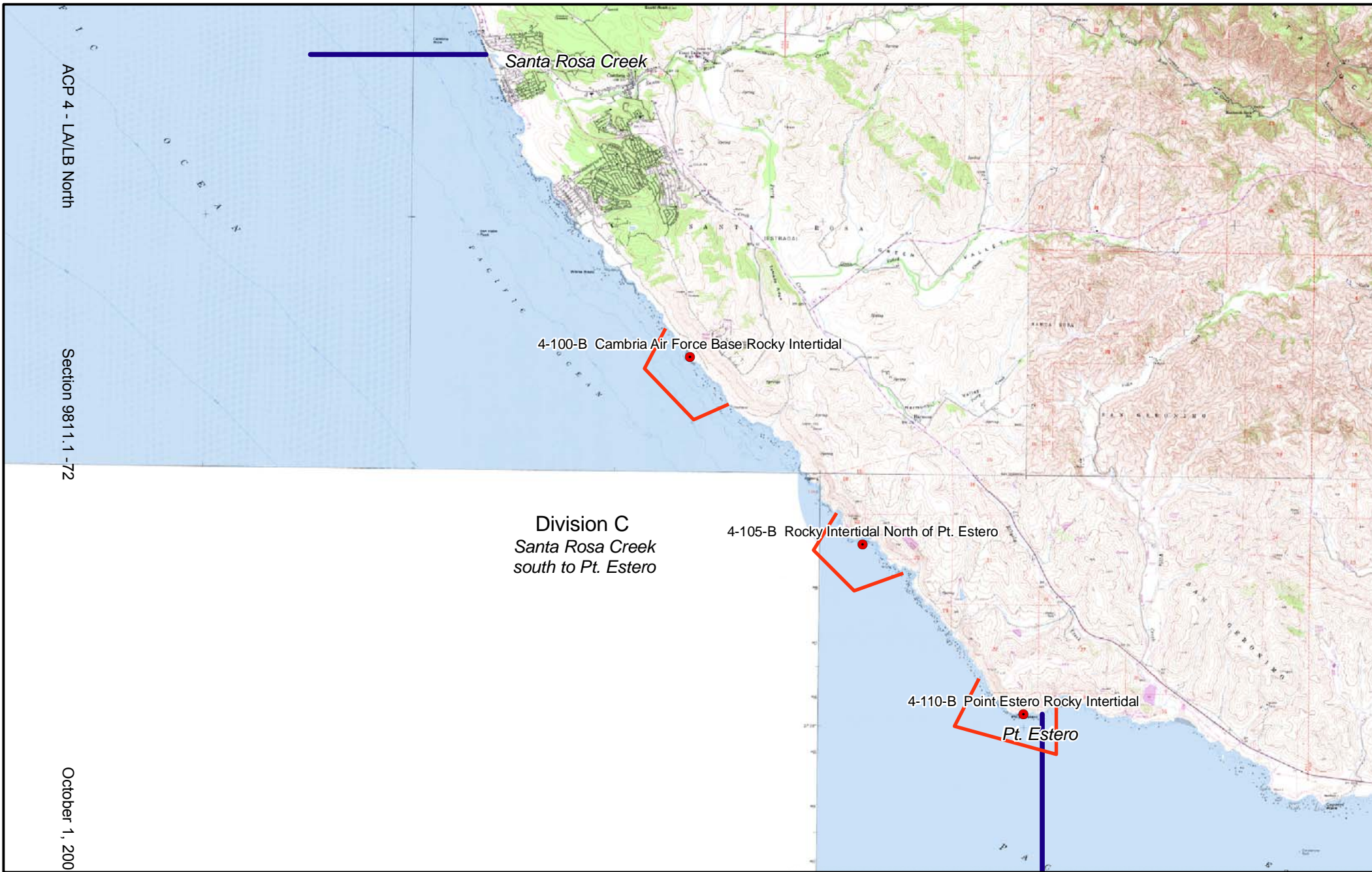
Airports: SLO County Airport is located 40 min. south, Paso Robles Airport is located 45 min inland. Private landing strip is located 6 miles north, north of the Hearst castle visitors center.

COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:

ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:



San Luis Obispo (SL) County Environmentally Sensitive Sites



- Division Lines
- Sensitive Site
- Sensitive Site Extent



4-100 -B Site Summary- Cambria Air Force Base Rocky Intertidal**4-100 -B**County: **San Luis Obispo**

Thomas Guide Location

Latitude N

Longitude W

USGS Quad: **Cambria**

NOAA Chart:

35.5189

121.0682

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division C map. Rocky intertidal just below the old Cambria Air Force Station. This is private property with no shore access. Area offshore is within White Rock State Marine Conservation Area which is offshore Cambria AFB to the north 4 miles, a fisheries protection zone.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Species of concern are present year round. Harbor seal Pupping season is march-June. Sea Otter pupping Jan.-March.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

Wave cut platform is a haulout for Harbor Seals.

Harbor Seals in moderate numbers have been observed here, their pupping season is March-June. Southern Sea Otters can be observed offshore.

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES

Contact SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission

KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
T	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
T	Joe Cordero Biologist, pinnipeds	National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4017
C	Carol Gaublatz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
C	Michael Glassow Historic Info Center	SHPO/UCSB	(805) 893-2474
T	Mike Harris Sea otter expert	DFG OSPR	(805) 772-1135
O	Brian Hatfield Marine mammal expert	Bio Res Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
C	SHPO Historic Preservation Off	Office of Historic Preservation	(916) 653-6624
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-100 -B Site Strategy - Cambria Air Force Base Rocky Intertidal

County and Thomas Guide Location

NOAA CHART

4-100 -B

Latitude N Longitude W

35.5189 121.0682

San Luis Obispo

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

No shoreline access.

SITE STRATEGIES

Consider bird/mammal hazing after consulting with Fish and Game and USFWS.

Consider bird/mammal hazing after consulting with Fish and Game and USFWS.

Strategy 4-100.1 Objective: Defect or exclude oil from this rocky intertidal habitat.

-No on-site protection is feasible. Approaching oil should be engaged by open water containment and recovery (e.g., skimming) or early consideration should be given to advanced response technology such as dispersants.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no type and gear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No Type	Special Equipment or comment No and kinds	staff deploy	Staff tend
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4-100.1

Offshore containment & recovery

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

From the south: Take Hwy 101 N to Hwy 1 N, Morro bay exit in San Luis Obispo. Site is south of Cambria approx. 5 miles. Located just offshore of Cambria Air Force Base. Private roads -no access to shoreline.

From the north: Take Hwy 101 or 5 S to Hwy 46 w to Hwy 1 S.

LAND ACCESS: No shoreline access.

WATER LOGISTICS:

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking Morro Bay boat launch approx. 20 miles South.

and Services Available:

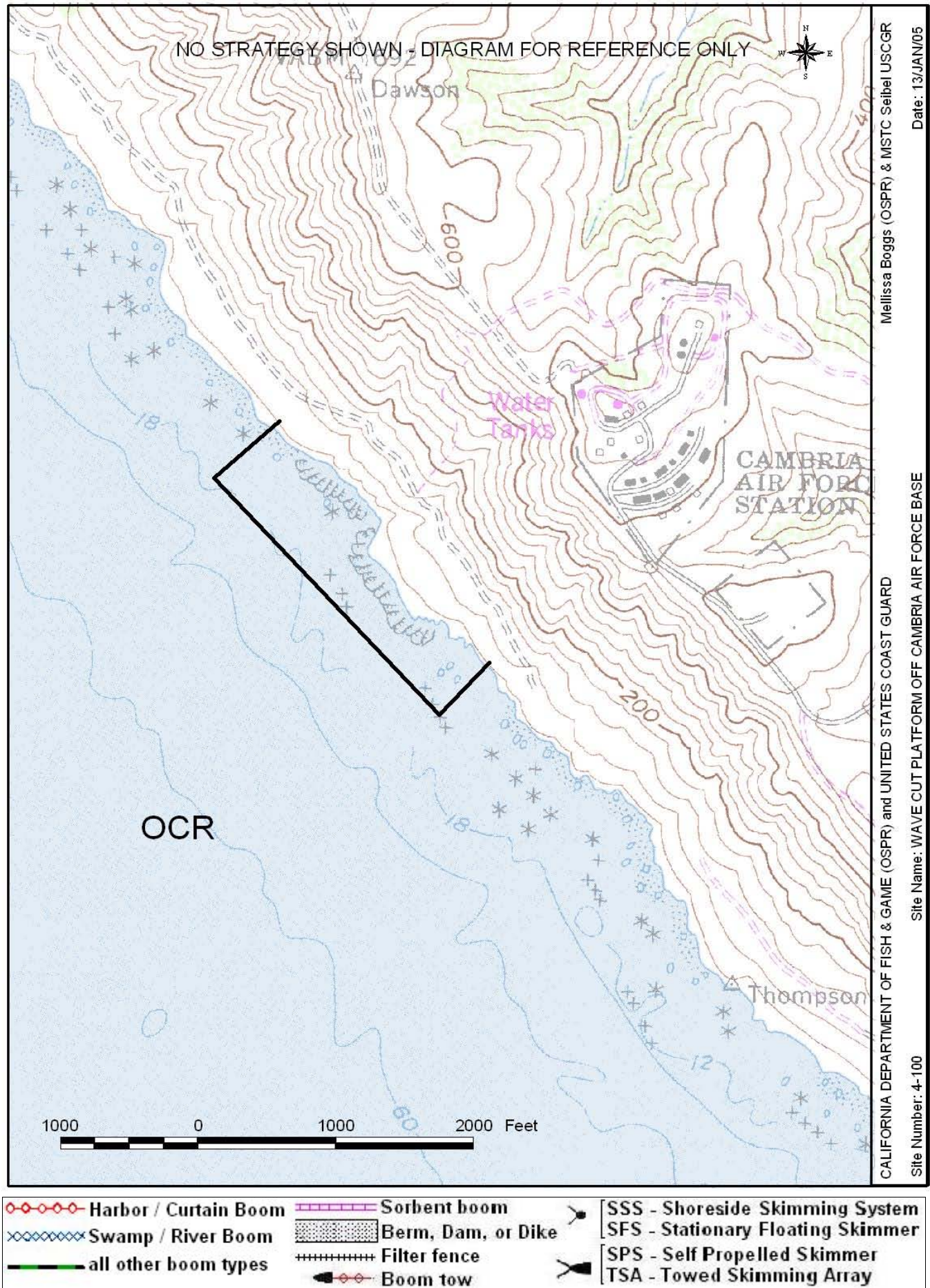
FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

Command Post: Hotels in Cambria; State Park's offices at Hearst Castle.

Airports: SLO County Airport is approx. 45 min south. Paso Robles Airport is approx. 45 min inland.

COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:

ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:



4-105 -B Site Summary- Rocky Intertidal N. of Point Estero**4-105 -B**

County: **San Luis Obispo**
USGS Quad: **Cayucos**

Thomas Guide Location
324 H-9
NOAA Chart:

Latitude N Longitude W
35.4883 121.0329

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division C map. Harmony Ranch rocky intertidal habitat north of Point Estero approx. 2-3 miles, across from the town of Harmony. State Park property.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Species of concern are present year round. Harbor Seal pupping season is March-June. Peak Sea Otter pupping Jan-March.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

This wave-cut platform is a haulout area for moderate numbers of Harbor Seals. 250 animals have been observed here. Southern Sea Otters can be observed offshore.

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES

Contact SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission

KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
E/T	Dispatch	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(831) 649-2810
T	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
E/T	Vince Cicero Resource Ecologist	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(805) 927-2185
T	Joe Cordero Biologist, pinnipeds	National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4017
E/T	Nick Franco Superintendent	Parks and Recreation, California Depart. Of	(805) 927-2026
C	Carol Gaublatz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
C	Michael Glassow Historic Info Center	SHPO/UCSB	(805) 893-2474
T	Mike Harris Sea otter expert	DFG OSPR	(805) 772-1135
O	Brian Hatfield Marine mammal expert	Bio Res Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
C	SHPO Historic Preservation Off	Office of Historic Preservation	(916) 653-6624
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-105 -B Site Strategy - Rocky Intertidal N. of Point Estero

County and Thomas Guide Location

324 H-9 San Luis Obispo

NOAA CHART

4-105 -B

Latitude N

Longitude W

35.4883

121.0329

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

State Park property.

SITE STRATEGIES

Consider wildlife hazing after consulting with Fish and Game and USFWS.

Consider wildlife hazing after consulting with Fish and Game and USFWS.

Strategy 4-105.1 Objective: Deflect or exclude oil from this rocky intertidal habitat.

-No on-site protection is feasible. Approaching oil should be engaged by open water containment and recovery (e.g., skimming) or early consideration should be given to advanced response technology such as dispersants.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no type and gear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No Type	Special Equipment or comment No and kinds	staff deploy	Staff tend
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4-105.1

Offshore containment & recovery

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

From the South: Take Hwy 101N to Hwy 1 N, Morro Bay exit in San Luis Obispo. Site is north of Point Estero approx. 2-3 miles. Gate to property is 1/4 mile south of the town of Harmony.

From the north: Take Hwy 101 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 S (or take Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 S). Gate to property is 1/4 mile south of the town Harmony.

LAND ACCESS: Foot access only

WATER LOGISTICS:

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking Morro Bay boat ramp approx. 15 miles south.
and Services Available:

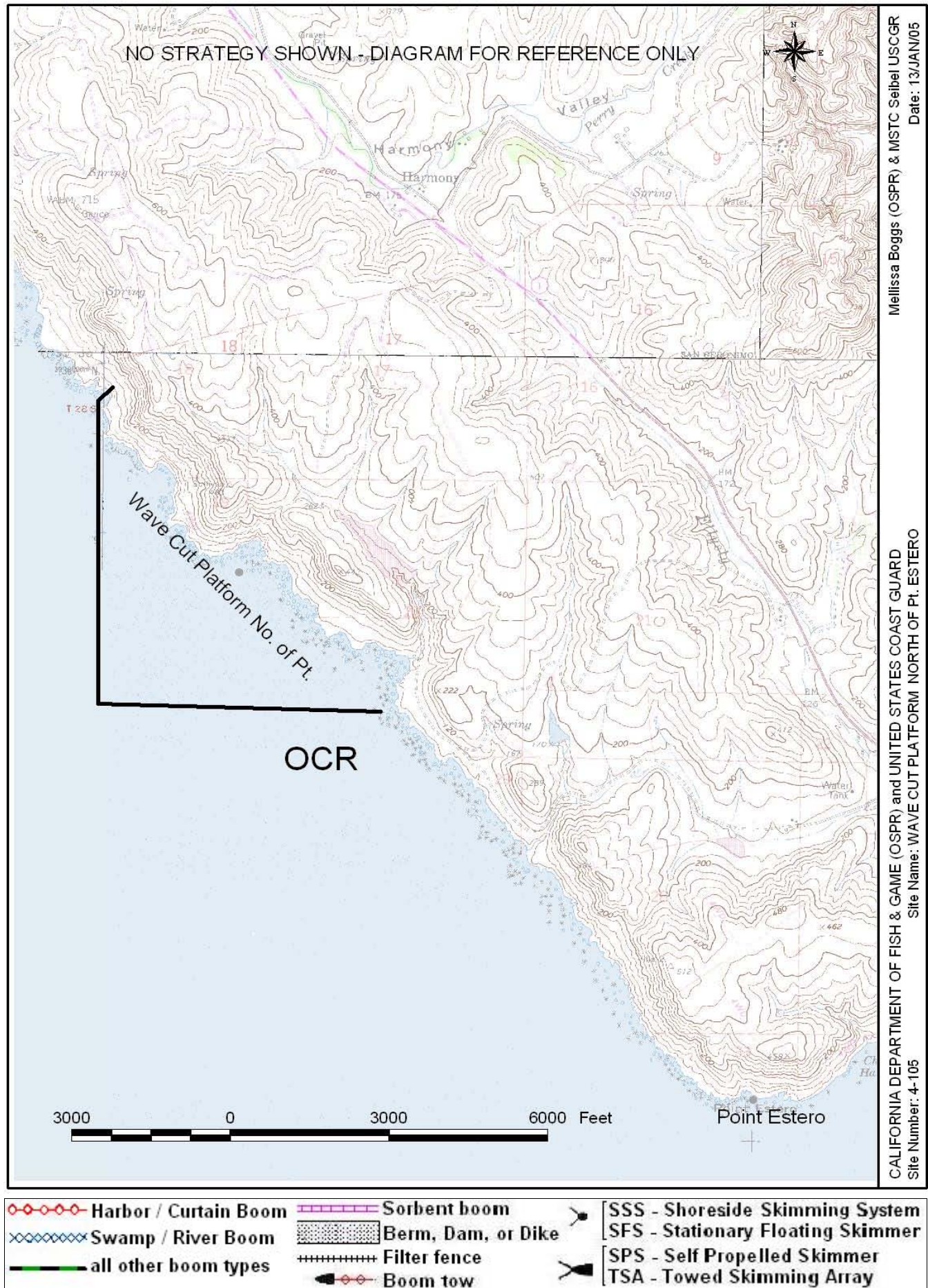
FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

Command Post: Cayucos Veteran's Memorial Building, Cayucos Dr. at North Ocean Ave. (805) 995-1228, approx. 5 miles south. U.S. Coast Guard offices in Morro Bay, approx. 15 miles south. State Park's offices at Hearst Castle.

Airports: SLO County Airport is approx. 40 min. south. Paso Robles Airport is approx. 45 min. inland.

COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:

ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:



4-110 -B Site Summary- Point Estero Rocky Intertidal**4-110 -B**

County: **San Luis Obispo**
USGS Quad: **Cayucos**

Thomas Guide Location
324 J-9
NOAA Chart:

Latitude N Longitude W
35.4605 120.9999

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division C map. Point Estero rocky intertidal habitat. State Park property.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Species discussed are present year round. Harbor seal pupping season is March-June. Sea Otter pupping peak is Jan-March.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

Haulout area for moderate numbers of Harbor seals. 500 Harbor Seals have been observed here. Southern Sea Otters can be observed offshore.

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES

Contact SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission

KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
E/T	Dispatch	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(831) 649-2810
T	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
E/T	Vince Cicero Resource Ecologist	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(805) 927-2185
T	Joe Cordero Biologist, pinnipeds	National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4017
E/T	Nick Franco Superintendent	Parks and Recreation, California Depart. Of	(805) 927-2026
C	Carol Gaublatz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
C	Michael Glassow Historic Info Center	SHPO/UCSB	(805) 893-2474
T	Mike Harris Sea otter expert	DFG OSPR	(805) 772-1135
O	Brian Hatfield Marine mammal expert	Bio Res Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
C	SHPO Historic Preservation Off	Office of Historic Preservation	(916) 653-6624
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-110 -B Site Strategy - Point Estero Rocky Intertidal

County and Thomas Guide Location

324 J-9 San Luis Obispo

NOAA CHART

4-110 -B

Latitude N

Longitude W

35.4605

120.9999

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

State Park property.

SITE STRATEGIES

Consider wildlife hazing after consulting with Fish and Game and USFWS.

Consider wildlife hazing after consulting with Fish and Game and USFWS.

Strategy 4-110.1 Objective: Deflect or exclude oil from this rocky intertidal area.

-No on-site protection is feasible. Approaching oil should be engaged by open water containment and recovery (e.g., skimming) or early consideration should be given to advanced response technology such as dispersants.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no type and gear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No Type	Special Equipment or comment No and kinds	staff deploy	Staff tend
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4-110.1

Offshore containment & recovery

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

From the south: Take Hwy 101 N to Hwy 1 N, Morro Bay exit in San Luis Obispo. Pass Villa Creek and turn left onto dirt road across from Villa Creek Ranch (Villa Creek Bridge Post mile marker is 40.29). Drive through gate and follow dirt road on the left to the beach. Dirt road is private property, Abalone Farm phone (805) 995-2495.

From the north: Take Hwy 101 S (or 5 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 S), turn right onto dirt road right before Villa Creek, continue as above.

LAND ACCESS: Foot access only.

WATER LOGISTICS:

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking Morro Bay boat ramp is approx. 15 miles south.
and Services Available:

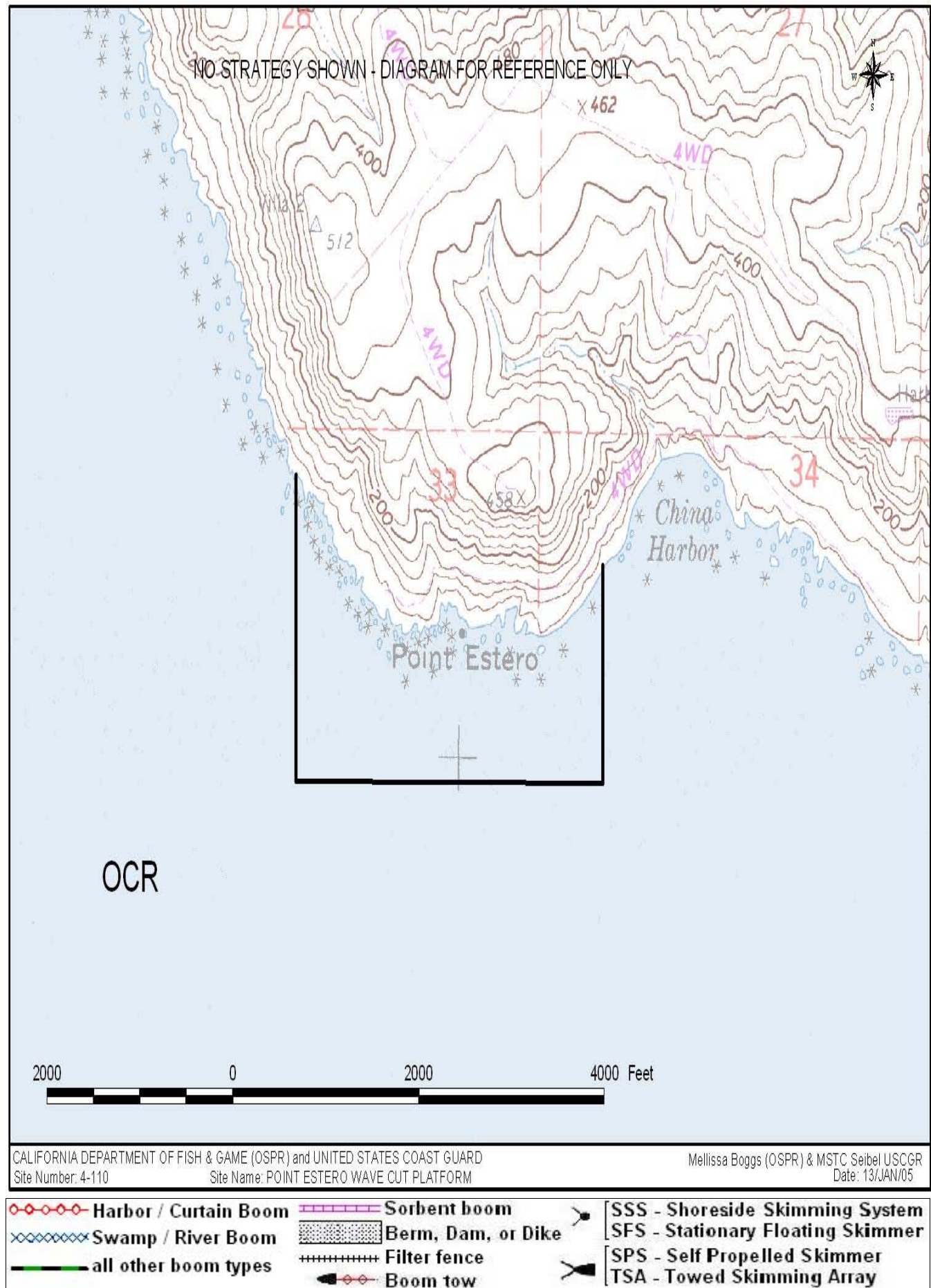
FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

Command post: Cayucos Veterans Memorial Building, Cayucos Dr. at North Ocean Ave. (805) 995-1228 (or county OES for alternate number), approx. 5 miles south. U.S. Coast Guard offices in Morro Bay, approx. 15 miles south.

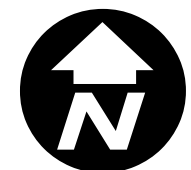
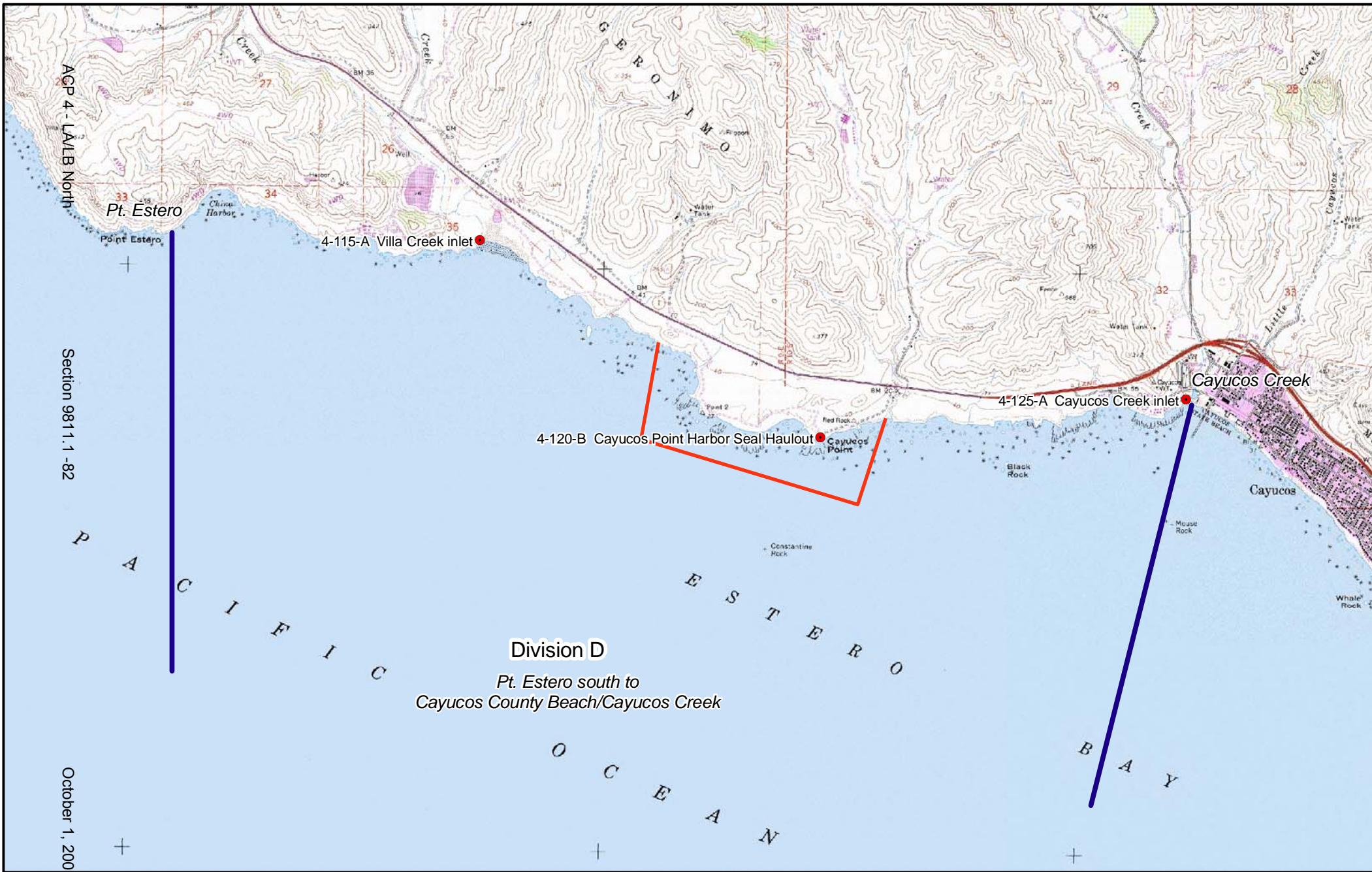
Airports: SLO County Airport is approx. 40 min south, Paso Robles Airport is approx. 45 min inland.

COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:

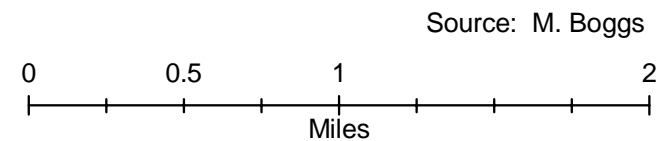
ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:



San Luis Obispo (SL) County Environmentally Sensitive Sites



- Division Lines
- Sensitive Site
- Sensitive Site Extent



County: **San Luis Obispo**
 USGS Quad: **Cayucos**

Thomas Guide Location
 324 K-9
 NOAA Chart:

Latitude N
 35.1750
 Longitude W
 120.71915

Last Page Update : 4/20/2008

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division D map. Villa Creek inlet is small in size, is within the Estero Bluffs State Park, is subject to ephemeral flow conditions, and has a minor marsh behind the beach. Upper Creek area is vegetated with Pickle weed and Saltgrass. It is bordered by rocky platform to the north, and by granular beach to the south. Upper creek vegetated with Pickle Weed and Saltgrass. Contains rocky intertidal tide pool habitat, and sandy coves with coastal terrace grasslands above. Also, note just north of Villa Creek inlet is the Cayucos Abalone Farm, aquiculture facility economic state of concern. They have a water intake pipeline, 18" in diameter, 100 yards offshore which is three feet below water surface at low tide which operates 24 hours a day.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Species of concern are present year round. Peak Tidewater Goby nesting in estuary sediments April-May. Snowy Plovers nest March-September.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

Western Snowy Plovers nest on this beach fronting creek and is designated Snowy Plover Critical Habitat. Snowy plovers may have active nests, or chicks may be actively moving about the area. Care should be given to minimize disturbance and avoid injury to either nests, or chicks. Snowy plovers (federal Threatened listing) are small, white and tan colored shore birds. Snowy plovers tend to nest in the rack line of the high-high tide. Nests are usually constructed on loose sand, and are easily stepped on due to their very cryptic nature. Chicks are known to run between nests and the waterline thereby potentially becoming oiled by floating, or stranded product. Chicks and eggs are vulnerable to oil transfer from adults. Snowy plover adults forage while wadding along the shoreline. Beach Bird-Nesting sites are shallow depressions scratched out from the sand surface on sandy beaches above the highest tide line. The nest sites are typically very well disguised and difficult to see, even for trained eyes. Nest sites may contain either eggs, or chicks which are potentially vulnerable to trampling by vehicles or foot traffic. Snowy plover adults and chicks are known to move between the nest sites and the active water line. Over-wintering Snowy plover adults may be foraging throughout the response area.

Shore birds and sea birds including Brown Pelicans, willets, brewers, and red beaks are present year round.

Tidewater gobies (endangered) can be found from creek mouth to 2 miles upstream and this creek is designated Critical Habitat for Tidewater gobies, and Southwestern pond turtles (candidate species) are found in the creek year round.

Southern Sea Otters can be observed offshore year round.

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES

Contact SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission

KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
E/T	Dispatch	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(831) 649-2810
O	John Alexander	Landowner, abalone farm	(805) 995-1109
T	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
E/T	Vince Cicero Resource Ecologist	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(805) 927-2185
E/T	Nick Franco Superintendent	Parks and Recreation, California Depart. Of	(805) 927-2026
C	Carol Gaublatz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
C	Michael Glassow Historic Info Center	SHPO/UCSB	(805) 893-2474
T	Mike Harris Sea otter expert	DFG OSPR	(805) 772-1135
O	Brian Hatfield Marine mammal expert	Bio Res Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
T	Mike Hill Inland Fisheries Bio	DFG	(805) 489-7355
O	Jim McDowel	Abalone Farm	(805) 995-2495
C	SHPO Historic Preservation Off	Office of Historic Preservation	(916) 653-6624
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-115 -A Site Strategy - Villa Creek Inlet

County and Thomas Guide Location

324 K-9 San Luis Obispo

NOAA CHART

4-115 -A

Latitude N

Longitude W

35.1750 120.71915

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

PRIMARY PLOVER PROTECTION STRATEGY: During nesting season, March-September, to aid in avoiding damage to nests, consider delineation of nesting areas and designate responder "pathways" with flagging or tape. Nests and critical habitat protection areas will require oversight by natural resource specialist prior to response effort execution. All responders should be briefed on procedures for avoiding birds and nest sites to aid in minimizing damage to nest sites and associated wildlife. Oil spill response and cleanup activity should be limited to locations below high tide line unless otherwise authorized by trustee agency specialist, or designee (biological monitor). The area to be protected will be monitored by an assigned biological monitor. Oil removal will be conducted by hand crews unless other methods are recommended by the biological monitor. Pre-clean the beach and stockpile kelp and surfgrass rack in designated areas for re-distribution after response efforts are completed. A staging area will be determined as most suitable for response and natural resource protection.

SECONDARY PLOVER PROTECTION STRATEGY: At the discretion of the biological monitor, in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Snowy plover or Least tern eggs may be removed from nest's by authorized and qualified personnel to an approved facility to avoid injury. This determination will be made on-site utilizing oil trajectory and oil impact timing information.

OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Fish Disturbance - Avoid disturbing bottom lagoon sediments to protect tidewater gobies especially April-May goby nesting season.

Streamside Vegetation - Minimize disturbance to streamside vegetation.

Wave washover - May carry oil over natural berm into the lagoon during extreme onshore and tidal conditions.

Oil Burial - Wind drift and sand may bury beached oil.

Dune Habitats - Minimize mechanical and human activities in vegetated dune habitat.

Wetland Habitat - Mud flats and marshlands contain fragile habitat subject to damage from human activities such as walking and vehicle use. Oil can be trampled into sediments by responders where it will not be recoverable. Avoid walking in mudflats and marshy areas of wetlands and waterways whenever possible. Use skiffs to access response sites if conditions permit. When crews must walk in soft bottom wetland areas to access cleanup sites, restrict the number and size of pathways. Mark authorized pathways with flagging or tape. Place temporary ramps (e.g. plywood sheets) in sensitive marshy areas where heavy use is expected.

Sensitive Biota - Nearshore waters, within a mile of the shoreline include sensitive rafting areas for birds, sea otters, and other marine mammals.

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

State Park property. Abalone Farm water intake just north of creek, see contact table on Summary Sheet.

SITE STRATEGIES

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives, prior to engaging in activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Return unoiled natural beach debris to its pre-spill distribution when spill cleanup is complete. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Oil Recovery - Use skimmers, vacuum trucks, and/or sorbents as appropriate to remove oil depending on oil type and debris. Where elevation of banks is greater than 15 to 20 feet, a booster pump may be required to assist vacuum trucks in collecting oil.

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives, prior to engaging in activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Return unoiled natural beach debris to its pre-spill distribution when spill cleanup is complete. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Oil Recovery - Use skimmers, vacuum trucks, and/or sorbents as appropriate to remove oil depending on oil type and debris. Where elevation of banks is greater than 15 to 20 feet, a booster pump may be required to assist vacuum trucks in collecting oil.

Strategy 4-115.1 Objective: Exclude oil from getting into creek/estuary with berming or sandbags

-When creek mouth is open, under low flow conditions block entrance with sediment berm or sandbag berm (fine to medium grained sand), and install flow through pipes as necessary to prevent flooding. To create protective berm take sand from active unvegetated beach face to prevent damage to dune habitat. When erosion from waves or overflows could erode berm, armor berm and banks by covering with plastic sheeting anchored by sand bags. When overflow could occur due to accumulation of water behind the containment berm install underflow piping and/or a spillway in the berm. When overwash could bring oil into inlet over berm back exclusion/containment berm with containment and/or sorbent booms and/or snare. Regular monitoring and maintenance will be necessary (2 staff twice daily). Check for berm effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom position and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

Divert oil to the beach north of creek mouth for access for oil collection.

Strategy 4-115.2 Objective: Exclude oil from getting into creek/estuary with short skirted containment boom.

When creek mouth is open block entrance with a short skirted containment boom at appropriate angle for swift currents and changing tidal influences. When suitable berm materials are unavailable and/or when tidal flows, waterflows, or water depths are too great for berming install exclusion booms near mouth of Inlet/lagoon using short skirted boom and snare boom. Install boom in a configuration/angle which blocks channel and diverts oil to a collection point. If needed, line river/stream bank, rip-rap, side channels, and sandy beaches within lagoon, seaward of the exclusion/containment booms to restrict oil to open water area of main channel to protect vegetated banks and sensitive areas within the inlet/estuary. Use swamp boom backed by sorbent booms, if waters are shallower, and use harbor boom backed by sorbent booms, when water depths are greater. Check/maintain boom for effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom positioning and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

Divert oil to the beach north of creek mouth for access for oil collection.

Strategy 4-115.3 Objective: Exclude oil from getting into creek/estuary with fencing.

When creek mouth is closed consider installing excelsior fencing along top of natural berm to capture oil when there is a potential for high tidal washover.

When creek mouth is open use a filter barrier for exclusion/containment – Use this method when the cross-section of the watercourse does not exceed 20 feet in width, water flow volume is low, the channel bottom is capable of receiving and holding metal stakes, the spill consists of heavy petroleum, and berming or booming methods are not feasible due to lack of materials or accessibility. Construct a filter barrier across the channel using two parallel rows of metal stakes, upon which construction fencing is fastened. Place permeable sorbent materials such as snare or excelsior, between the two lines of fencing to capture oil. Re-adjust sorbent materials as necessary minimize entrainment and/or leakage and to accommodate flow, tidal, oceanic, and meteorological changes. Replace sorbent materials as necessary to maintain sorbent quality. Divert oil to the beach north of creek mouth for access for oil collection.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no	Boat type and gear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No	Type	Special Equipment or comment No and kinds	staff deploy	Staff tend
4-115.1								1	SSS		Backhoe or sandbags, piping, plastic sheeting	4-6	
4-115.2		300			2			1	SSS			2-4	
4-115.3			300 FF					1	SSS		Excelsior fencing and metal stakes	2-4	

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

From the South: Take Hwy 101 N to Hwy 1 N, Morro Bay exit in San Luis Obispo. 1/2 mile south of Villa Creek is turnout with hiking trail to beach and creek mouth (Villa Creek Bridge post mile marker is 40.29). From the North: Take Hwy 101 S (or 5 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 S) to Villa Creek.

LAND ACCESS: Foot access only.

WATER LOGISTICS:

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking Morro Bay boat launch approx. 15 miles south.
and Services Available:

FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

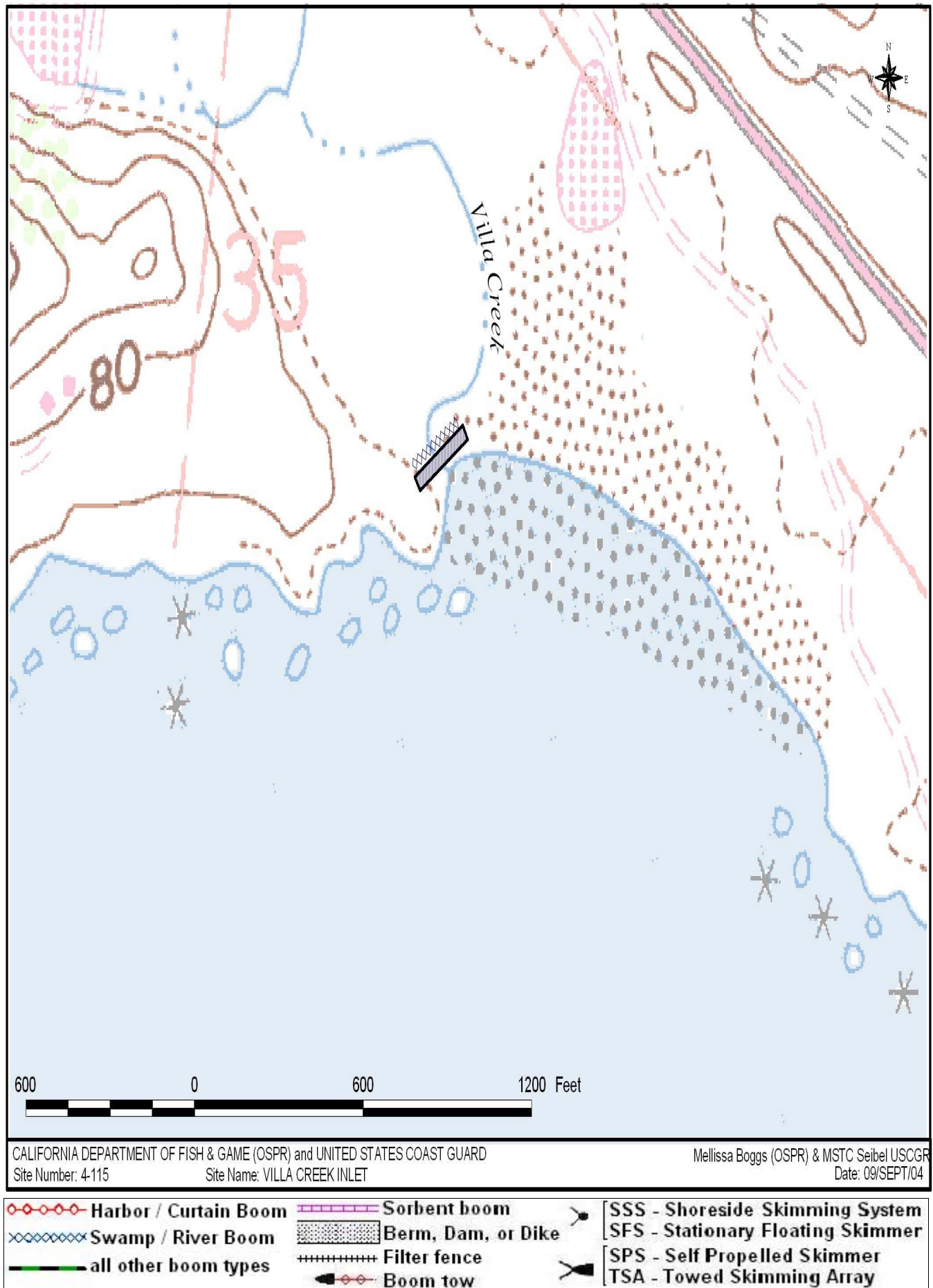
Staging area: Turnout 1/2 mile south of creek..

Command Post: Cayucos Veteran's Memorial Building, Cayucos Dr. at North Ocean Ave. (805) 995-1228 (or county OES for alternate number), approx. 5 miles South. U.S. Coast Guard office Morro Bay , approx. 15 miles south.

SLO County Airport is approx. 40 min south, Paso Robles airport is approx. 45 min. inland.

COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:

ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:



4-120 -B Site Summary- Cayucos Point & San Geronimo Creek**4-120 -B**

County: **San Luis Obispo**
USGS Quad: **Cayucos**

Thomas Guide Location
590 D-2
NOAA Chart:

Latitude N
35.4464
Longitude W
120.9392

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division D map. Cayucos Point and to the north is a wave-cut rock platform, and is a major Harbor Seal haulout. Mixed sand and gravel beach, pocket beaches in between rocky platforms; Rocky platform approx. 1/2 mile long. San Geronimo empties in small pocket sandy/gravel beach. Estero Bluffs State Park property. The 3.5 mile long coast line contains rocky intertidal tide pool habitat, and sandy coves with coastal terrace grasslands above.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

The species of concern are present year round,. Harbor seal pupping peak is March-June. Sea Otter pupping is Jan-March. Tidewater gobies nesting in estuary sediments April-May.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

Tidewater gobies in San Geronimo Creek estuary (designated Tidewater goby Critical Habitat).

American Black Oyster-catchers, Grebes, Pigeon Guillemots, and the endangered Brown Pelican can be observed here.

This rocky platform is a major Harbor Seal haulout. 1,200 mammals have been observed here. Southern Sea Otters can also be observed offshore. These species are present year round.

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES

Contact SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission

KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
E/T	Dispatch	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(831) 649-2810
T	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
E/T	Vince Cicero Resource Ecologist	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(805) 927-2185
T	Joe Cordero Biologist, pinnipeds	National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4017
E/T	Nick Franco Superintendent	Parks and Recreation, California Depart. Of	(805) 927-2026
C	Carol Gaublitz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
T	Mike Harris Sea otter expert	DFG OSPR	(805) 772-1135
O	Brian Hatfield Marine mammal expert	Bio Res Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-120 -B Site Strategy - Cayucos Point & San Geronimo Creek

County and Thomas Guide Location

590 D-2 San Luis Obispo

NOAA CHART

4-120 -B

Latitude N

Longitude W

35.4464 120.9392

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

Consider wildlife hazing after consulting with Fish and Game, USFWS, and NMFS.

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

State Park property.

SITE STRATEGIES

Strategy 4-120.1 Objective: Deflect or exclude from impacting this point.

No on-site protection is feasible. Approaching oil should be engaged by open water containment and recovery (e.g., skimming) or early consideration should be given to advanced response technology such as dispersants.

Strategy 4-120.2 Objective: Exclude oil from getting into creek/estuary with berming or sandbags

When creek mouth is open, under low flow conditions block entrance with sediment berm or sandbag berm (fine to medium grained sand), and install flow through pipes as necessary to prevent flooding. To create protective berm take sand from active unvegetated beach face to prevent damage to dune habitat. When erosion from waves or overflows could erode berm, armor berm and banks by covering with plastic sheeting anchored by sand bags. When overflow could occur due to accumulation of water behind the containment berm install underflow piping and/or a spillway in the berm. When overwash could bring oil into inlet over berm back exclusion/containment berm with containment and/or sorbent booms and/or snare. Regular monitoring and maintenance will be necessary (2 staff twice daily). Check for berm effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom position and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

Divert oil to the beach north of creek mouth for access for oil collection.

Strategy 4-120.3 Objective: Exclude oil from getting into cree/estuary with short skirted containment boom.

When creek mouth is open block entrance with a short skirted containment boom at appropriate angle for swift currents and changing tidal influences. When suitable berm materials are unavailable and/or when tidal flows, waterflows, or water depths are too great for berming install exclusion booms near mouth of Inlet/lagoon using short skirted boom and snare boom. Install boom in a configuration/angle which blocks channel and diverts oil to a collection point. If needed, line river/stream bank, rip-rap, side channels, and sandy beaches within lagoon, seaward of the exclusion/containment booms to restrict oil to open water area of main channel to protect vegetated banks and sensitive areas within the inlet/estuary. Use swamp boom backed by sorbent booms, if waters are shallower, and use harbor boom backed by sorbent booms, when water depths are greater. Check/maintain boom for effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom positioning and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

Divert oil to the beach north of creek mouth for access for oil collection.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no type and gear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No Type	Special Equipment or comment No and kinds	staff deploy	Staff tend
4-120.1									Offshore containment & recovery		
4-120.2							1	SSS	Backhoe or sandbags, piping, plastic sheeting	4-6	
4-120.3		100		2			1	SSS		4	

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

From the south: Take Hwy 101 N to Hwy 1 N, Morro Bay exit in San Luis Obispo. Site is approx. 1 mile north of Cayucos Creek. Vista turnouts for access to pocket beaches.

From the north: Take Hwy 101 or 5 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 S to Cayucos Point, approx. 1 mile north of Cayucos Creek.

LAND ACCESS: Foot access only.

WATER LOGISTICS:

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking Morro Bay boat ramp is approx. 8 miles South.

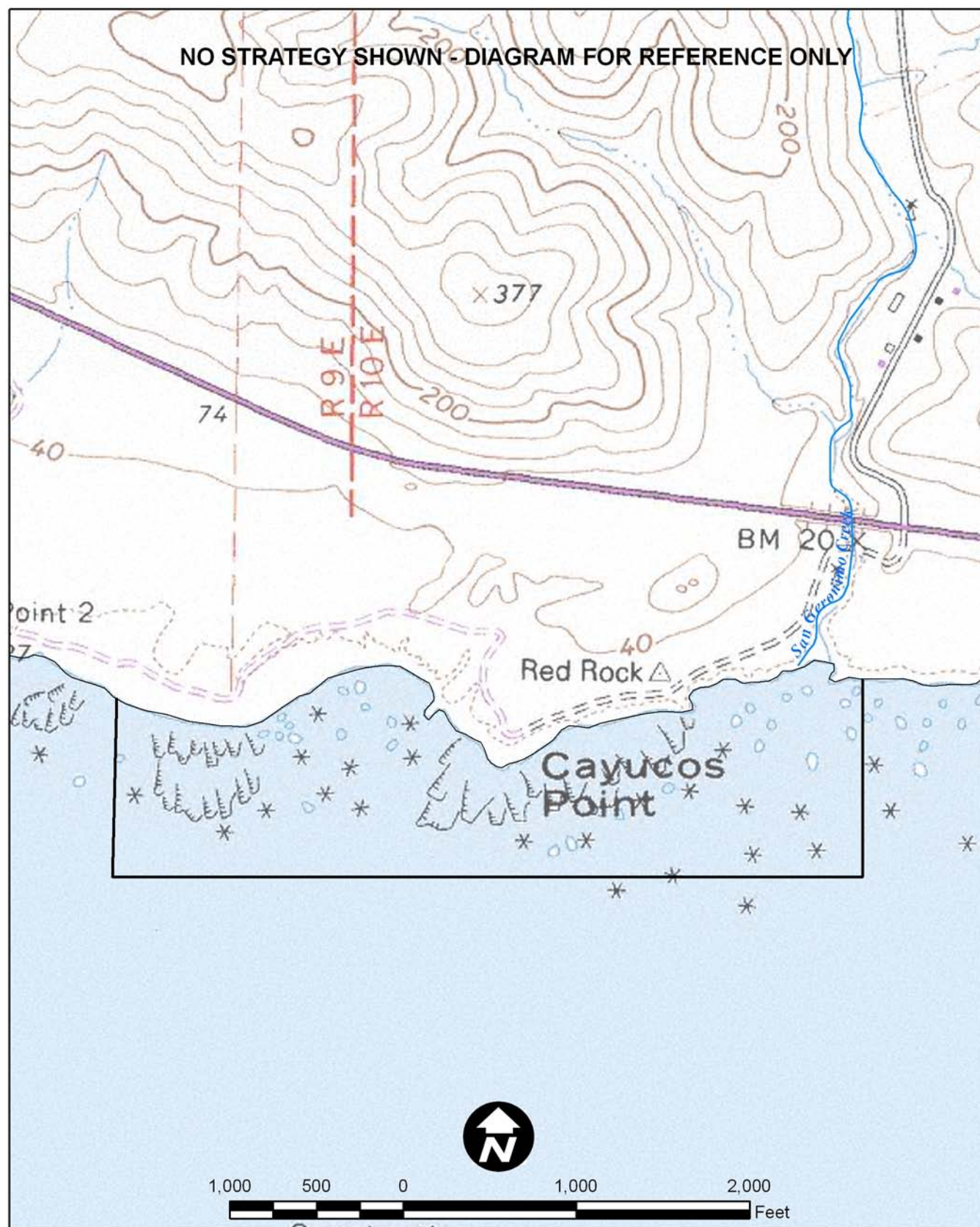
and Services Available:

FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

Command Post: Cayucos Veteran's Memorial building (support services needed). U.S. Coast Guard offices in Morro Bay, approx. 8 miles South. DFG office in San Luis Obispo.

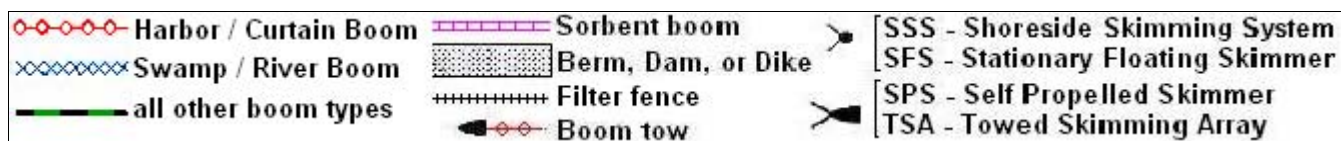
Staging Area: Turnouts along HWY 1 and/or Veterans Memorial Building parking lot at south end of Cayucos County Beach, contact (805) 995-1228 or county OES for alternate number. Chevron Estero Bay Marine Terminal is approx. 4 miles south.

Airports: SLO County Airport, approx. 40 min south. Paso Robles Airport is approx. 45 min inland.



CDFG-OSPR & USCG Site: 4-120 Name: Cayucos Point & San Geronimo Creek

Melissa Boggs (OSPR) & Jo Sanders (OSPR) Date: July 17, 2008



County: **San Luis Obispo**
 USGS Quad: **Cayucos**

Thomas Guide Location
 590 J-2
 NOAA Chart:

Latitude N
 35.44940
 Longitude W
 120.90718

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division D map. Cayucos Creek Inlet has a minor saltwater marsh landward of bridge. Fine to medium grained sandy beach fronting creek. Cayucos Creek is managed by the County but is a State Beach. Creek mouth closes intermittently and is lined by rip rap. This is a popular recreational beach.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

species of concern are present year round. Tidewater Goby peak nesting in estuary sediments, April-May.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

Waterfowl include coots, grebes, and egrets are found in the marsh. Shore and seabirds include Surf Scoters, Cormorants, Willets, gulls, Marbled Godwits, and the Endangered Brown Pelican.

Harbor seals haulout on and near this beach. Southern Sea Otters can be observed offshore.

Tidewater Goby (endangered species) and Steelhead Trout (threatened species) are found in low concentrations in this creek.

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES

Contact SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission

KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
E/T	Dispatch	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(831) 649-2810
T	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
T	Vince Cicero Resource Ecologist	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(805) 927-2185
E/T	Nick Franco Superintendent	Parks and Recreation, California Depart. Of	(805) 927-2026
C	Carol Gaublatz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
C	Michael Glassow Historic Info Center	SHPO/UCSB	(805) 893-2474
T	Mike Harris Sea otter expert	DFG OSPR	(805) 772-1135
O	Brian Hatfield Marine mammal expert	Bio Res Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
T	Mike Hill Inland Fisheries Bio	DFG	(805) 489-7355
E	Pete Jenny Park Manager	SLO County Parks and Rec	(805) 781-5200
T	Mathew McGoogan Steelhead trout expert	National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4026
C	SHPO Historic Preservation Off	Office of Historic Preservation	(916) 653-6624
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-125 -A Site Strategy - Cayucos Creek Inlet

County and Thomas Guide Location

590 J-2 San Luis Obispo

NOAA CHART

4-125 -A

Latitude N

Longitude W

35.4494 120.90718

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

Fish Disturbance - Avoid disturbing bottom lagoon sediments to protect tidewater gobies especially April-May goby nesting season.

Wetland Habitat – Mud flats and marshlands contain fragile habitat subject to damage from human activities such as walking and vehicle use. Oil can be trampled into sediments by responders where it will not be recoverable. Avoid walking in mudflats and marshy areas of wetlands and waterways whenever possible. Use skiffs to access response sites if conditions permit. When crews must walk in soft bottom wetland areas to access cleanup sites, restrict the number and size of pathways. Mark authorized pathways with flagging or tape. Place temporary ramps (e.g. plywood sheets) in sensitive marshy areas where heavy use is expected.

Sensitive Biota - Nearshore waters, within a mile of the shoreline include sensitive rafting areas for birds, sea otters, and other marine mammals.

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

Popular recreational beach. State Park property.

SITE STRATEGIES

Consider lining rip-rap along south side of creek with boom.

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives, regarding potential wildlife issues which will be encountered during collection, storage and disposal operations prior to engaging in any activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Return unoiled natural beach debris to its pre-spill distribution when spill cleanup is complete. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Oil Recovery - Use skimmers, vacuum trucks, and/or sorbents as appropriate to remove oil depending on oil type and debris. Where elevation of banks is greater than 15 to 20 feet, a booster pump may be required to assist vacuum trucks in collecting oil.

Consider lining rip-rap along south side of creek with boom.

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives, regarding potential wildlife issues which will be encountered during collection, storage and disposal operations prior to engaging in any activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Return unoiled natural beach debris to its pre-spill distribution when spill cleanup is complete. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Oil Recovery - Use skimmers, vacuum trucks, and/or sorbents as appropriate to remove oil depending on oil type and debris. Where elevation of banks is greater than 15 to 20 feet, a booster pump may be required to assist vacuum trucks in collecting oil.

Strategy 4-125.1 Objective: Exclude oil from getting into creek/estuary with berm or sand bags.

-When creek mouth is open, under low flow conditions block entrance with sediment berm or sandbag berm (fine to medium grained sand), and install flow through pipes as necessary to prevent flooding. To create protective berm take sand from active unvegetated beach face to prevent damage to dune habitat. When erosion from waves or overflows could erode berm, armor berm and banks by covering with plastic sheeting anchored by sand bags. When overflow could occur due to accumulation of water behind the containment berm install underflow piping and/or a spillway in the berm. When overwash could bring oil into inlet over berm back exclusion/containment berm with containment and/or sorbent booms and/or snare. Regular monitoring and maintenance will be necessary (2 staff twice daily). Check for berm effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom position and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

Strategy 4-125.2 Objective: Exclude oil from getting into creek/estuary with containment boom.

When creek mouth is open block entrance with a short skirted containment boom at appropriate angle for swift currents and changing tidal influences. When suitable berm materials are unavailable and/or when tidal flows, waterflows, or water depths are too great for berming install exclusion booms near mouth of Inlet/lagoon using short skirted boom and snare boom. Install boom in a configuration/angle which blocks channel and diverts oil to a collection point. If needed, line river/stream bank, rip-rap, side channels, and sandy beaches within lagoon, seaward of the exclusion/containment booms to restrict oil to open water area of main channel to protect vegetated banks and sensitive areas within the inlet/estuary. Use swamp boom backed by sorbent booms, if waters are shallower, and use harbor boom backed by sorbent booms, when water depths are greater. Check/maintain boom for effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom positioning and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

Strategy 4-125.3 Objective: Exclude oil from getting into creek/estuary with fencing.

When creek mouth is closed consider installing excelsior fencing along top of natural berm to capture oil when there is a potential for high tidal washover.

When creek mouth is open use a filter barrier for exclusion/containment – Use this method when the cross-section of the watercourse does not exceed 20 feet in width, water flow volume is low, the channel bottom is capable of receiving and holding metal stakes, the spill consists of heavy petroleum, and berming or booming methods are not feasible due to lack of materials or accessibility. Construct a filter barrier across the channel using two parallel rows of metal stakes, upon which construction fencing is fastened. Place permeable sorbent materials such as to snare or excelsior, between the two lines of fencing to capture oil. Re-adjust sorbent materials as necessary minimize entrainment and/or leakage and to accommodate flow, tidal, oceanic, and meteorological changes. Replace sorbent materials as necessary to maintain sorbent quality.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no	tvoe and gear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No	Type	Special Equipment or comment No and kinds	staff deploy	Staff tend
4-125.1								1	SSS		Backhoe or sandbags, piping, plastic sheeting	4-6	
4-125.2		200			2			1	SSS			4-6	
4-125.3			200 FF					1	SSS		Excelsior fencing, metal stakes	2-4	

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

From the south take Hwy 101 N to Hwy 1 N, Morro Bay exit in San Luis Obispo. Take Cayucos Drive exit and follow Cayucos Dr. to the end. (Cayucos Creek mile marker 36.15). Turn right into parking lot. From the north take Hwy 101 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 S (or take Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W o Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 S), to Cayucos Dr. follow directions above.

LAND ACCESS: Vehicle access just south of pier w/ permission

WATER LOGISTICS:

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking Morro Bay boat ramp (approx. 10 miles south)
and Services Available:

FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

Staging Area: Veteran's Memorial Building parking lot at south end of Cayucos. Contact (805) 995-1228 or Chevron Estero Bay Marine Terminal is approx. 4 miles south.

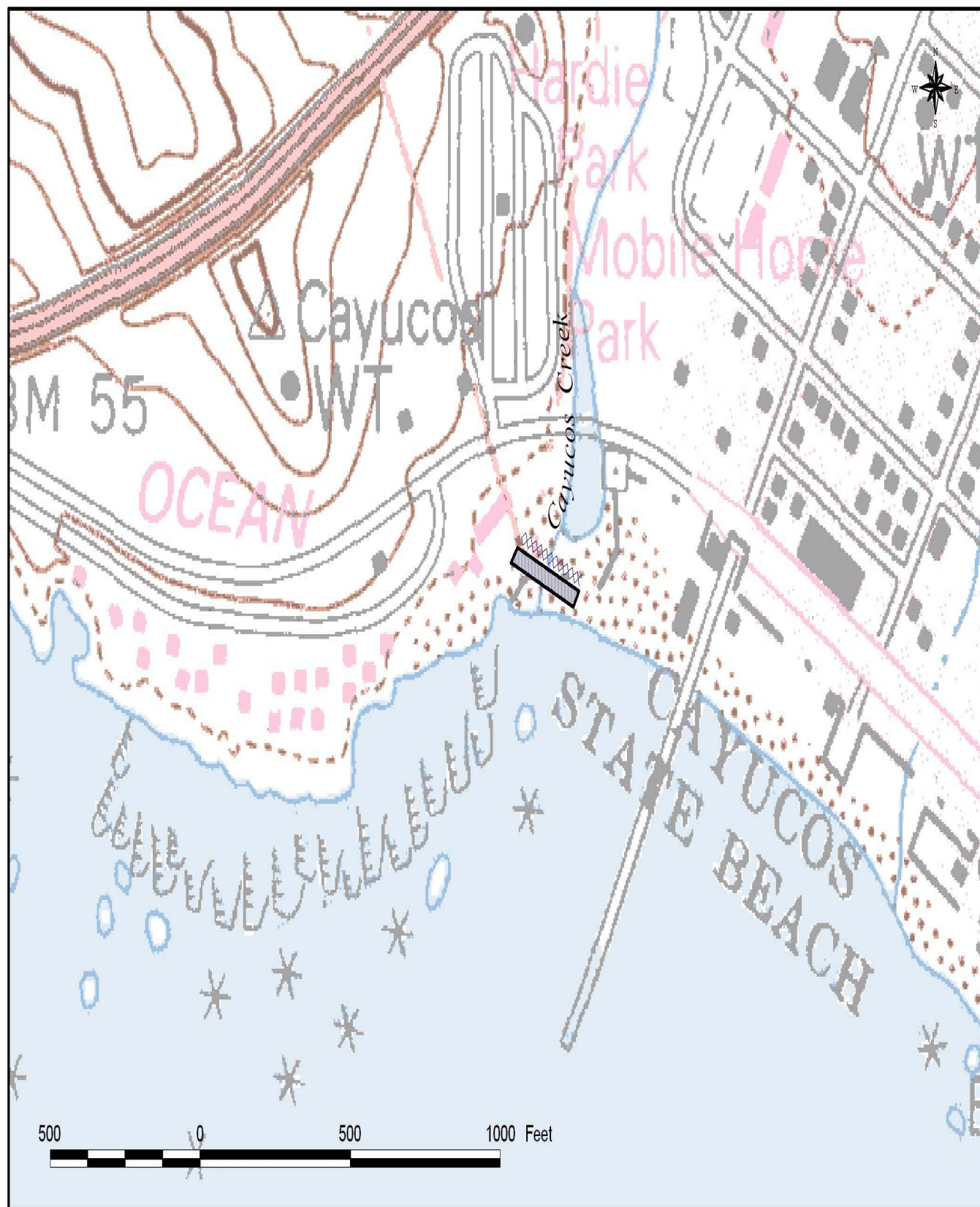
Command Post: Cayucos Veteran's Memorial Building (support services needed, e.g. telephones). U.S. Coast Guard office in Morro Bay, approx. 10 miles south. DFG office in San Luis Obispo.

Airports: SLO County Airport, approx. 40 miles south. Paso Robles Airport approx. 45 min. inland.

Vehicle beach access: Vehicle access with State Park permission just S. of Pier. Certain times of the year vehicle access may not be possible due to depositional berm or excessive debris from creek flow.

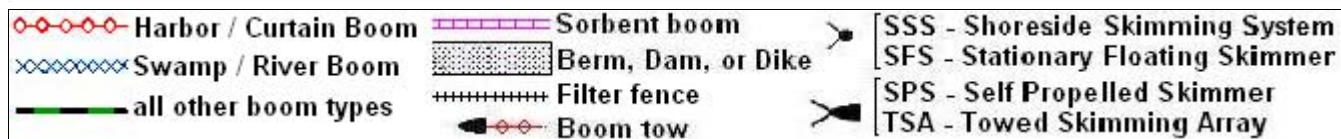
COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:

ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:

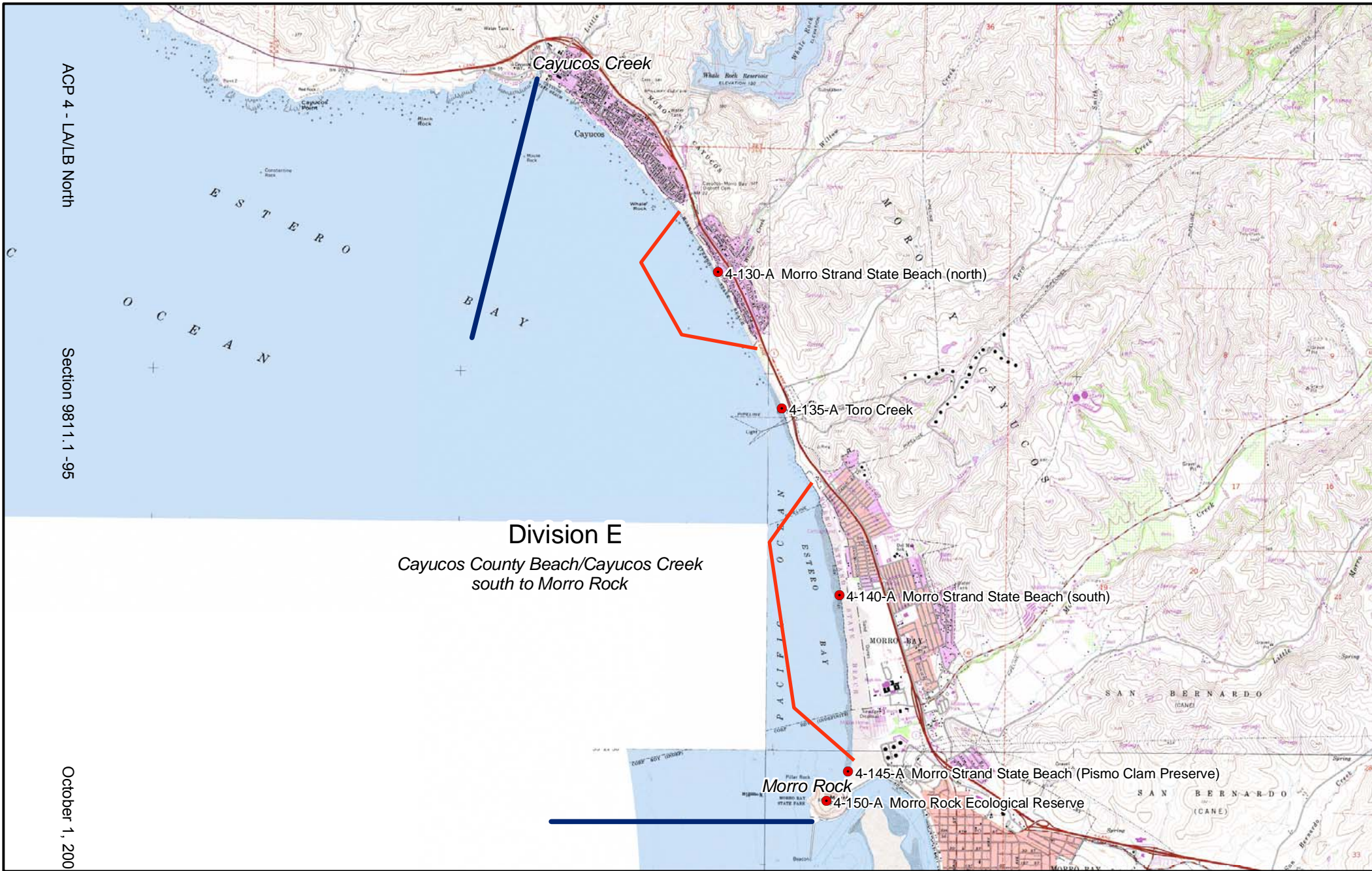


CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH & GAME (OSPR) and UNITED STATES COAST GUARD
 Site Number: 4-125 Site Name: CAYUCOS CREEK INLET

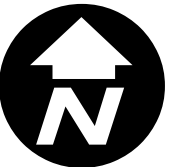
Melissa Boggs (OSPR) & MSTC Seibel USCGR
 Date: 09/SEPT/04



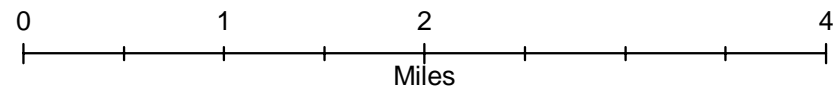
San Luis Obispo (SL) County Environmentally Sensitive Sites



Source: M. Boggs



- Division Line
- Sensitive Site
- Sensitive Site Extent



County: **San Luis Obispo**
 USGS Quad: **Morro Bay South**

Thomas Guide Location
 591 C-4
 NOAA Chart:

Latitude N
 35.4278
 Longitude W
 120.8819

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division E map. Morro Strand State Beach is a fine to medium grained sandy beach. Beach day use area and is highly utilized. There is a rocky platform to the north and offshore rocks. Willow Creek mouth and associated marsh is located within the State Beach. There are houses on cliffs behind beach.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Western Snowy Plovers are present year round, but nest in the foredunes March-Sept. April-May is spawning season for California Gull which may be found on this beach in low concentrations.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

Western Snowy Plovers nest on this beach. Snowy plovers may have active nests, or chicks may be actively moving about the area. Care should be given to minimize disturbance and avoid injury to either nests, or chicks. Snowy plovers (federal Threatened listing) are small, white and tan colored shore birds. Snowy plovers tend to nest in the rack line of the high-high tide. Nests are usually constructed on loose sand, and are easily stepped on due to their very cryptic nature. Chicks are known to run between nests and the waterline thereby potentially becoming oiled by floating, or stranded product. Chicks and eggs are vulnerable to oil transfer from adults. Snowy plover adults forage while wading along the shoreline. Beach Bird-Nesting sites are shallow depressions scratched out from the sand surface on sandy beaches above the highest tide line. The nest sites are typically very well disguised and difficult to see, even for trained eyes. Nest sites may contain either eggs, or chicks which are potentially vulnerable to trampling by vehicles or foot traffic. Snowy plover adults and chicks are known to move between the nest sites and the active water line. Over-wintering Snowy plover adults may be foraging throughout the response area.

Other birds include Brown Pelican (endangered), Marbled Godwits, Willets, Crewels, Whimbrels, Sandpipers, and Gulls.

Southern Sea Otters, Ca. Sea Lions, and Harbor Seals can be observed offshore.

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES

Archaeological sites are also of concern. Contact SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission

KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
E/T	Dispatch	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(831) 649-2810
T	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
E/T	Vince Cicero Resource Ecologist	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(805) 927-2185
E/T	Nick Franco Superintendent	Parks and Recreation, California Depart. Of	(805) 927-2026
C	Carol Gaublatz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
T	Mike Harris Sea otter expert	DFG OSPR	(805) 772-1135
O	Brian Hatfield Marine mammal expert	Bio Res Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
C	SHPO Historic Preservation Off	Office of Historic Preservation	(916) 653-6624
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-130 -A Site Strategy - Morro Strand State Beach (North)/Willow Creek

County and Thomas Guide Location

NOAA CHART

4-130 -A

Latitude N

Longitude W

591 C-4 San Luis Obispo

35.4278 120.8819

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

PRIMARY PLOVER PROTECTION STRATEGY: To aid in avoiding damage to nests, consider delineation of nesting areas. Nests and critical habitat protection areas will require oversight by natural resource specialist prior to response effort execution. All responders will be briefed on procedures for avoiding birds and nest sites to aid in minimizing damage to nest sites and associated wildlife. Oil spill response and cleanup activity will be limited to locations below the high tide line unless otherwise authorized by trustee agency specialist, or designee (biological monitor). The area to be protected will be monitored by an assigned biological monitor. Oil removal will be conducted by hand crews unless other methods are recommended by the biological monitor. Pre-clean the beach and stockpile kelp and surfgrass rack in designated areas for re-distribution after response efforts are completed. Solid waste and rack will be directed to separate collection locations. A staging area will be determined as most suitable for response and natural resource protection.

SECONDARY PLOVER PROTECTION STRATEGY: At the discretion of the biological monitor, in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Snowy plover or Least tern eggs may be removed from nest's by authorized and qualified personnel to an approved facility to avoid injury. This determination will be made on-site utilizing oil trajectory and oil impact timing information.

OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sensitive Biota - Nearshore waters, within a mile of the shoreline include sensitive rafting areas for birds, sea otters, and other marine mammals.

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

State Park property.

SITE STRATEGIES

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives, regarding potential wildlife issues which will be encountered during collection, storage and disposal operations prior to engaging in any activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Return unoiled natural beach debris to its pre-spill distribution when spill cleanup is complete. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives, regarding potential wildlife issues which will be encountered during collection, storage and disposal operations prior to engaging in any activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Return unoiled natural beach debris to its pre-spill distribution when spill cleanup is complete. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Strategy 4-130.1 Objective: Deflect or exclude oil from reaching this beach.

No on-site protection is feasible. Approaching oil should be engaged by open water containment and recovery (e.g., skimming) or early consideration should be given to advanced response technology such as dispersants.

Strategy 4-130.2 Objective: Exclude oil from getting into creek.

Consider closing off Willow Creek mouth is open by means of booming (short-skirted boom or swamp boom), or sediment or sandbag dike if berm top is breached. Avoid taking sand from dunes to create protective berm; take sand from active beach face. March 1- Sept 15, Western Snowy Plover nesting season, consult Fish and Game and USFWS prior to dike construction for guidance on how to lessen impacts on birds and nests.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no	Booms tvpe and gear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No	Type	Special Equipment or comment No and kinds	staff deploy	Staff tend
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4-130.1

Offshore containment & recovery

4-130.2

100

2

1 SSS

2

LOGISTICS**DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)**

From the south: Take Hwy 101N to Hwy 1 N, Morro Bay exit in San Luis Obispo, to 24th St. exit (across from cemetery) in Cayucos, veer to the left to parking area, to Morro Strand State Beach. Approx. 5 miles north of Morro Bay. From the north take Hwy 101 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 S (or take Hwy 5 S o Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1), to 24th St exit in Cayucos.

LAND ACCESS: Vehicle access but dune plants and Snowy Plover's are of concern

WATER LOGISTICS:

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking Morro Bay boat launch (approx. 5 miles south)
and Services Available:

FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

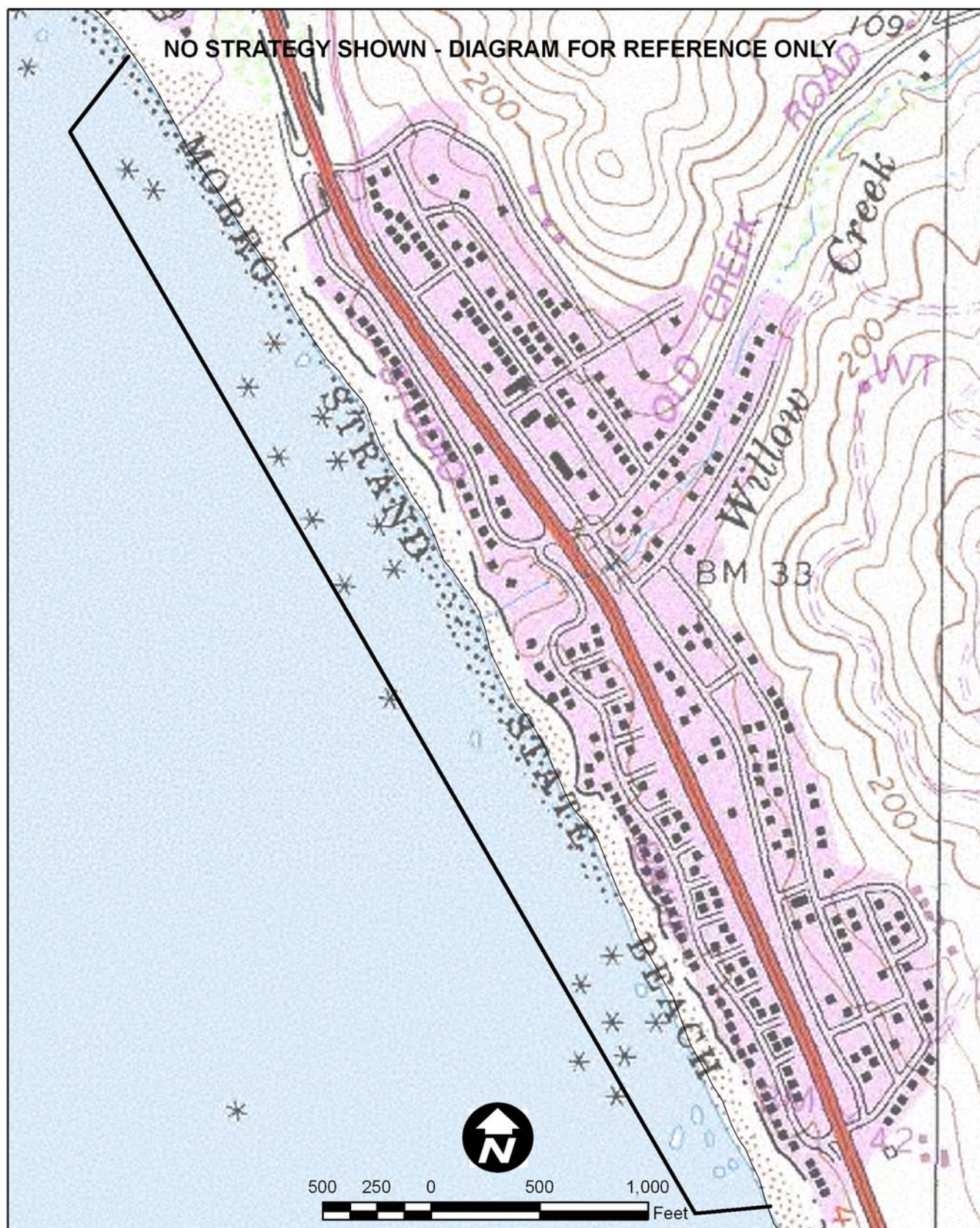
Staging Area: State parking lot. Chevron Estero Bay Marine Terminal is approx. 2 miles south.

Command Post: U.S. Coast Guard offices in Morro Bay, approx. 5 miles south. DFG office in San Luis Obispo.

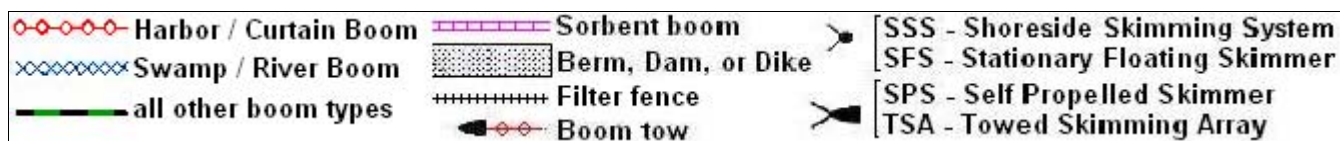
Airports: SLO County Airport is approx. 30 miles south. Paso Robles Airport is approx. 30 miles inland.

COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:

ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:



CDFG-OSPR & USCG Site: 4-130 Name: Morro Strand State Beach (North)/Willow Creek Melissa Boggs (OSPR) & Jo Sanders (OSPR) Date: July 17, 2008



County: **San Luis Obispo**
 USGS Quad: **Morro Bay North**

Thomas Guide Location
 591 D-7
 NOAA Chart:

Latitude N
 35.41288
 Longitude W
 120.87364

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division E map. Toro Creek fronted by a fine to medium grained sandy beach. Creek mouth opens just seaward of Chevron Estero Marine Terminal. Inland, creek runs through terminal and under Hwy 1, then flows onto beach. Beach fronting creek is highly utilized for recreational purposes including fishing and surfing. To the north and south are State Beaches but beach fronting Toro Creek is private property. The Chevron Estero Bay Marine Terminal is no longer active. There is known total petroleum hydrocarbon contamination under the dunes on the beach. Regional Water Quality Control Board is lead State agency for this project.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Species of concern are present year round. Western Snowy Plover nesting season is mid-March- Sept. Plovers nest in the foredunes. Tidewater gobies nest in estuary sediments, peak nesting April-May.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

Western Snowy Plovers nest on this beach. Snowy plovers may have active nests, or chicks may be actively moving about the area. Care should be given to minimize disturbance and avoid injury to either nests, or chicks. Snowy plovers (federal Threatened listing) are small, white and tan colored shore birds. Snowy plovers tend to nest in the rack line of the high-high tide. Nests are usually constructed on loose sand, and are easily stepped on due to their very cryptic nature. Chicks are known to run between nests and the waterline thereby potentially becoming oiled by floating, or stranded product. Chicks and eggs are vulnerable to oil transfer from adults. Snowy plover adults forage while wadding along the shoreline. Beach Bird-Nesting sites are shallow depressions scratched out from the sand surface on sandy beaches above the highest tide line. The nest sites are typically very well disguised and difficult to see, even for trained eyes. Nest sites may contain either eggs, or chicks which are potentially vulnerable to trampling by vehicles or foot traffic. Snowy plover adults and chicks are known to move between the nest sites and the active water line. Over-wintering Snowy plover adults may be foraging throughout the response area.

Shorebirds include endangered Brown Pelican, Marbled Godwits, Willets, Sandpipers, Gulls, and the threatened Western Snowy Plover. These species are present year round, and the Western Snowy Plover.

Southern Sea Otters can be found offshore.

Tidewater Gobies are federally endangered and are found in this creek. Southwestern pond turtles, a candidate species, are also found in Toro Creek. Chevron consultants conducted a Goby survey 1995 and Gobies were found 300' upstream from bridge.

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES

This area also has archaeological sites of concern. Contact SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission

KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
C	Carol Gaublatz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
C	Michael Glassow Historic Info Center	SHPO/UCSB	(805) 893-2474
O	Joe Gonzales	Chevron	(805) 772-2611
T	Mike Harris Sea otter expert	DFG OSPR	(805) 772-1135
O	Brian Hatfield Marine mammal expert	Bio Res Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
T	Mike Hill Inland Fisheries Bio	DFG	(805) 489-7355
O	Norm Scott Amphibian/reptile expert	Bio. Res. Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
C	SHPO Historic Preservation Off	Office of Historic Preservation	(916) 653-6624
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-135 -A Site Strategy - Toro Creek Inlet

County and Thomas Guide Location

591 D-7 San Luis Obispo

NOAA CHART

4-135 -A

Latitude N

Longitude W

35.4128 120.87364

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

PRIMARY PLOVER PROTECTION STRATEGY: To aid in avoiding damage to nests, consider delineation of nesting areas. Nests and critical habitat protection areas will require oversight by natural resource specialist prior to response effort execution. All responders will be briefed on procedures for avoiding birds and nest sites to aid in minimizing damage to nest sites and associated wildlife. Oil spill response and cleanup activity will be limited to locations below the high tide line unless otherwise authorized by trustee agency specialist, or designee (biological monitor). The area to be protected will be monitored by an assigned biological monitor. Oil removal will be conducted by hand crews unless other methods are recommended by the biological monitor. Pre-clean the beach and stockpile kelp and surfgrass rack in designated areas for re-distribution after response efforts are completed. Solid waste and rack will be directed to separate collection locations. A staging area will be determined as most suitable for response and natural resource protection.

SECONDARY PLOVER PROTECTION STRATEGY: At the discretion of the biological monitor, in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Snowy plover or Least tern eggs may be removed from nest's by authorized and qualified personnel to an approved facility to avoid injury. This determination will be made on-site utilizing oil trajectory and oil impact timing information.

OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Fish Disturbance - Avoid disturbing bottom lagoon sediments to protect tidewater gobies especially April-May goby nesting season.

Wetland Habitat – Mud flats and marshlands contain fragile habitat subject to damage from human activities such as walking and vehicle use. Oil can be trampled into sediments by responders where it will not be recoverable. Avoid walking in mudflats and marshy areas of wetlands and waterways whenever possible. Use skiffs to access response sites if conditions permit. When crews must walk in soft bottom wetland areas to access cleanup sites, restrict the number and size of pathways. Mark authorized pathways with flagging or tape. Place temporary ramps (e.g. plywood sheets) in sensitive marshy areas where heavy use is expected.

Sensitive Biota - Nearshore waters, within a mile of the shoreline include sensitive rafting areas for birds, sea otters, and other marine mammals.

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

Chevron pipelines idle; contact Chevron for location of pipelines before using/staging heavy equipment on beach. Mobil pipelines (carry cutter stock and San Joaquin Valley crude oil) crosses Toro Creek approx. 1 mile inland.

SITE STRATEGIES

Boom can be placed manually without boats. Consider anchoring boom in rip rap and/or using Hwy 1 bridge abutment. Consider lining rip rap, underneath Hwy bridge, with boom.

Consult with Chevron for location of their pipelines before excavating sand and/or staging heavy equipment.

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives prior to engaging in activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Return unoiled natural beach debris to its pre-spill distribution when spill cleanup is complete. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Oil Recovery - Use skimmers, vacuum trucks, and/or sorbents as appropriate to remove oil depending on oil type and debris. Where elevation of banks is greater than 15 to 20 feet, a booster pump may be required to assist vacuum trucks in collecting oil.

Boom can be placed manually without boats. Consider anchoring boom in rip rap and/or using Hwy 1 bridge abutment. Consider lining rip rap, underneath Hwy bridge, with boom.

Consult with Chevron for location of their pipelines before excavating sand and/or staging heavy equipment.

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives prior to engaging in activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Return unoiled natural

beach debris to its pre-spill distribution when spill cleanup is complete. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Oil Recovery - Use skimmers, vacuum trucks, and/or sorbents as appropriate to remove oil depending on oil type and debris. Where elevation of banks is greater than 15 to 20 feet, a booster pump may be required to assist vacuum trucks in collecting oil.

Strategy 4-135.1 Objective: Exclude oil from getting into creek/estuary with berm or sandbags.

When creek mouth is open, under low flow conditions block entrance with sediment berm or sandbag berm (fine to medium grained sand), and install flow through pipes as necessary to prevent flooding. Take sand from active unvegetated beach face to prevent damage to dune habitat. When erosion from waves or overflows could erode berm, armor berm and banks by covering with plastic sheeting anchored by sand bags. When overflow could occur due to accumulation of water behind the containment berm install underflow piping and/or a spillway in the berm. When overwash could bring oil into inlet over berm back exclusion/containment berm with containment and/or sorbent booms and/or snare. Regular monitoring and maintenance will be necessary (2 staff twice daily). Check for berm effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom position and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

Strategy 4-135.2 Objective: Exclude oil from getting into creek/estuary with containment boom.

When creek mouth is open block entrance with a short skirted containment boom at appropriate angle for swift currents and changing tidal influences. When suitable berm materials are unavailable and/or when tidal flows, waterflows, or water depths are too great for berming install exclusion booms near mouth of Inlet/lagoon using short skirted boom and snare boom. Install boom in a configuration/angle which blocks channel and diverts oil to a collection point. If needed, line river/stream bank, rip-rap, side channels, and sandy beaches within lagoon, seaward of the exclusion/containment booms to restrict oil to open water area of main channel to protect vegetated banks and sensitive areas within the inlet/estuary. Use swamp boom backed by sorbent booms, if waters are shallower, and use harbor boom backed by sorbent booms, when water depths are greater. Check/maintain boom for effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom positioning and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

Strategy 4-135.3 Objective: Exclude oil from getting into creek/estuary with fencing.

When creek mouth is closed consider installing excelsior fencing along top of natural berm to capture oil when there is a potential for high tidal washover.

When creek mouth is open use a filter barrier for exclusion/containment – Use this method when the cross-section of the watercourse does not exceed 20 feet in width, water flow volume is low, the channel bottom is capable of receiving and holding metal stakes, the spill consists of heavy petroleum, and berming or booming methods are not feasible due to lack of materials or accessibility. Construct a filter barrier across the channel using two parallel rows of metal stakes, upon which construction fencing is fastened. Place permeable sorbent materials such as snare or excelsior, between the two lines of fencing to capture oil. Re-adjust sorbent materials as necessary minimize entrainment and/or leakage and to accommodate flow, tidal, oceanic, and meteorological changes. Replace sorbent materials as necessary to maintain sorbent quality.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no type and gear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No Type	Special Equipment or comment No and kinds	staff deploy	Staff tend
4-135.1								1 SSS	Backhoe or sandbags, piping, plastic sheeting	4-6	
4-135.2		300			2			1 SSS		4	
4-135.3			300 FF					1 SSS	Excelsior fencing, metal stakes	2-4	

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

From the south: Take Hwy 101 N to Hwy 1 N, Morro Bay exit in San Luis Obispo. Creek is across from Chevron Estero Bay Marine Terminal, 4000 Hwy 1, approx. 5 miles north of Morro Bay.

From the north: Take Hwy 101 S (or Hwy 5 S to 46 W to Hwy 1 S) . Follow as above.

LAND ACCESS: Foot access through gate.

WATER LOGISTICS:

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking Morro Bay boat ramp approx. 5 miles south.
and Services Available:

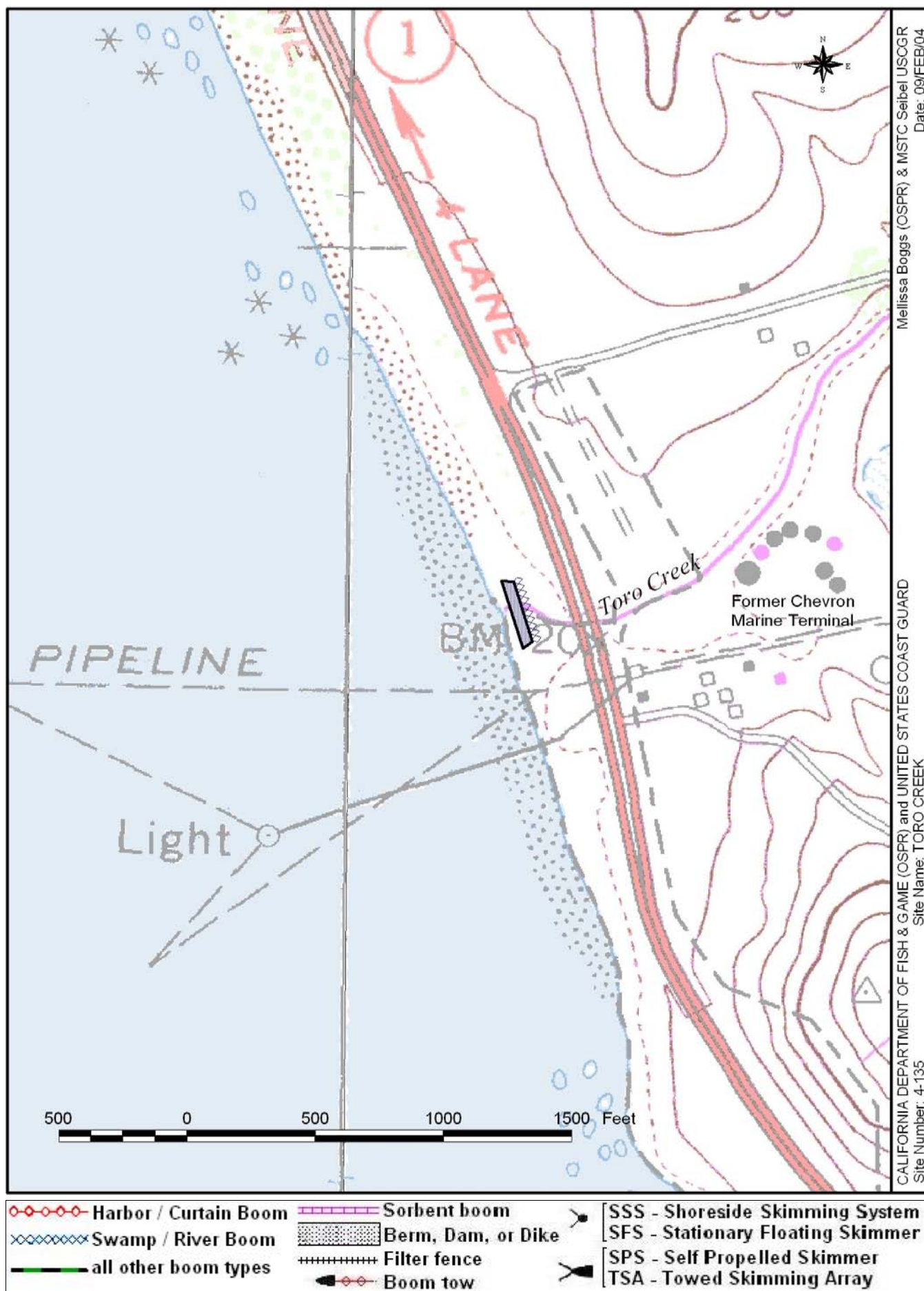
FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

Staging Area: Chevron Estero Bay Marine Terminal across street

Command Post: U.S. Coast Guard offices in Morro Bay, approx. 5 miles south. DFG office in San Luis Obispo.

Airports: SLO County Airport approx. 40 minutes south. Paso Robles Airport approx. 45 min. inland.

COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:



County: **San Luis Obispo**
 USGS Quad: **Morro Bay North**

Thomas Guide Location
 611 D-3
 NOAA Chart:

Latitude N
 35.3922
 Longitude W
 120.8651

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division E map. Morro Strand Beach is a fine to medium grained sandy beach. There is a small rocky platform at north end of beach. This beach is highly utilized for recreational purposes (surfing, fishing, etc.). There is a State Beach Campground off Yerba Buena Street. Private residences behind beach. The southern portion of this beach, from Morro Rock north to Morro creek, Morro Rock City Beach, is owned and managed by the City of Morro Bay. North of Morro Creek beach is owned and managed by State Dept. of Parks and Recreation.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Plovers are present year round and nesting season is mid- March - Sept, nest in foredunes. Shorebirds and Pismo clams are present year round. April-May is spawning season for California Grunion.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

Western Snowy Plovers nest on this beach. Snowy plovers may have active nests, or chicks may be actively moving about the area. Care should be given to minimize disturbance and avoid injury to either nests, or chicks. Snowy plovers (federal Threatened listing) are small, white and tan colored shore birds. Snowy plovers tend to nest in the rack line of the high-high tide. Nests are usually constructed on loose sand, and are easily stepped on due to their very cryptic nature. Chicks are known to run between nests and the waterline thereby potentially becoming oiled by floating, or stranded product. Chicks and eggs are vulnerable to oil transfer from adults. Snowy plover adults forage while wadding along the shoreline. Beach Bird-Nesting sites are shallow depressions scratched out from the sand surface on sandy beaches above the highest tide line. The nest sites are typically very well disguised and difficult to see, even for trained eyes. Nest sites may contain either eggs, or chicks which are potentially vulnerable to trampling by vehicles or foot traffic. Snowy plover adults and chicks are known to move between the nest sites and the active water line. Over-wintering Snowy plover adults may be foraging throughout the response area.

Other birds include the Brown Pelican (endangered), Willets, Sandpipers, Gulls, Marbled Godwits, and Western Snowy Plover (federally threatened).

Southern sea Otters can be observed off shore.

California Grunion may spawn in this area in low concentrations. Pismo Clams are present year round.

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES

Coastal archaeological sites are of concern. Contact SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission

KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
E/T	Dispatch	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(831) 649-2810
O	Rick Algert Harbor Master	Morro Bay Harbor Dept	(805) 772-6254
T	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
E/T	Vince Cicero Resource Ecologist	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(805) 927-2185
E/T	Nick Franco Superintendent	Parks and Recreation, California Depart. Of	(805) 927-2026
C	Carol Gaublatz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
C	Michael Glassow Historic Info Center	SHPO/UCSB	(805) 893-2474
T	Mike Harris Sea otter expert	DFG OSPR	(805) 772-1135
O	Brian Hatfield Marine mammal expert	Bio Res Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
C	SHPO Historic Preservation Off	Office of Historic Preservation	(916) 653-6624
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-140 -A Site Strategy - Morro Strand Beach (South)

County and Thomas Guide Location

611 D-3 San Luis Obispo

NOAA CHART

4-140 -A

Latitude N

Longitude W

35.3922

120.8651

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

PRIMARY PLOVER PROTECTION STRATEGY: To aid in avoiding damage to nests, consider delineation of nesting areas. Nests and critical habitat protection areas will require oversight by natural resource specialist prior to response effort execution. All responders will be briefed on procedures for avoiding birds and nest sites to aid in minimizing damage to nest sites and associated wildlife. Oil spill response and cleanup activity will be limited to locations below the high tide line unless otherwise authorized by trustee agency specialist, or designee (biological monitor). The area to be protected will be monitored by an assigned biological monitor. Oil removal will be conducted by hand crews unless other methods are recommended by the biological monitor. Pre-clean the beach and stockpile kelp and surfgrass rack in designated areas for re-distribution after response efforts are completed. Solid waste and rack will be directed to separate collection locations. A staging area will be determined as most suitable for response and natural resource protection.

SECONDARY PLOVER PROTECTION STRATEGY: At the discretion of the biological monitor, in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Snowy plover or Least tern eggs may be removed from nest's by authorized and qualified personnel to an approved facility to avoid injury. This determination will be made on-site utilizing oil trajectory and oil impact timing information.

Other Sensitive Biota - Nearshore waters, within a mile of the shoreline include sensitive rafting areas for birds, sea otters, and other marine mammals.

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

State Park property. Residential neighborhood and high recreational use of beach.

SITE STRATEGIES

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives, regarding potential wildlife issues which will be encountered during collection, storage and disposal operations prior to engaging in any activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Return unoiled natural beach debris to its pre-spill distribution when spill cleanup is complete. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives, regarding potential wildlife issues which will be encountered during collection, storage and disposal operations prior to engaging in any activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Return unoiled natural beach debris to its pre-spill distribution when spill cleanup is complete. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Strategy 4-140.1 Objective: Deflect or exclude oil from impacting this beach.

-No on-site protection is feasible. Approaching oil should be engaged by open water containment and recovery (e.g., skimming) or early consideration should be given to advanced response technology such as dispersants.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no type and gear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No Type	Special Equipment or comment No and kinds	staff deploy	Staff tend
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4-140.1

Offshore containment & recovery

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

From the south: Take Hwy 101 N to Hwy 1 N, Morro Bay exit in San Luis Obispo, to Yerba Buena St. (mile marker 31.98) to Morro Stand State Beach Campground. From the north take Hwy 101 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 S (or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1), to Yerba Buena St. follow directions as above.

LAND ACCESS: Vehicle access available, but dune plants and Plover nesting concerns

WATER LOGISTICS:

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking Morro Bay boat launch (approx. 2 miles south)
and Services Available:

FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

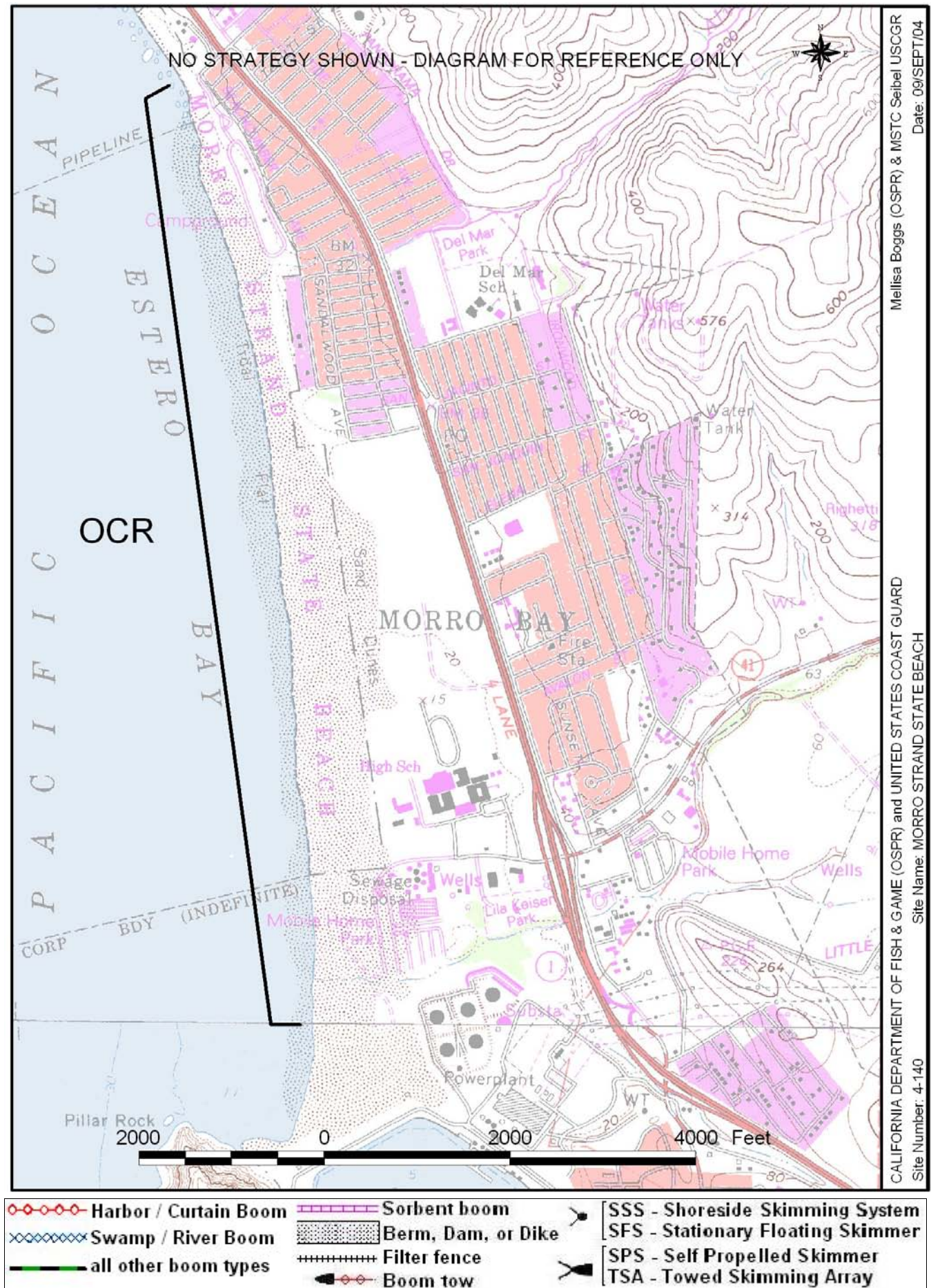
Staging Area: State Beach Campground parking lot.

Command Post: U.S. Coast Guard office in Morro Bay approx. 2 miles south. DFG office in San Luis Obispo.

Airports: SLO County Airport, approx. 30 min. south. Paso Robles Airport approx. 30 min. inland

COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:

ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:



County: **San Luis Obispo**
 USGS Quad: **Morro Bay South**

Thomas Guide Location
 611 D-5
 NOAA Chart:

Latitude N
 35.3727
 Longitude W
 120.8637

Last Page Update : 4/25/2005

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division E map. Morro Strand Beach south, Pismo Clam Preserve (Dept. Fish and Game designation). From just north of Morro Rock to Azure Street is designated Pismo Clam Preserve area. The southern portion of this Preserve is within the City's jurisdiction, Morro Bay Harbor Department and the northern section of the Preserve is within Morro Strand State Beach. Fine to medium grained sandy beach just north of Morro Rock.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Snowy Plover nesting season occurs March-Sept., they nest in the foredunes. Pismo Clams are present year round. California Grunion spawn April-May.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

Western Snowy Plovers nest on this beach. Snowy plovers may have active nests, or chicks may be actively moving about the area. Care should be given to minimize disturbance and avoid injury to either nests, or chicks. Snowy plovers (federal Threatened listing) are small, white and tan colored shore birds. Snowy plovers tend to nest in the rack line of the high-high tide. Nests are usually constructed on loose sand, and are easily stepped on due to their very cryptic nature. Chicks are known to run between nests and the waterline thereby potentially becoming oiled by floating, or stranded product. Chicks and eggs are vulnerable to oil transfer from adults. Snowy plover adults forage while wadding along the shoreline. Beach Bird-Nesting sites are shallow depressions scratched out from the sand surface on sandy beaches above the highest tide line. The nest sites are typically very well disguised and difficult to see, even for trained eyes. Nest sites may contain either eggs, or chicks which are potentially vulnerable to trampling by vehicles or foot traffic. Snowy plover adults and chicks are known to move between the nest sites and the active water line. Over-wintering Snowy plover adults may be foraging throughout the response area.

Shore and sea birds are present year round and are of concern, Brown Pelican (endangered), Willets, Sanderlings, and Curlews. Western Snowy Plover nesting season occurs March- September.

Southern Sea Otters can be observed offshore.

Pismo Clams are found on this beach in moderate numbers, and are present year round.

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES

Archaeological sites are of concern in this area. Contact SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission

KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
E		State parks and Recreation 24 hour #	(805) 473-7230
E/T	Dispatch	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(831) 649-2810
T/E	Rick Algert Harbor Master	Morro Bay Harbor Dept	(805) 772-6254
B	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
B/T/E	Vince Cicero Resource Ecologist	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(805) 927-2185
E/T	Nick Franco Superintendent	Parks and Recreation, California Depart. Of	(805) 927-2026
C	Michael Glassow Historic Info Center	SHPO/UCSB	(805) 893-2474
B	Mike Harris Sea otter expert	DFG OSPR	(805) 772-1135
B	Brian Hatfield Marine mammal expert	Bio Res Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
B	Chris Pattison Marine Biologist	DFG	(805) 594-6170
C	SHPO Historic Preservation Off	Office of Historic Preservation	(916) 653-6624

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-145 -A Site Strategy - Morro Strand Beach (Pismo Clam Preserve)

County and Thomas Guide Location

611 D-5 San Luis Obispo

NOAA CHART

4-145 -A

Latitude N

Longitude W

35.3727

120.8637

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

PRIMARY PLOVER PROTECTION STRATEGY: To aid in avoiding damage to nests, consider delineation of nesting areas. Nests and critical habitat protection areas will require oversight by natural resource specialist prior to response effort execution. All responders will be briefed on procedures for avoiding birds and nest sites to aid in minimizing damage to nest sites and associated wildlife. Oil spill response and cleanup activity will be limited to locations below the high tide line unless otherwise authorized by trustee agency specialist, or designee (biological monitor). The area to be protected will be monitored by an assigned biological monitor. Oil removal will be conducted by hand crews unless other methods are recommended by the biological monitor. Pre-clean the beach and stockpile kelp and surfgrass rack in designated areas for re-distribution after response efforts are completed. Solid waste and rack will be directed to separate collection locations. A staging area will be determined as most suitable for response and natural resource protection.

SECONDARY PLOVER PROTECTION STRATEGY: At the discretion of the biological monitor, in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Snowy plover or Least tern eggs may be removed from nest's by authorized and qualified personnel to an approved facility to avoid injury. This determination will be made on-site utilizing oil trajectory and oil impact timing information.

Other sensitive biota - Nearshore waters, within a mile of the shoreline include sensitive rafting areas for birds, sea otters, and other marine mammals.

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

SITE STRATEGIES

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives, regarding potential wildlife issues which will be encountered during collection, storage and disposal operations prior to engaging in any activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Return unoiled natural beach debris to its pre-spill distribution when spill cleanup is complete. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives, regarding potential wildlife issues which will be encountered during collection, storage and disposal operations prior to engaging in any activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Return unoiled natural beach debris to its pre-spill distribution when spill cleanup is complete. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Strategy 4-145.1 Objective: Delfect or exclude oil from impacting this beach.

-No on-site protection is feasible. Approaching oil should be engaged by open water containment and recovery (e.g., skimming) or early consideration should be given to advanced response technology such as dispersants.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no type and gear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No Type	Special Equipment or comment No and kinds	staff deploy	Staff tend
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4-145.1

Offshore containment & recovery

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

From the south take Hwy 101 N to Hwy 1 N (Morro Bay exit in San Luis Obispo), to Morro Bay Blvd. Exit, go west to Embarcadero St. which turns into Coleman Dr., turn into Coleman Park parking area. Site is beach just north of Morro Rock. From the north: Take Hwy 101 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 S (or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 S), follow directions as above.

LAND ACCESS: Vehicles/heavy i.e.. Beach access from Coleman Park.

WATER LOGISTICS:

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking Morro Bay boat launch approx. 1 mile south.
and Services Available:

FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

Staging area: Coleman Park parking area.

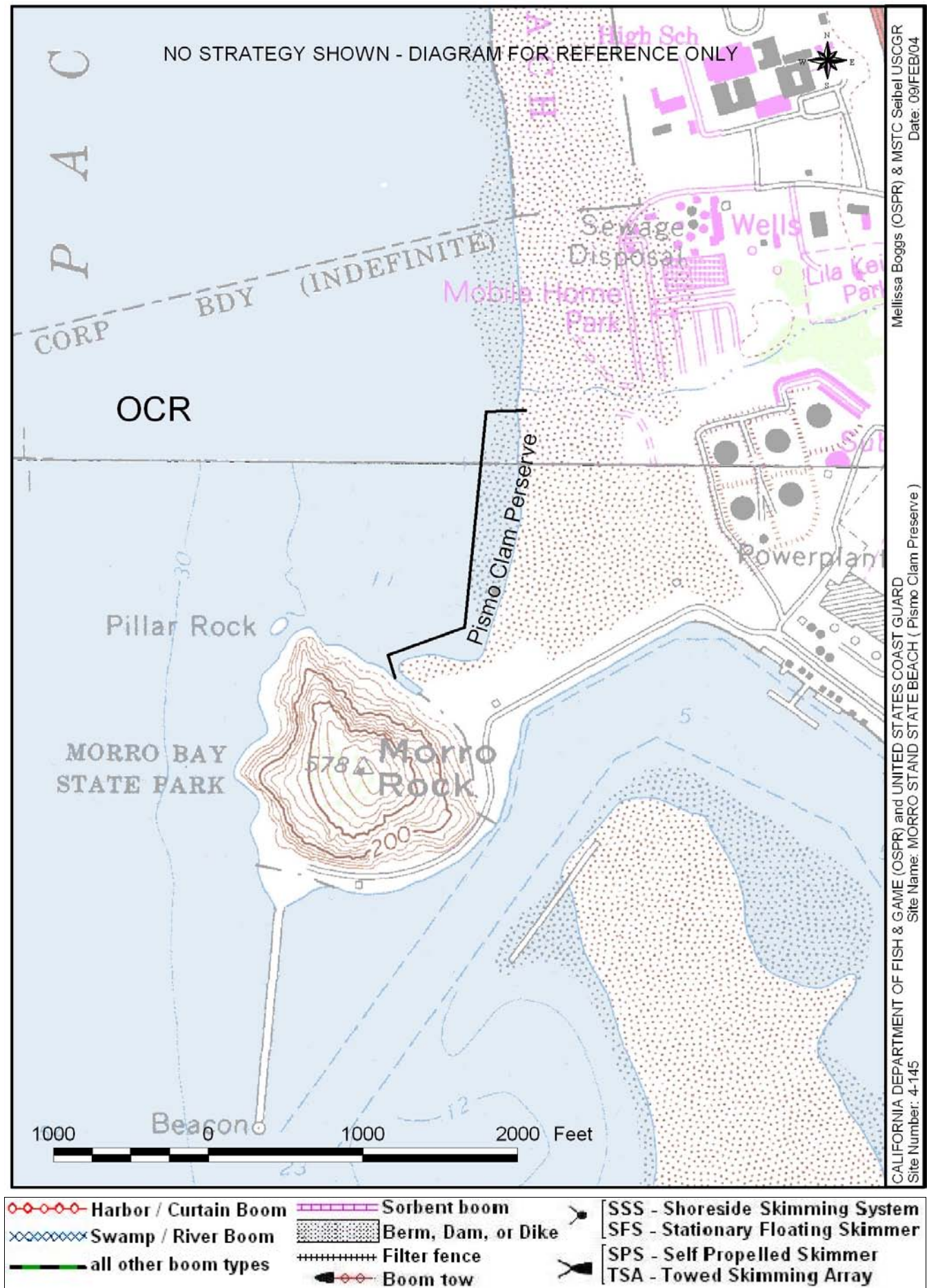
Command Post: U.S. Coast Guard office in Morro Bay. DFG office in San Luis Obispo.

Airports: SLO County Airport is approx. 30 min. south. Paso Robles Airport is approx. 30 min. inland.

COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:

ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:

Dept. Fish and Game, USFWS, and State Dept. of Parks and Rec. should be consulted before staging motorized equipment and heavy traffic are permitted. The southern portion of this beach, from Morro Rock north to Morro creek, Morro Rock City Beach, is owned and managed by the City of Morro Bay. North of Morro Creek beach is owned and managed by State Dept, of Parks and Recreation.



4-150 -A Site Summary- Morro Rock Ecological Reserve**4-150 -A**

County: **San Luis Obispo**
USGS Quad: **Morro Bay South**

Thomas Guide Location
611 D-6
NOAA Chart:

Latitude N Longitude W
35.3694 120.8666

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division E map. Morro Rock Ecological Reserve, Morro Bay State Park. Morro Rock is a bird sanctuary.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Species of concern are present year round. Peregrine Falcons nest March-April. Cormorants and Pigeon Guillemots breed spring-summer.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

A breeding pair of Peregrine Falcons (delisted from endangered Aug. 1999) nests on Morro Rock as well as Tufted Puffins, Brandts Cormorants (highest numbers June-Oct.), Pelagic Cormorants, Pigeon Guillemots, and Western Gulls. These species are present year round.

Southern sea Otters can be observed offshore and in Morro Bay, as well as Harbor Seals and California Sea Lions.

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES

Contact SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission

KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
E/T	Dispatch	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(831) 649-2810
O	Rick Algert Harbor Master	Morro Bay Harbor Dept	(805) 772-6254
O	Dan Berman Director	Morro Bay National Estuary Program	(805) 772-3834
T	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
E/T	Vince Cicero Resource Ecologist	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(805) 927-2185
T	Joe Cordero Biologist, pinnipeds	National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4017
E/T	Nick Franco Superintendent	Parks and Recreation, California Depart. Of	(805) 927-2026
C	Carol Gaublitz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
C	Michael Glassow Historic Info Center	SHPO/UCSB	(805) 893-2474
O	Steven Goschke Plant Manager	Dynegy Energy Morro Bay Power Plant	(805) 595-4214
T	Mike Harris Sea otter expert	DFG OSPR	(805) 772-1135
O	Brian Hatfield Marine mammal expert	Bio Res Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
C	SHPO Historic Preservation Off	Office of Historic Preservation	(916) 653-6624
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-150 -A Site Strategy - Morro Rock Ecological Reserve

County and Thomas Guide Location

611 D-6 San Luis Obispo

NOAA CHART

4-150 -A

Latitude N

Longitude W

35.3694

120.8666

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

Oil could get in rip rap and cause re-sheening.

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

Rough surf.

SITE STRATEGIES

Strategy 4-150.1 Objective: Deflect or exclude oil from impacting the rock and from getting into Morro Bay Harbor.

Table of Response Resources

No on-site protection is feasible. Approaching oil should be engaged by open water containment and recovery (e.g., skimming) or early consideration should be given to advanced response technology such as dispersants.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no	tvpe and gear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No	Type	Special Equipment or comment No and kinds	staff deploy	Staff tend
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4-150.1

Offshore containment & recovery

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

From the south: Take Hwy 101 N to Hwy 1 N, Morro Bay exit in San Luis Obispo, to Morro Bay Blvd. Exit. Go west to Embarcadero St. which turns into Coleman DR. Coleman Dr. leads out to Morro Rock, the Ecological Preserve.

From the north: Take 101 S (or 5 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 S) to Main St. exit, turn right. Right onto Beach St. to Embarcadero, turn right. Continue as above.

LAND ACCESS: Foot access to base of rock.

WATER LOGISTICS: High swells limit access through mouth harbor

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking Morro Bay Boat ramp, down Embarcadero Street.
and Services Available:

FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

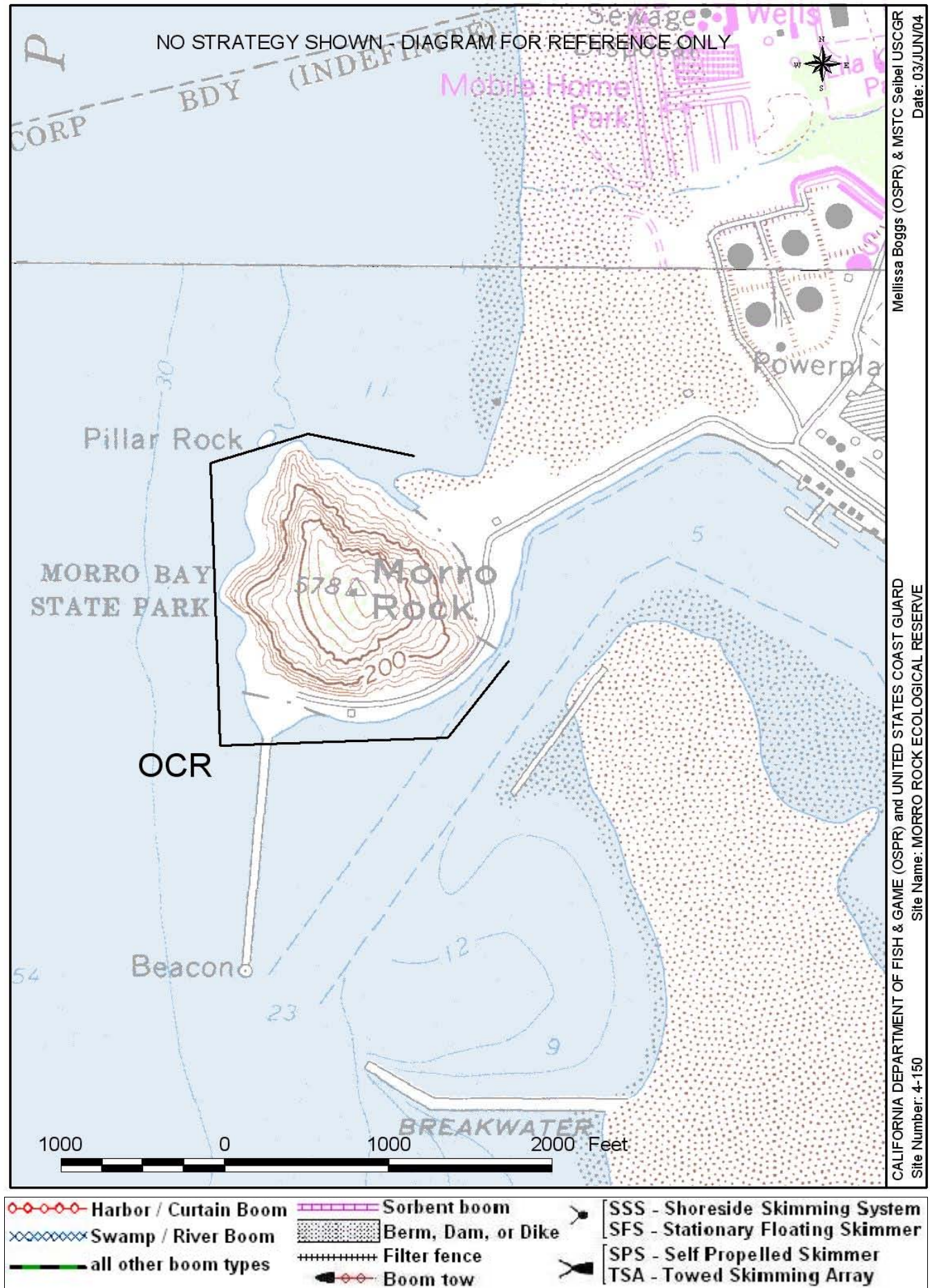
Staging Area: Coleman parking area; Duke Energy Facility.

Command Post: U.S Coast Guard office in Morro Bay or DFG office in San Luis Obispo.

Airports: SLO County Airport is approx. 30 min. south. Paso Robles Airport is approx. 30 min. inland.

COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:

ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:

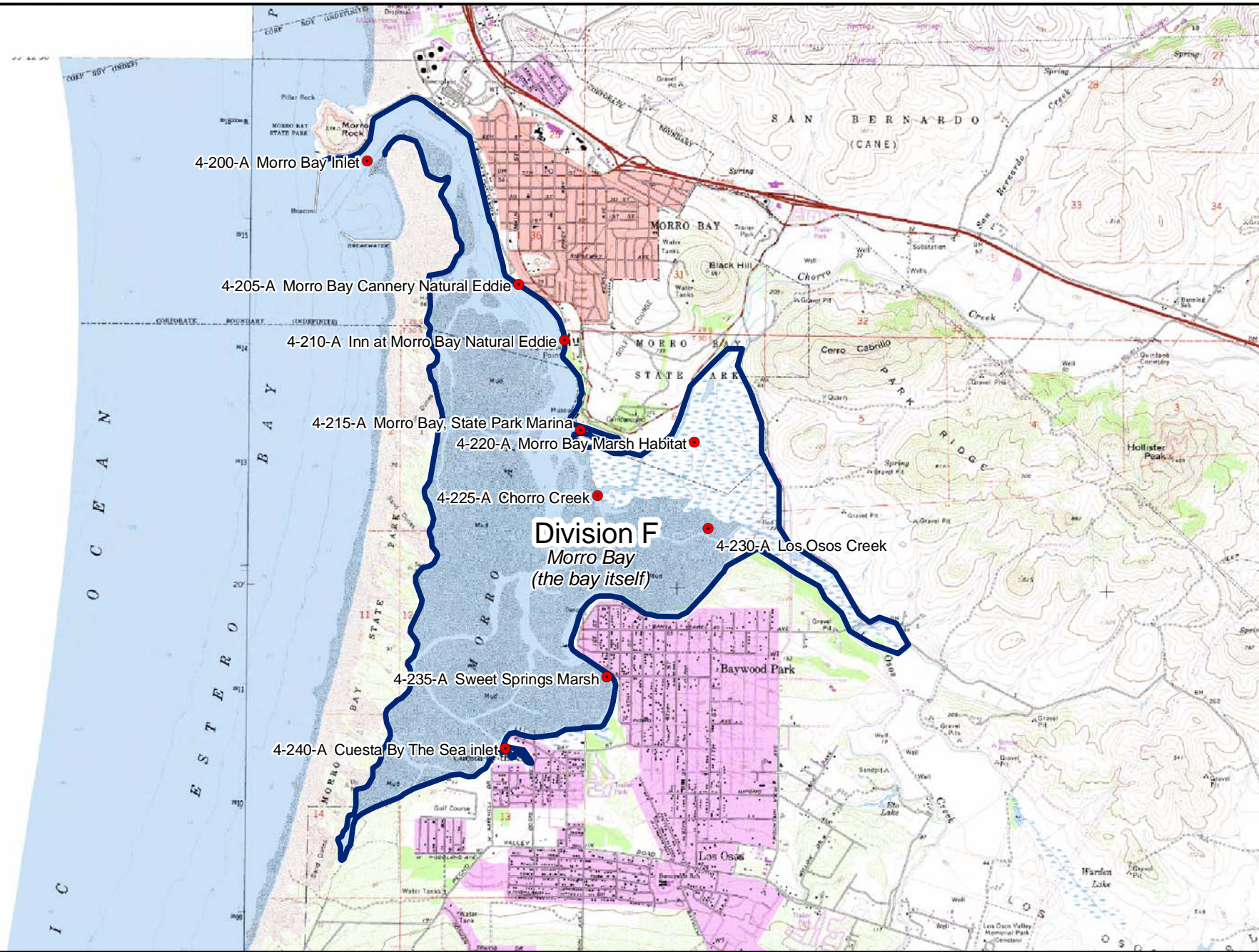


San Luis Obispo (SL) County Environmentally Sensitive Sites

ACP 4 - LALB North

Section 9811.1-115

October 1, 2008



Source: M. Boggs

Legend

- Division Line
- Sensitive Site



County: **San Luis Obispo**
 USGS Quad: **Morro Bay South**

Thomas Guide Location
 611 E-6
 NOAA Chart:

Latitude N
 35.37155
 Longitude W
 120.86433

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division F map. Morro Bay Inlet has large expanse of salt marshes, tidal flats, and eel grass beds (400 acres)-one of the most extensive in California. Morro Bay is utilized by over 40 special, threatened, or endangered species. Morro Bay is an integral part of the Pacific Flyway. Morro Bay is also designated as the Morro Bay State Marine Recreational Management Area which relates to specific fisheries management issues.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Most species found within Morro Bay are present year round, however some are seasonal for example Buffleheads, White Pelicans, and Black Brandt in the winter. Harbor seal pupping occurs March-June. Sea Otter peak pupping Jan-March.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

Hundreds of shore birds, waders, waterfowl and seabirds including Black Brandts, Marbled Godwits, Willets, Curlews, Black Bellied Plovers, Terns, Loons, and American Avocets. Endangered Species include Brown Pelicans, Black Rail, California Least Tern, and the threatened Western Snowy Plover. The beaches to the north and south of Morro Bay Inlet are designated Critical Habitat for Western Snowy Plovers.

Southern sea Otters can often be seen foraging in the inlet.

Fish species include Steelhead Trout (threatened species), Surf Perch, Sole, Halibut, and striped Bass. 66 fish species have been collected from the bay. The bay is used as a nursery by several fish. There is an aquaculture facility in Morro Bay as well as live fish markets with water intakes.

Ghost Shrimp, Washington Clams, Pacific Oysters, crabs.

At the south end of the marsh is the salt Marsh Birds Beak, an endangered plant species.

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES

Contact SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission

KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
O	Morro Bay Fish Company	Live fish market	(805) 772-3100
O	Live fish market	Morro Bay Commercial Fisherman's Warf	(805) 772-8000
E/T	Dispatch	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(831) 649-2810
O	Rick Algert Harbor Master	Morro Bay Harbor Dept	(805) 772-6254
O	Jill Baltan Aquaculture food safety	California Department of Health Services	(510) 412-4633
O	Dan Berman Director	Morro Bay National Estuary Program	(805) 772-3834
T	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
O	William Boucher	Morro Bay Desalination Plant	(805) 772-6261
E/T	Vince Cicero Resource Ecologist	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(805) 927-2185
E/T	Nick Franco Superintendent	Parks and Recreation, California Depart. Of	(805) 927-2026
C	Carol Gaublitz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
O	Giovanni	Giovanni's (live fish market)	(805) 772-2123
C	Michael Glassow Historic Info Center	SHPO/UCSB	(805) 893-2474
O	Steven Goschke Plant Manager	Dynegy Energy Morro Bay Power Plant	(805) 595-4214
T	Rick Hanks Manager	U.S.BLM, Coastal Natl. Monument	(831) 372-6115
T	Mike Harris Sea otter expert	DFG OSPR	(805) 772-1135
O	Brian Hatfield Marine mammal expert	Bio Res Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
O	Greg Langlois Aquaculture food safety	California Department of Health Services	(510) 412-4635
O	Kirk McKay Chief	U.S. Coast Guard Morro Bay Station	(805) 772-2167
T	Chris Pattison Marine Biologist	DFG	(805) 594-6170
O	Mike Sharp Marina Manager	State Park Marina	(805) 234-2824
C	SHPO Historic Preservation Off	Office of Historic Preservation	(916) 653-6624
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766
O	Tognazzini Live fish market	Tognazzini Dockside Café	(805) 772-8100
O	Dean, Bertha Tyler	Morro Bay Aquarium	(805) 772-7647
O	Bill Williams Owner	Williams Shellfish Farm aquaculture facility	(805) 772-2751

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-200 -A Site Strategy - Morro Bay Inlet

County and Thomas Guide Location

611 E-6 San Luis Obispo

NOAA CHART

4-200 -A

Latitude N

Longitude W

35.3715 120.86433

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

Water intakes in the Bay that should be notified in event of a spill -see contacts on Summary Sheet.

Wetland Habitat – Mud flats and marshlands contain fragile habitat subject to damage from human activities such as walking and vehicle use. Oil can be trampled into sediments by responders where it will not be recoverable. Avoid walking in mudflats and marshy areas of wetlands and waterways whenever possible. Use skiffs to access response sites if conditions permit. When crews must walk in soft bottom wetland areas to access cleanup sites, restrict the number and size of pathways. Mark authorized pathways with flagging or tape. Place temporary ramps (e.g. plywood sheets) in sensitive marshy areas where heavy use is expected.

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

SITE STRATEGIES

Strategy 4-200.1 Objective: See diagram 1. THE FOLLOWING PROTECTION STRATEGIES AT THE MOUTH OF MORRO BAY INLET (STRATEGIES I, II & III SHOULD BE THE FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE AND ALL Table of Response Resources OUT OF THE BACK BAY SHOULD BE MADE.

Under calm conditions and currents and wind from the northwest, it may be possible to divert oil to the sand spit by using a diversionary booming tactic. Place containment boom across channel entrance, anchoring boom to breakwaters with second section of containment boom anchored to breakwater at north end and anchored by boat at south end.

Strategy 4-200.2 Objective: Exclude oil from getting into the back bay.

Just inside breakwater, place containment boom in upside down "V" shape to divert oil to skimmer. Anchor boom to preexisting anchor bolts on rip rap. See diagram 1.

Strategy 4-200.3 Objective: Exclude oil from getting into the back bay.

Place containment boom along rip rap. Strap to rip rap with nylon straps, chains or cable. Angle containment boom, primary and secondary boom, across channel. Anchor booms on sand across channel. Place stationary skimmer. See diagram 1.

Strategy 4-200.4 Objective: The following protection strategies at the mouth of Morro Bay Inlet (strategies 1,2,3 & 4) should be the first line of defense, and all attempts to keep oil out of the back bay should be made.

See diagram 2. Three fine-medium grained sand catchment areas are inside the entrance to the bay. 1. Establish deflection booms (DB) near east end of south jetty to deflect oil approaching the entrance from the south to the beach. 2. Establish DB's inside & parallel with north jetty to trap oil coming through the harbor entrance, as well as oil that may come through the north jetty. 3. Place DB's obliquely across the entrance channel to divert oil to the beach between the south & central jetties if wave conditions permit, station skimmers in the lee of the south jetty. 4. Establish long series of DB's from the south -central portion of Morro Rock & across the main channel to 2,000 ft. down the landward side of the sand spit. Also establish line of booms to protect areas on east shore of main channel. Oil approaching from the south will be collected on the beach, east end of south jetty. Divert oil to the beach between the south and central jetties. Or, divert oil to the beach below Morro Rock for oil coming through the entrance and oil filtering through north jetty. Within Morro Bay deflect oil to the landward side of the sand spit. Consider shoreline precleaning along pocket beach areas if they are to be used as catchment areas.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no tvpe and gear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No Type	Special Equipment or comment No and kinds	staff deploy	Staff tend
4-200.1	2000				2 40 lb	2	1	SFS		6	
4-200.2	2000				2 40 lb	2	1	SFS		6	
4-200.3	3500				2 40 lb	2	1	SFS		6	
4-200.4	3500				4 40 lb	4	1	SFS		6	

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

From the south, take Hwy 101 N to Hwy 1 N, Morro Bay exit in San Luis Obispo, to Morro Bay Blvd. Exit, go West to Embarcadero St. which turns into Coleman Dr., turn into Coleman Park parking area. From the north, take Hwy 101 s to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 S (or Hwy 5 s to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 S), to Main St. Exit, turn right. Right on Beach St. to Embarcadero, turn right and continue as above.

LAND ACCESS:

WATER LOGISTICS:

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking Morro Bay boat launch
and Services Available:

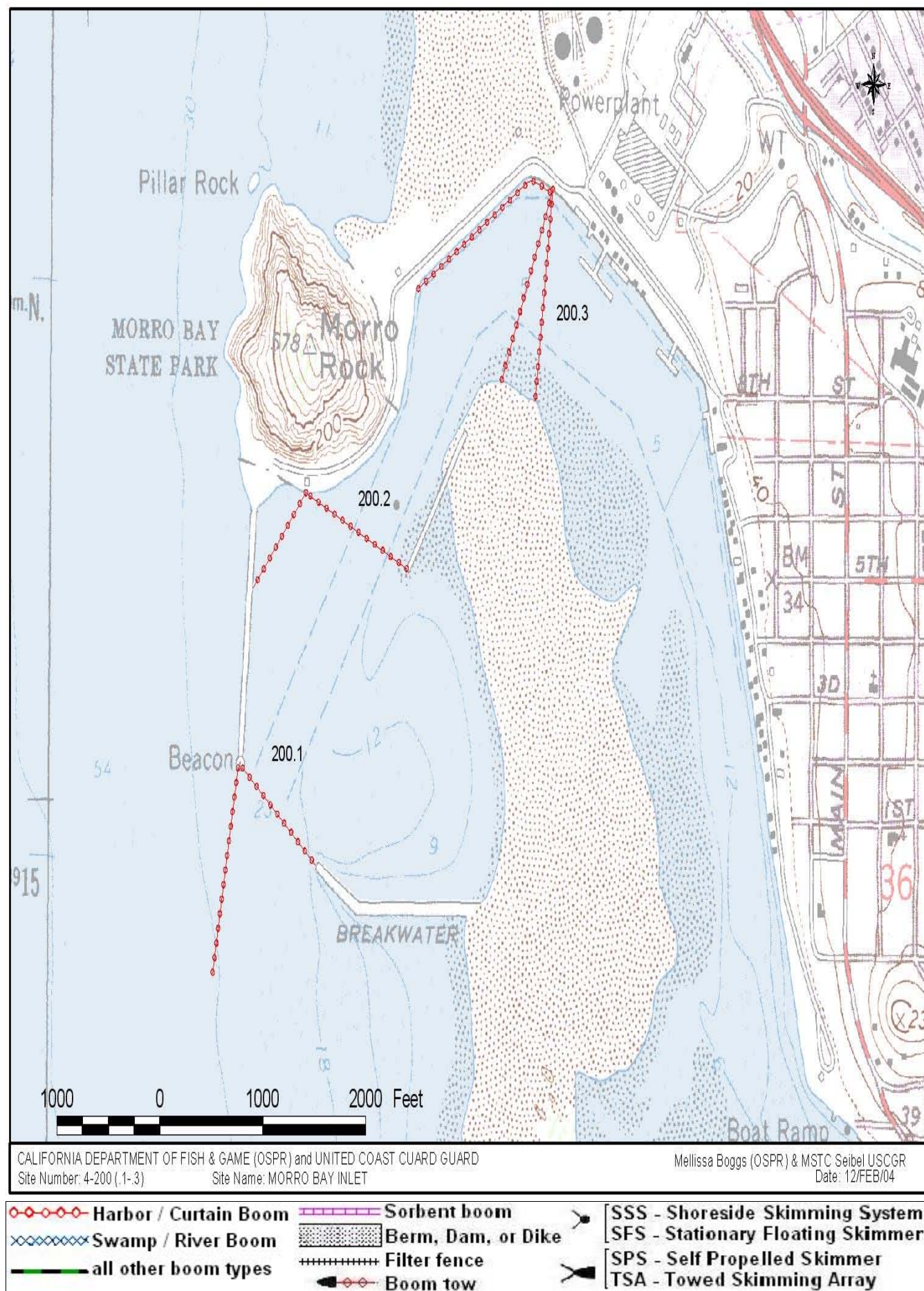
FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

Staging Area: Coleman Park parking lot

Command Post: U.S. Coast Guard office in Morro Bay or Fish and Game office in San Luis Obispo.

Airports: SLO County Airport is approx. 30 min. south. Paso Robles Airport is approx. 45 min. inland.

COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:**ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:**



4-205 -A Site Summary- Morro Bay Cannery Natural Eddy**4-205 -A**

County: **San Luis Obispo**
USGS Quad: **Morro Bay South**

Thomas Guide Location
611 F-7
NOAA Chart:

Latitude N **35.3573**
Longitude W **120.8489**

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division F map. The Cannery Natural Eddy is a subsite in the back bay of Morro Bay. This site is not biologically unique, but it is a natural catchment area for oil deflection and collection if needed - see strategy sheet. The Cannery is located at 235 Main St., Morro Bay.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Year round.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

Hundreds of shore birds, waders, waterfowl and seabirds including Black Brandts, Marbled Godwits, Willets, Curlews, Black Bellied Plovers, Terns, Loons, and American Avocets. Endangered Species include Brown Pelicans, Black Rail, California Least Tern, and the threatened Western Snowy Plover. The beaches to the north and south of Morro Bay Inlet are designated Critical Habitat for Western Snowy Plovers.

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES

Contact SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission

KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
O	Live fish market	Morro Bay Commercial Fisherman's Warf	(805) 772-8000
O	Morro Bay Fish Company	Live fish market	(805) 772-3100
T/E	Dispatch	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(831) 649-2810
O	Rick Algert Harbor Master	Morro Bay Harbor Dept	(805) 772-6254
O	Jill Baltan Aquaculture food safety	California Department of Health Services	(510) 412-4633
O	Dan Berman Director	Morro Bay National Estuary Program	(805) 772-3834
T	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
E/T	Vince Cicero Resource Ecologist	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(805) 927-2185
E/T	Nick Franco Superintendent	Parks and Recreation, California Depart. Of	(805) 927-2026
C	Carol Gaublatz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
C	Michael Glassow Historic Info Center	SHPO/UCSB	(805) 893-2474
T	Mike Harris Sea otter expert	DFG OSPR	(805) 772-1135
O	Brian Hatfield Marine mammal expert	Bio Res Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
O	Greg Langlois Aquaculture food safety	California Department of Health Services	(510) 412-4635
O	Kirk McKay Chief	U.S. Coast Guard Morro Bay Station	(805) 772-2167
T	Chris Pattison Marine Biologist	DFG	(805) 594-6170
C	SHPO Historic Preservation Off	Office of Historic Preservation	(916) 653-6624
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766
O	Tognazzini Live fish market	Tognazzini Dockside Café	(805) 772-8100
O	Dean, Bertha Tyler	Morro Bay Aquarium	(805) 772-7647

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-205 -A Site Strategy - Morro Bay Cannery Natural Eddy

County and Thomas Guide Location

611 F-7 San Luis Obispo

NOAA CHART

4-205 -A

Latitude N Longitude W

35.3573 120.8489

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

Wetland Habitat – Mud flats and marshlands contain fragile habitat subject to damage from human activities such as walking and vehicle use. Oil can be trampled into sediments by responders where it will not be recoverable. Avoid walking in mudflats and marshy areas of wetlands and waterways whenever possible. Use skiffs to access response sites if conditions permit. When crews must walk in soft bottom wetland areas to access cleanup sites, restrict the number and size of pathways. Mark authorized pathways with flagging or tape. Place temporary ramps (e.g. plywood sheets) in sensitive marshy areas where heavy use is expected.

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

SITE STRATEGIES

The Cannery Natural Eddy, is a natural catchment area for oil deflection and collection if needed. The Cannery is located at 235 Main St., Morro Bay.

Oil Recovery - Use skimmers, vacuum trucks, and/or sorbents as appropriate to remove oil depending on oil type and debris. Where elevation of banks is greater than 15 to 20 feet, a booster pump may be required to assist vacuum trucks in collecting oil.

The Cannery Natural Eddy, is a natural catchment area for oil deflection and collection if needed. The Cannery is located at 235 Main St., Morro Bay.

Oil Recovery - Use skimmers, vacuum trucks, and/or sorbents as appropriate to remove oil depending on oil type and debris. Where elevation of banks is greater than 15 to 20 feet, a booster pump may be required to assist vacuum trucks in collecting oil.

Strategy 4-205.1 Objective: If necessary to keep oil from getting further into the back bay, deflect oil to this collection area.

Table of Response Resources

Use containment boom to deflect oil to natural eddie area. Anchor 100' piece of containment boom parallel to pilings under Cannery. Anchor one end of 150' piece of containment boom (length variable depending on width of slick and current speed) upcurrent of the natural eddie area and tow or anchor the other boom end at an angle from the shoreline into the current and/or wind towards the leading edge of approaching oil. Recover oil from catchment area by skimming, pumping or vacuuming. Cascading of boom may be necessary. See diagram. A crane could be staged at the Inn at Morro Bay lower parking lot to lower a stationary skimmer.

The containment boom should be placed at appropriate angle for swift currents and changing tidal influences. Check/maintain boom for effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom positioning and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no type and gear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No Type	Special Equipment or comment No and kinds	staff deploy	Staff tend
4-205.1		250			2	2	1	SFS		4	

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

From the south take Hwy 101 N to Morro Bay-Hwy 1 exit in San Luis Obispo (turn right onto Santa Rosa St. which is Hwy 1). In Morro Bay take the Morro Bay Blvd. Exit off Hwy 1. Go straight onto Morro Bay Blvd. To Main St. and turn left on Main St. From the north take Hwy 101 S (or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 S), and take the Main St. exit, turn right, off Hwy 1 in Morro Bay.

LAND ACCESS:

WATER LOGISTICS:

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking Morro Bay boat launch facility.
and Services Available:

FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

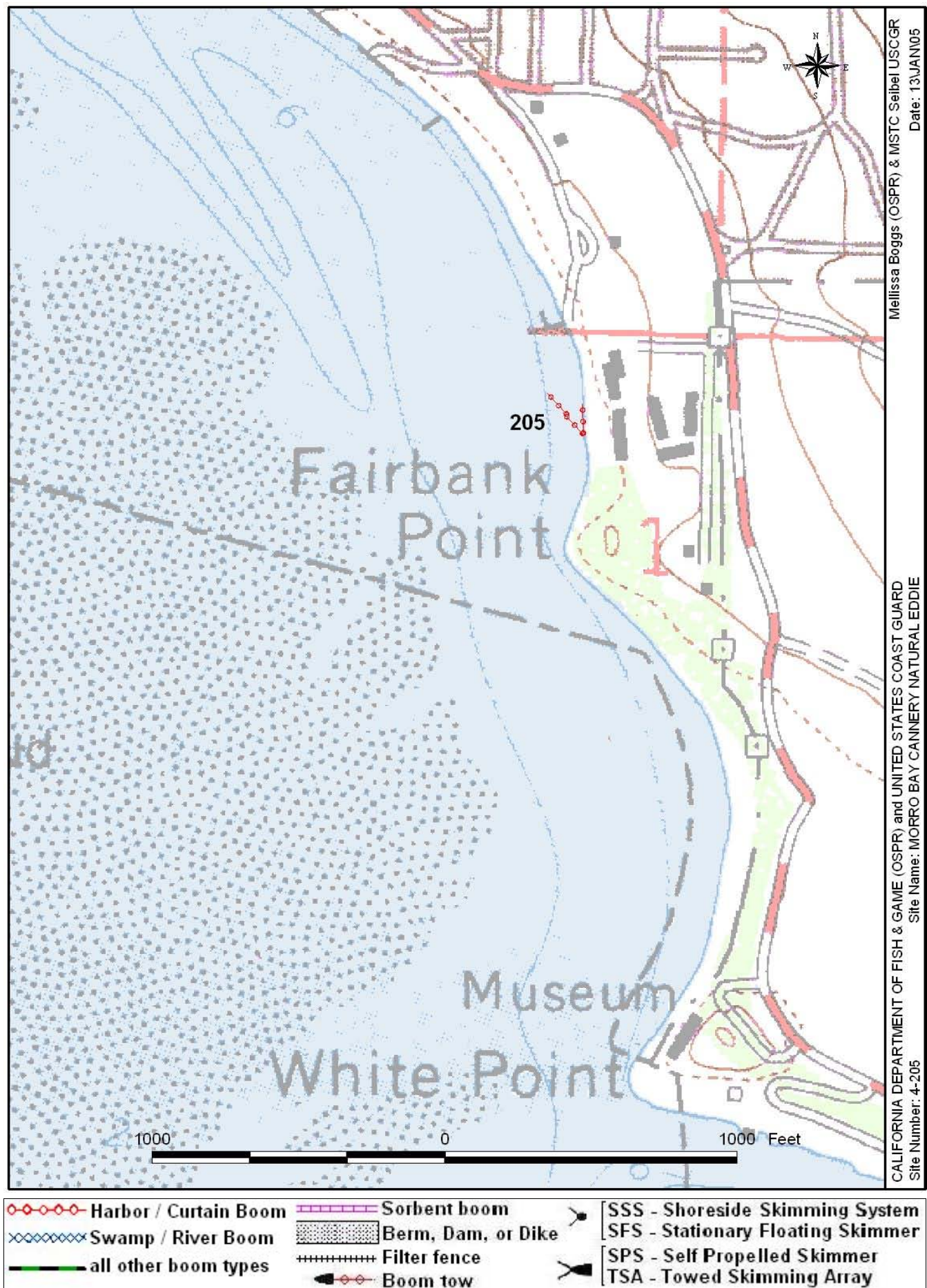
Staging Area: The Cannery parking lot and dock

Command Post: USCG office in Morro Bay or Fish and Game office in San Luis Obispo.

Airports: SLO County Airport is approx. 30 min. south, Paso Robles Airport is approx. 45 min. inland.

COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:

ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:



4-210 -A Site Summary- Inn at Morro Bay Natural Eddy Area**4-210 -A**

County: **San Luis Obispo**
USGS Quad: **Morro Bay South**

Thomas Guide Location
631 G-1
NOAA Chart:

Latitude N **35.3529**
Longitude W **120.8444**

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division F map. The Inn at Morro Bay Natural Eddy, a subsite within the back bay of Morro Bay is not biologically unique, but is a natural catchment area for oil deflection and collection if needed - see strategy sheet.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Year round.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

Hundreds of shore birds, waders, waterfowl and seabirds including Black Brandts, Marbled Godwits, Willets, Curlews, Black Bellied Plovers, Terns, Loons, and American Avocets. Endangered Species include Brown Pelicans, Black Rail, California Least Tern, and the threatened Western Snowy Plover. The beaches to the north and south of Morro Bay Inlet are designated Critical Habitat for Western Snowy Plovers.

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES

Contact SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission

KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
O	Morro Bay Fish Company	Live fish market	(805) 772-3100
O	Live fish market	Morro Bay Commercial Fisherman's Warf	(805) 772-8000
O	Rick Algert Harbor Master	Morro Bay Harbor Dept	(805) 772-6254
O	Jill Baltan Aquaculture food safety	California Department of Health Services	(510) 412-4633
O	Dan Berman Director	Morro Bay National Estuary Program	(805) 772-3834
T	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
E/T	Vince Cicero Resource Ecologist	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(805) 927-2185
E/T	Nick Franco Superintendent	Parks and Recreation, California Depart. Of	(805) 927-2026
C	Carol Gaublatz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
C	Michael Glassow Historic Info Center	SHPO/UCSB	(805) 893-2474
O	Steven Goschke Plant Manager	Dynegy Energy Morro Bay Power Plant	(805) 595-4214
T	Mike Harris Sea otter expert	DFG OSPR	(805) 772-1135
O	Brian Hatfield Marine mammal expert	Bio Res Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
O	Greg Langlois Aquaculture food safety	California Department of Health Services	(510) 412-4635
O	Kirk McKay Chief	U.S. Coast Guard Morro Bay Station	(805) 772-2167
T	Chris Pattison Marine Biologist	DFG	(805) 594-6170
C	SHPO Historic Preservation Off	Office of Historic Preservation	(916) 653-6624
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766
O	Tognazzini Live fish market	Tognazzini Dockside Café	(805) 772-8100
O	Dean, Bertha Tyler	Morro Bay Aquarium	(805) 772-7647

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-210 -A Site Strategy - Inn at Morro Bay Natural Eddy Area

County and Thomas Guide Location

631 G-1 San Luis Obispo

NOAA CHART

4-210 -A

Latitude N

Longitude W

35.3529

120.8444

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

SITE STRATEGIES

Oil Recovery - Use skimmers, vacuum trucks, and/or sorbents as appropriate to remove oil depending on oil type and debris. Where elevation of banks is greater than 15 to 20 feet, a booster pump may be required to assist vacuum trucks in collecting oil.

Oil Recovery - Use skimmers, vacuum trucks, and/or sorbents as appropriate to remove oil depending on oil type and debris. Where elevation of banks is greater than 15 to 20 feet, a booster pump may be required to assist vacuum trucks in collecting oil.

Strategy 4-210.1 Objective: Divert oil to collection area to prevent oil from getting further into the back bay.

-Use containment boom, diversion booming, to divert oil to natural eddie area. Anchor 100' piece of containment boom parallel to pilings under Inn at Morro Bay. Anchor one end of 150' piece of containment boom upcurrent of the natural eddie area and tow or anchor the other boom end at an angle from the shoreline into the current and/or wind towards the leading edge of approaching oil. Recover oil from catchment area by skimming, pumping or vacuuming. Cascading of boom may be necessary. See diagram. A crane could be staged at the Inn at Morro Bay lower parking lot to lower a stationary skimmer.

The containment boom should be placed at appropriate angle for swift currents and changing tidal influences. Check/maintain boom for effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom positioning and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no	type and gear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No	Type	Special Equipment or No and kinds	comment	staff deploy	Staff tend
4-210.1		250			2		2	1	SFS				6	

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

From the south take Hwy 101 N to Morro Bay-Hwy 1 exit San Luis Obispo (turn right onto Santa Rosa St, which is Hwy 1). In Morro Bay take the Morro Bay Blvd. Exit off Hwy 1. Go straight onto Morro Bay Blvd. To Main St. and turn left on Main St. Main St. turns into State Park Rd. From the north take Hwy 101 S (or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 S). Take the Main St. exit in Morro Bay, and turn right. Go through town and Main St turns into State Park Rd.

LAND ACCESS: Foot access on pocket beach at the Inn.

WATER LOGISTICS:

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking Morro Bay boat ramp
and Services Available:

FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

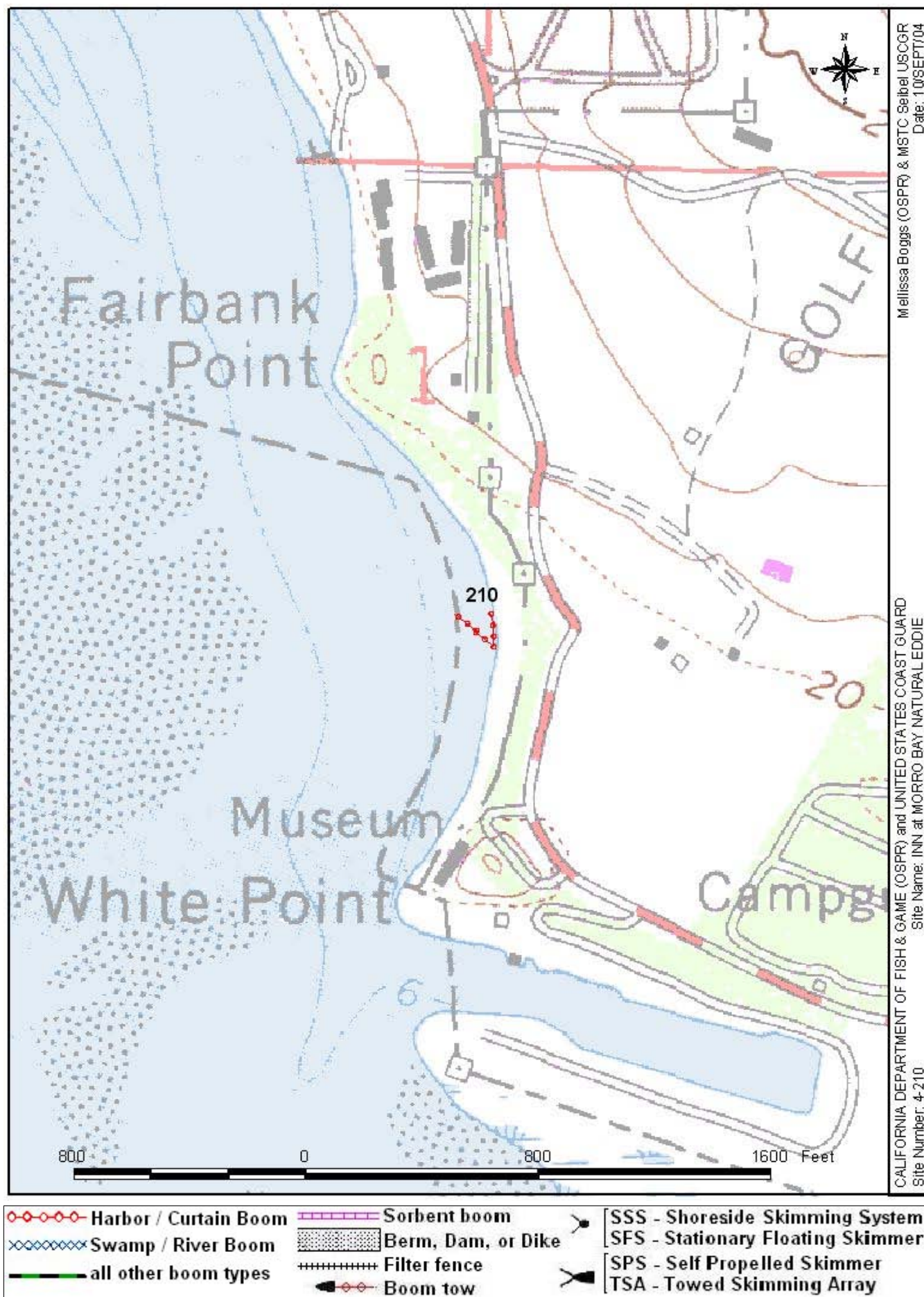
Staging Area: Inn at Morro Bay parking lot.

Command Post: U.S. Coast Guard office in Morro Bay or DFG office in San Luis Obispo.

Airports: SLO County Airport is approx. 30 min. south, Paso Robles Airport is approx. 45 min. inland.

COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:

ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:



4-215 -A Site Summary- State Park Marina**4-215 -A**

County: **San Luis Obispo**
 USGS Quad: **Morro Bay South**

Thomas Guide Location
631 G-2
 NOAA Chart:

Latitude N **35.34647**
 Longitude W **120.84214**

Last Page Update : 4/25/2005

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division F map. The Morro Bay State Park Marina is a subsite within the back bay of Morro Bay. Marina is managed by Associated Pacific. This site is not biologically unique, but it is of economic significance.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Year round.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

Hundreds of shore birds, waders, waterfowl and seabirds including Black Brandts, Marbled Godwits, Willets, Curlews, Black Bellied Plovers, Terns, Loons, and American Avocets. Endangered Species include Brown Pelicans, Black Rail, California Least Tern, and the threatened Western Snowy Plover. The beaches to the north and south of Morro Bay Inlet are designated Critical Habitat for Western Snowy Plovers.

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES

Contact SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission

KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
O	Live fish market	Morro Bay Commercial Fisherman's Warf	(805) 772-8000
O	Morro Bay Fish Company	Live fish market	(805) 772-3100
T/E	Dispatch	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(831) 649-2810
O	Rick Algert Harbor Master	Morro Bay Harbor Dept	(805) 772-6254
O	Jill Baltan Aquaculture food safety	California Department of Health Services	(510) 412-4633
O	Dan Berman Director	Morro Bay National Estuary Program	(805) 772-3834
T	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
E/T	Vince Cicero Resource Ecologist	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(805) 927-2185
E/T	Nick Franco Superintendent	Parks and Recreation, California Depart. Of	(805) 927-2026
C	Carol Gaublatz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
C	Michael Glassow Historic Info Center	SHPO/UCSB	(805) 893-2474
O	Steven Goschke Plant Manager	Dynegy Energy Morro Bay Power Plant	(805) 595-4214
T	Mike Harris Sea otter expert	DFG OSPR	(805) 772-1135
O	Brian Hatfield Marine mammal expert	Bio Res Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
O	Greg Langlois Aquaculture food safety	California Department of Health Services	(510) 412-4635
O	Kirk McKay Chief	U.S. Coast Guard Morro Bay Station	(805) 772-2167
O	Mike Sharp Marina Manager	State Park Marina	(805) 234-2824
C	SHPO Historic Preservation Off	Office of Historic Preservation	(916) 653-6624
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766
O	Tognazzini Live fish market	Tognazzini Dockside Café	(805) 772-8100
O	Dean, Bertha Tyler	Morro Bay Aquarium	(805) 772-7647

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-215 -A Site Strategy - State Park Marina

County and Thomas Guide Location

631 G-2 San Luis Obispo

NOAA CHART

4-215 -A

Latitude N

Longitude W

35.3464

120.84214

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

Potential for oil burial in mudflats, and/or oiling rip rap at marina entrance.

Mud flats and marshlands contain fragile habitat subject to damage from human activities such as walking and vehicle use. Oil can be trampled into sediments by responders where it will not be recoverable. Avoid walking in mudflats and marshy areas of wetlands and waterways whenever possible. Use skiffs to access response sites if conditions permit. When crews must walk in soft bottom wetland areas to access cleanup sites, restrict the number and size of pathways. Mark authorized pathways with flagging or tape. Place temporary ramps (e.g. plywood sheets) in sensitive marshy areas where heavy use is expected.

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

SITE STRATEGIES

Oil Recovery - Use skimmers, vacuum trucks, and/or sorbents as appropriate to remove oil depending on oil type and debris. Where elevation of banks is greater than 15 to 20 feet, a booster pump may be required to assist vacuum trucks in collecting oil.

Oil Recovery - Use skimmers, vacuum trucks, and/or sorbents as appropriate to remove oil depending on oil type and debris. Where elevation of banks is greater than 15 to 20 feet, a booster pump may be required to assist vacuum trucks in collecting oil.

Strategy 4-215.1 Objective: Exclude oil from marina.

-On an incoming tide to protect marina, anchor boom (2 600' sections) along rip rap and across marina entrance, see sketch 1.

Strategy 4-215.2 Objective: Exclude oil from entering marina or contain oil in marina.

Depending on tide, currents and whether, this strategy can be used to to exclude oil from entering the marina from the Bay or this strategy can be used is to contain oil in marina to exclude it from entering the bay on an outgoing tide. Anchor 2 rows of boom (300' each) on rip rap on east side and anchor boom on southwest side of pocket beach. See diagram 2. The containment boom should be placed at appropriate angle for swift currents and changing tidal influences. Check/maintain boom for effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom positioning and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no	tvbe and gear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No	Type	Special Equipment or comment No and kinds	staff deploy	Staff tend
4-215.1		1200			2			2	1	SFS		6	
4-215.2		1200			2			2	1	SFS		6	

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

From the south take Hwy 101 N to Morro Bay-Hwy 1 exit in San Luis Obispo (turn right onto Santa Rosa St. which is Hwy 1). In Morro Bay take the Morro Bay Blvd. Exit and go straight. Turn left onto Main St. which then turns into State Park Rd. Marina is across the street from the golf course on Park State Rd. From the north take Hwy 101 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 S (or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 S), and take Main St exit in Morro Bay. Go through town and Main St. turns into State Park Rd.

LAND ACCESS:

WATER LOGISTICS:

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking Morro Bay boat launch facility
and Services Available:

FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

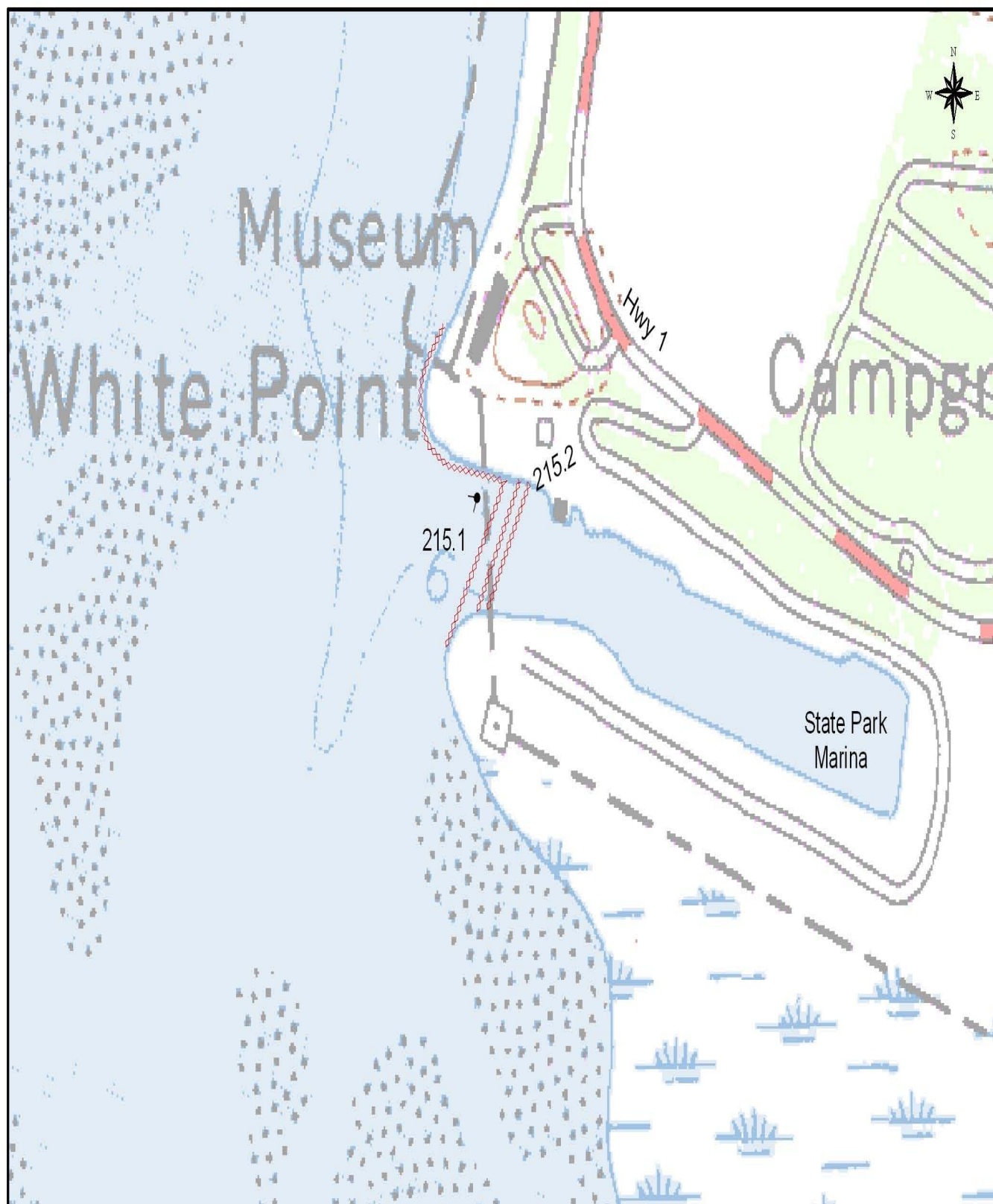
Staging Area: Marina parking lot.

Command Post: U.S. Coast Guard office in Morro Bay or DFG office in San Luis Obispo.

Airports: SLO County Airport is approx. 30 min south. Paso Robles Airport is approx. 45 min. inland.

COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:

ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:



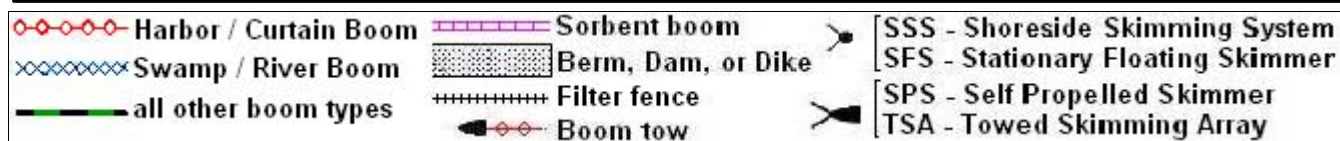
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH & GAME (OSPR) and UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

Melissa Boggs (OSPR) & MSTC Seibel USCGR

Site Number: 4-215

Site Name: STATE PARK MARINA (Morro Bay)

Date: 10/SEPT/04



County: **San Luis Obispo**
 USGS Quad: **Morro Bay south**

Thomas Guide Location
 631 H-3
 NOAA Chart:

Latitude N
 35.3449
 Longitude W
 120.8317

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division F map. Morro Bay marsh habitat, subsite within Morro Bay. The extensive salt marsh area is dominated by pickleweed. In some areas of slightly higher ground, the Pickleweed is mixed with patches of Saltgrass and Jaumea. This area is an important shorebird and waterfowl feeding area. Some birds also use the marsh habitat for nesting and resting.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Many species found within Morro Bay are year round residents, however some are seasonal (for example, Buffleheads, White Pelicans, and Black Brandts in the winter).

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

Shorebirds, waders, waterfowl, and seabirds including Black Brandts, Marbled Godwits, Willets, Curlews, Black Bellied Plovers, Terns, Loons, American Avocets. Endangered species include the Black Rail and California Least Tern. Saltmarsh Bird's-Beak is and endangered plant species in the area.

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES

Contact SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission

KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
O	Morro Bay Fish Company	Live fish market	(805) 772-3100
O	Live fish market	Morro Bay Commercial Fisherman's Warf	(805) 772-8000
E/T	Dispatch	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(831) 649-2810
O	Rick Algert Harbor Master	Morro Bay Harbor Dept	(805) 772-6254
O	Jill Baltan Aquaculture food safety	California Department of Health Services	(510) 412-4633
O	Dan Berman Director	Morro Bay National Estuary Program	(805) 772-3834
T	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
E/T	Vince Cicero Resource Ecologist	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(805) 927-2185
E/T	Nick Franco Superintendent	Parks and Recreation, California Depart. Of	(805) 927-2026
C	Carol Gaublatz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
C	Michael Glassow Historic Info Center	SHPO/UCSB	(805) 893-2474
O	Steven Goschke Plant Manager	Dynegy Energy Morro Bay Power Plant	(805) 595-4214
T	Mike Harris Sea otter expert	DFG OSPR	(805) 772-1135
O	Brian Hatfield Marine mammal expert	Bio Res Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
O	Greg Langlois Aquaculture food safety	California Department of Health Services	(510) 412-4635
O	Kirk McKay Chief	U.S. Coast Guard Morro Bay Station	(805) 772-2167
T	Chris Pattison Marine Biologist	DFG	(805) 594-6170
C	SHPO Historic Preservation Off	Office of Historic Preservation	(916) 653-6624
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766
O	Tognazzini Live fish market	Tognazzini Dockside Café	(805) 772-8100
O	Dean, Bertha Tyler	Morro Bay Aquarium	(805) 772-7647

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-220 -A Site Strategy - Morro Bay Marsh Habitat

County and Thomas Guide Location

631 H-3 San Luis Obispo

NOAA CHART

4-220 -A

Latitude N

Longitude W

35.3449

120.8317

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

Wetland Habitat – Mud flats and marshlands contain fragile habitat subject to damage from human activities such as walking and vehicle use. Oil can be trampled into sediments by responders where it will not be recoverable. Avoid walking in mudflats and marshy areas of wetlands and waterways whenever possible. Use skiffs to access response sites if conditions permit. When crews must walk in soft bottom wetland areas to access cleanup sites, restrict the number and size of pathways. Mark authorized pathways with flagging or tape. Place temporary ramps (e.g. plywood sheets) in sensitive marshy areas where heavy use is expected.

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

Dept. of Fish and Game, USFWS, and State Dept. of Parks and Recreation should be consulted before staging equipment and heavy traffic are permitted.

SITE STRATEGIES

Strategy 4-220.1 Objective: Exclude oil from impacting marsh habitat.

Place sorbent boom along entire edge of marsh vegetation (Pickleweed), see diagram. Stake boom with fence posts every 100 ft. (Note: this strategy has not been tested in the field to determine effectiveness.) If possible, place boom at high tide from waters side by using 2 skiffs. If edge of vegetated area can not be accessed by boat at high tide then sorbent boom can be placed manually by walking along edge of mudflats which can be accessed by a hiking path at the south side of the State Park Marina parking lot. The number of personnel walking on mudflats should be kept to a minimum.

Check/maintain boom for effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom positioning and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no type and gear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No Type	Special Equipment or comment No and kinds	staff deploy	Staff tend
4-220.1				5000			2	1 SFS	fence posts		6

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

From the south take Hwy 101 N to Morro Bay-Hwy 1 exit in San Luis Obispo (turn right on Santa Rosa St. which is Hwy 1). In Morro Bay take the Morro Bay Blvd. Exit off Hwy 1. Go straight onto Morro Bay Blvd. To Main St. and turn left on Main St. Main St. turns into State Park Rd. Marina/trail to marsh is across the street from golf course on State Park Rd. From the north take Hwy 101 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 S(or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46W to Hwy 1 S), and take the Main St. exit in Morro Bay, turn right. Go through town and Main St. turns into State Park Rd.

LAND ACCESS: Foot access along hiking path from State Park Marina

WATER LOGISTICS:

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking Morro Bay boat launch facility.

and Services Available:

FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

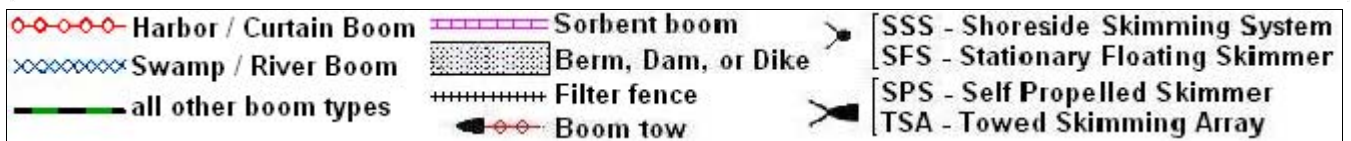
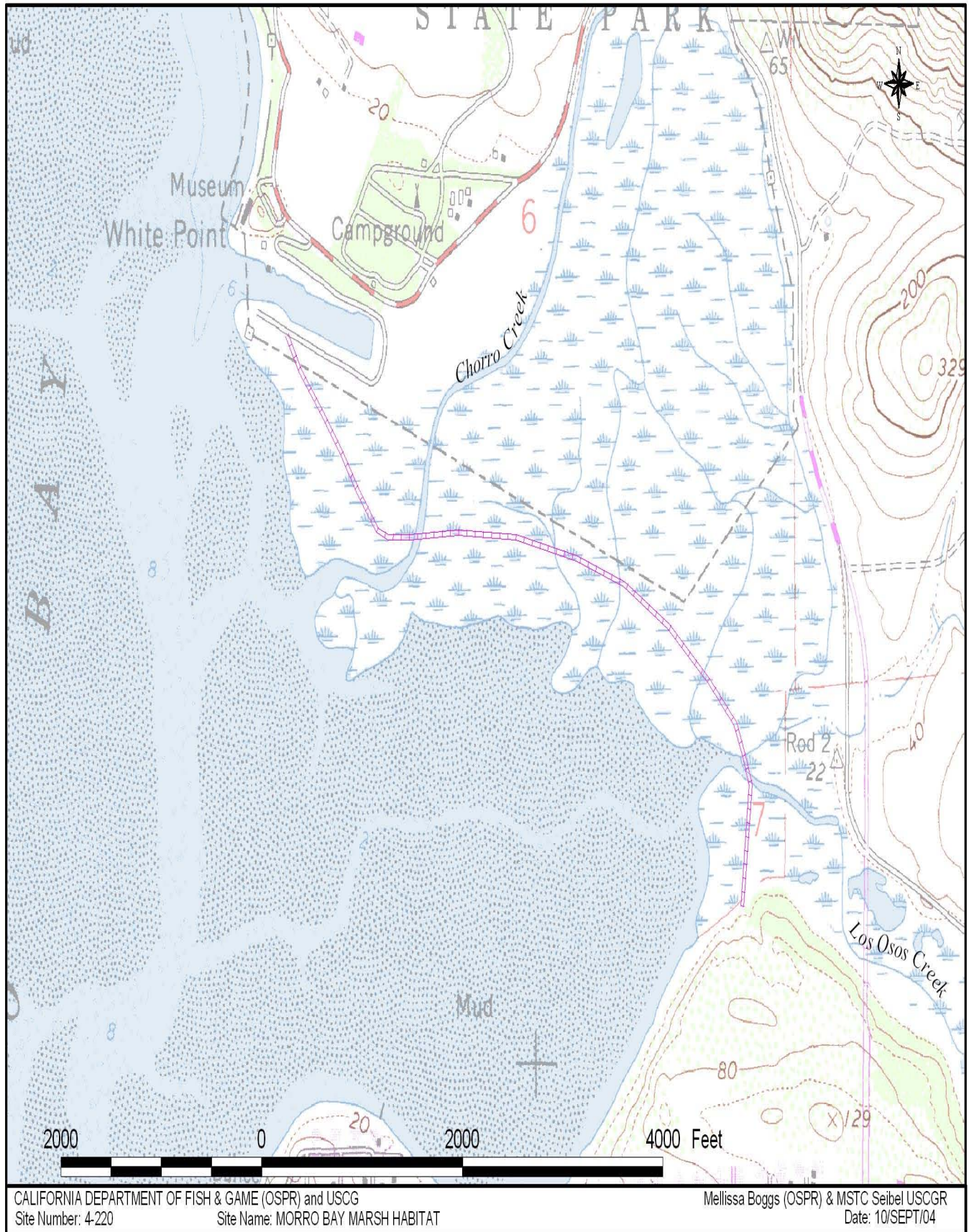
Staging Area: State Park Marina parking lot.

Command Post: U.S. Coast Guard office in Morro Bay or DFG office in San Luis Obispo.

Airports: SLO County Airport is approx. 30 min. south. Paso Robles Airport is approx. 45 min. inland.

COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:

ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:



County: **San Luis Obispo**
 USGS Quad: **Morro Bay South**

Thomas Guide Location
 631 G-3
 NOAA Chart:

Latitude N
 35.3406
 Longitude W
 120.8411

Last Page Update : 4/25/2005

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division F map. Chorro Creek Inlet, sub-site within Morro Bay. Provides freshwater to the estuary (one of two creeks). Chorro Creek supports an assemblage of native fish. Further inland, Chorro Creek supports dense riparian vegetation, which serves as important habitat for numerous species of birds. Chorro Creek is an area of special biological importance and is considered a Steelhead Trout (threatened species) protected area.

Creek channels through extensive salt marsh area dominated by pickleweed. In some areas of slightly higher ground, the Pickleweed is mixed with patches of Saltgrass and Jaumea. This area is an important shorebird and waterfowl feeding area. Some birds also use the marsh habitat for nesting and resting. Morro Bay has large expanse of salt marshes, tidal flats, and eel grass beds (400 acres)-one of the most extensive in California. Morro Bay is utilized by over 40 special, threatened, or endangered species. Morro Bay is an integral part of the Pacific Flyway.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Most species which utilize Chorro Creek are year round residents, however some are seasonal. Red-Legged frog breeding season is Nov.-March. Tidewater Goby peak nesting in estuary sediments is April-May.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

The California Black Rail is an endangered bird that may be found in the Chorro Creek area.

Red-legged Frogs (federally threatened) and Southwestern Pond Turtles (candidate species) can be found in this creek.

Chorro Creek is habitat to Steelhead Trout (threatened species, spawning and nursery habitat), Three-Spined Stickleback, Prickly Sculpin, and possibly Tidewater Goby (endangered species).

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES

Contact SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission

KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
T/E	Dispatch	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(831) 649-2810
O	Rick Algert Harbor Master	Morro Bay Harbor Dept	(805) 772-6254
O	Dan Berman Director	Morro Bay National Estuary Program	(805) 772-3834
E/T	Vince Cicero Resource Ecologist	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(805) 927-2185
E/T	Nick Franco Superintendent	Parks and Recreation, California Depart. Of	(805) 927-2026
C	Carol Gaublatz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
C	Michael Glassow Historic Info Center	SHPO/UCSB	(805) 893-2474
T	Mike Harris Sea otter expert	DFG OSPR	(805) 772-1135
O	Brian Hatfield Marine mammal expert	Bio Res Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
T	Mike Hill Inland Fisheries Bio	DFG	(805) 489-7355
T	Mathew McGoogan Steelhead trout expert	National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4026
O	Kirk McKay Chief	U.S. Coast Guard Morro Bay Station	(805) 772-2167
T	Chris Pattison Marine Biologist	DFG	(805) 594-6170
O	Norm Scott Amphibian/reptile expert	Bio. Res. Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
C	SHPO Historic Preservation Off	Office of Historic Preservation	(916) 653-6624
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-225 -A Site Strategy - Chorro Creek Inlet

County and Thomas Guide Location

631 G-3 San Luis Obispo

NOAA CHART

4-225 -A

Latitude N

Longitude W

35.3406 120.8411

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

Fish Disturbance - Avoid disturbing bottom lagoon sediments to protect tidewater gobies especially April-May goby nesting season.

Wetland Habitat – Mud flats and marshlands contain fragile habitat subject to damage from human activities such as walking and vehicle use. Oil can be trampled into sediments by responders where it will not be recoverable. Avoid walking in mudflats and marshy areas of wetlands and waterways whenever possible. Use skiffs to access response sites if conditions permit. When crews must walk in soft bottom wetland areas to access cleanup sites, restrict the number and size of pathways. Mark authorized pathways with flagging or tape. Place temporary ramps (e.g. plywood sheets) in sensitive marshy areas where heavy use is expected.

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

Dept. of Fish and Game, USFWS, and State Dept. of Parks and Recreation should be consulted before staging equipment and heavy traffic are permitted.

SITE STRATEGIES

Strategy 4-225.1 Objective: Exclude oil from entering creek.

Place sorbent boom at creek mouth staked in place with, for example, fence posts. Boom should be placed as close as possible, where the marsh vegetation (Pickelweed) ends and the mudflats begin. Tend boom every tidal cycle. See strategy diagram. Chorro Creek Inlet can be accessed by walking along edge of mudflats at low tide in front of marsh vegetation which can be accessed by a hiking path at the south end of State Park Marina parking lot. The number of personnel walking on the flats should be kept to a minimum. Other booming material could be considered based on conditions at the time (based on water flow, currents, etc.) , i.e. short skirted containment boom, excelsior fencing, sweep boom, or hay bales should also be considered.

Check/maintain boom for effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom positioning and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no type and gear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No Type	Special Equipment or comment No and kinds	staff deploy	Staff tend
4-225.1				50			1	SSS	fence posts		4

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

From the south take Hwy 101 N to Morro Bay- Hwy 1 exit in San Luis Obispo (turn right on Santa Rosa St. which is Hwy 1). In Morro Bay take the Morro Bay Blvd. Exit off Hwy 1. Go straight onto Morro Bay Blvd. To Main St. and turn left on Main St. Main St. turns into State Park Road. Marina/trail to creek is across the street from golf course on State Park Rd. From the north take Hwy 101 S (or 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 S), and take the Main St. exit, turn right off Hwy 1 in Morro Bay. Go through town and Main St. turns into State Park Rd.

LAND ACCESS: Foot access only from State Park Marina south end of parking lot

WATER LOGISTICS:

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking Morro Bay boat launch facility.
and Services Available:

FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

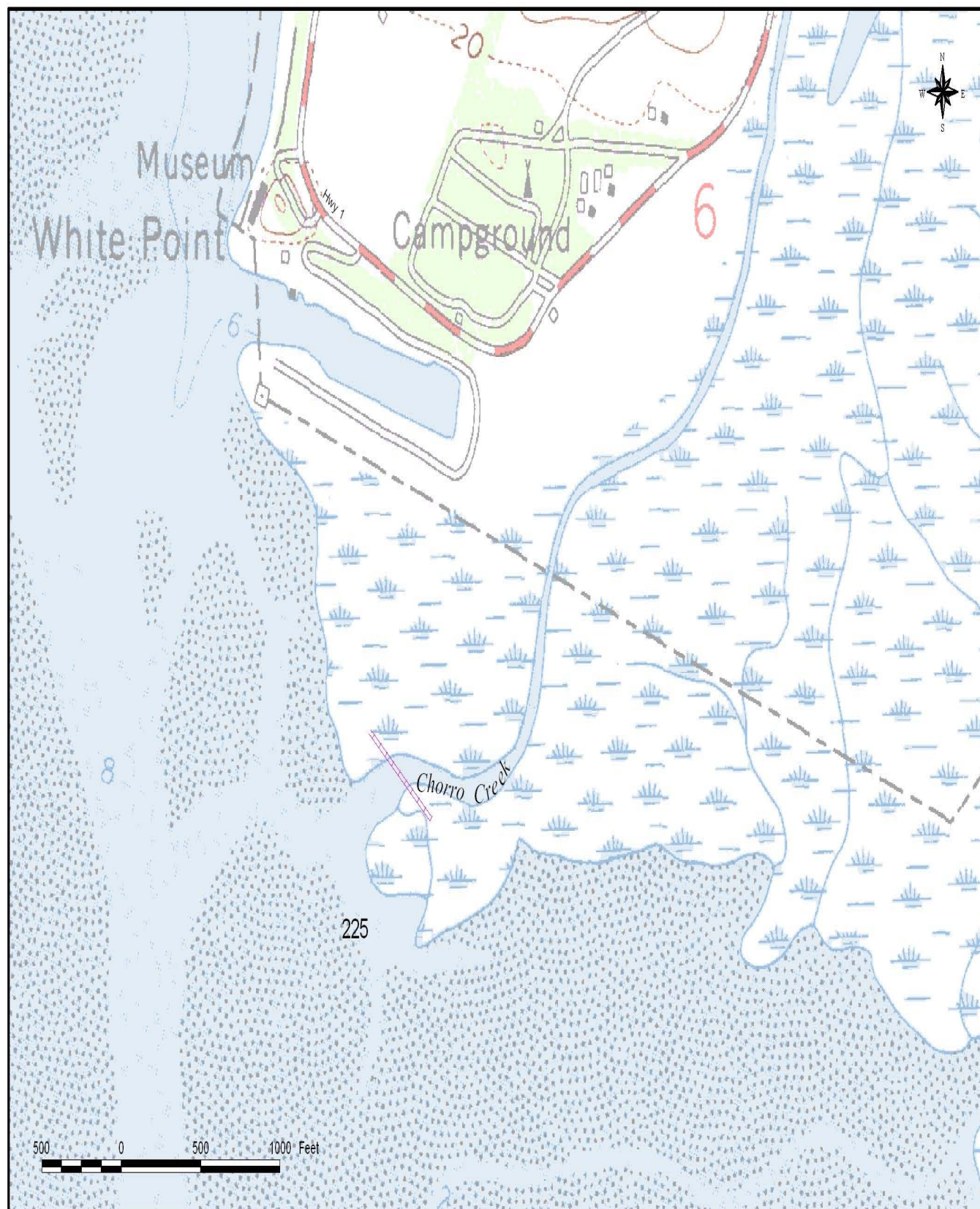
Staging Area: Marina parking lot.

Command Post: U.S. Coast Guard office in Morro Bay or Fish and Game office in San Luis Obispo.

Airports: SLO County Airport is approx. 30 min. south, Paso Robles Airport is approx. 45 min. inland.

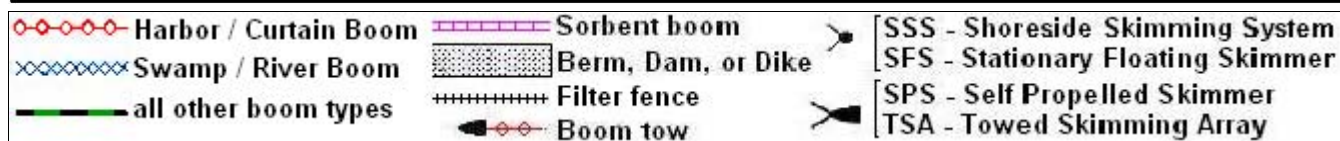
COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:

ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:



CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH & GAME (OSPR) and USCG
 Site Number: 4-225 Site Name: CHORRO CREEK INLET

Melissa Boggs (OSPR) & MSTC Seibel USCG
 Date: 10/SEPT/04



County: **San Luis Obispo**
 USGS Quad: **Morro Bay South**

Thomas Guide Location
 631 H-3
 NOAA Chart:

Latitude N 35.3381
 Longitude W 120.8303

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division F map. Los Osos Creek Inlet, subsite within Morro Bay. Provides freshwater to the estuary (one of two creeks). Los Osos Creek supports an assemblage of native fish. Further inland, Los Osos Creek supports dense riparian vegetation, which serves as important habitat for numerous species of birds.

Creek channels through extensive salt marsh area dominated by pickleweed. In some areas of slightly higher ground, the Pickleweed is mixed with patches of Saltgrass and Jaumea. This area is an important shorebird and waterfowl feeding area. Some birds also use the marsh habitat for nesting and resting.

Hundreds of shore birds, waders, waterfowl and seabirds including Black Brandts, Marbled Godwits, Willets, Curlews, Black Bellied Plovers, Terns, Loons, and American Avocets. Endangered Species include Brown Pelicans, Black Rail, California Least Tern, and the threatened Western Snowy Plover. The beaches to the north and south of Morro Bay Inlet are designated Critical Habitat for Western Snowy Plovers.

Morro Bay has large expanse of salt marshes, tidal flats, and eel grass beds (400 acres)-one of the most extensive in California. Morro Bay is utilized by over 40 special, threatened, or endangered species. Morro Bay is an integral part of the Pacific Flyway.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Most species which utilize Los Osos Creek are year round residents, however some are seasonal. Red-Legged frog breeding season is Nov.-March. Tidewater Goby peak nesting in estuary sediments is April-May.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

The California Black Rail (endangered) may be found in this area.

Red-legged Frogs (federally threatened) and Southwestern Pond Turtles (candidate species) can be found in this creek.

Los Osos Creek is habitat to Steelhead Trout, (threatened species, spawning and nursery habitat), Three Spined Stickleback, Prickly Sculpin, and possibly Tidewater Goby (endangered species).

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES

Contact SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission

KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
T/E	Dispatch	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(831) 649-2810
O	Rick Algert Harbor Master	Morro Bay Harbor Dept	(805) 772-6254
O	Dan Berman Director	Morro Bay National Estuary Program	(805) 772-3834
T	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
E/T	Vince Cicero Resource Ecologist	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(805) 927-2185
E/T	Nick Franco Superintendent	Parks and Recreation, California Depart. Of	(805) 927-2026
C	Carol Gaublatz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
C	Michael Glassow Historic Info Center	SHPO/UCSB	(805) 893-2474
O	Steven Goschke Plant Manager	Dynegy Energy Morro Bay Power Plant	(805) 595-4214
T	Mike Harris Sea otter expert	DFG OSPR	(805) 772-1135
O	Brian Hatfield Marine mammal expert	Bio Res Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
T	Mike Hill Inland Fisheries Bio	DFG	(805) 489-7355
T	Mathew McGoogan Steelhead trout expert	National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4026
O	Kirk McKay Chief	U.S. Coast Guard Morro Bay Station	(805) 772-2167
T	Chris Pattison Marine Biologist	DFG	(805) 594-6170
O	Norm Scott Amphibian/reptile expert	Bio. Res. Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
C	SHPO Historic Preservation Off	Office of Historic Preservation	(916) 653-6624
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-230 -A Site Strategy - Los Osos Creek Inlet

County and Thomas Guide Location

631 H-3 San Luis Obispo

NOAA CHART

4-230 -A

Latitude N

Longitude W

35.3381

120.8303

Last Page Update : 4/25/2005

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

Fish Disturbance - Avoid disturbing bottom lagoon sediments to protect tidewater gobies especially April-May goby nesting season.

Wetland Habitat – Mud flats and marshlands contain fragile habitat subject to damage from human activities such as walking and vehicle use. Oil can be trampled into sediments by responders where it will not be recoverable. Avoid walking in mudflats and marshy areas of wetlands and waterways whenever possible. Use skiffs to access response sites if conditions permit. When crews must walk in soft bottom wetland areas to access cleanup sites, restrict the number and size of pathways. Mark authorized pathways with flagging or tape. Place temporary ramps (e.g. plywood sheets) in sensitive marshy areas where heavy use is expected.

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

SITE STRATEGIES

Strategy 4-230.1 Objective: Exclude oil from entering creek

-Place sorbent boom at creek mouth staked in place with, for example fence posts. Boom should be placed as close as possible, where the marsh vegetation (pickleweed) ends and the mudflats begin. Tend every tidal cycle. Los Osos Creek Inlet can be accessed by walking along edge of mudflats at low tide, in front of marsh vegetation which can be accessed by foot path at south side of the State Park Marina parking lot. The number of personnel walking on the mudflats should be kept to a minimum. If inlet can't be accessed by walking on edge of mudflats then a path should be set up, after consulting with agencies below, by placing wood, for example, 4x12's on top of marsh vegetation (Pickleweed). Other booming materials should be considered at the time (based on water flow, currents, etc...), i.e. short skirted containment boom, excelsior fencing, sweep boom, or hay bales should be considered.

Check/maintain boom for effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom positioning and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no	tvbe and gear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No	Type	Special Equipment or comment No and kinds	staff deploy	Staff tend
4-230.1				50				1	SSS		Metal stakes	4	

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

From the south take Hwy 101 N to Morro Bay-Hwy 1 exit in San Luis Obispo (turn right onto Santa Rosa St. which is Hwy 1). In Morro Bay take the Morro Bay Blvd. Exit off Hwy 1. Go straight onto Morro Bay Blvd. To Main St. and turn left on Main St. Main St. turns into State Park Rd. Marina/trail to creek is across the street from the golf course on State Park rd. From the north take Hwy 101 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 S (or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 S), and take the Main St. exit, turn right, off Hwy 1 in Morro Bay. Go through town and Main St. turns into State Park Rd.

LAND ACCESS: Foot access from State Park Marina

WATER LOGISTICS:

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking Morro Bay boat launch
and Services Available:

FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

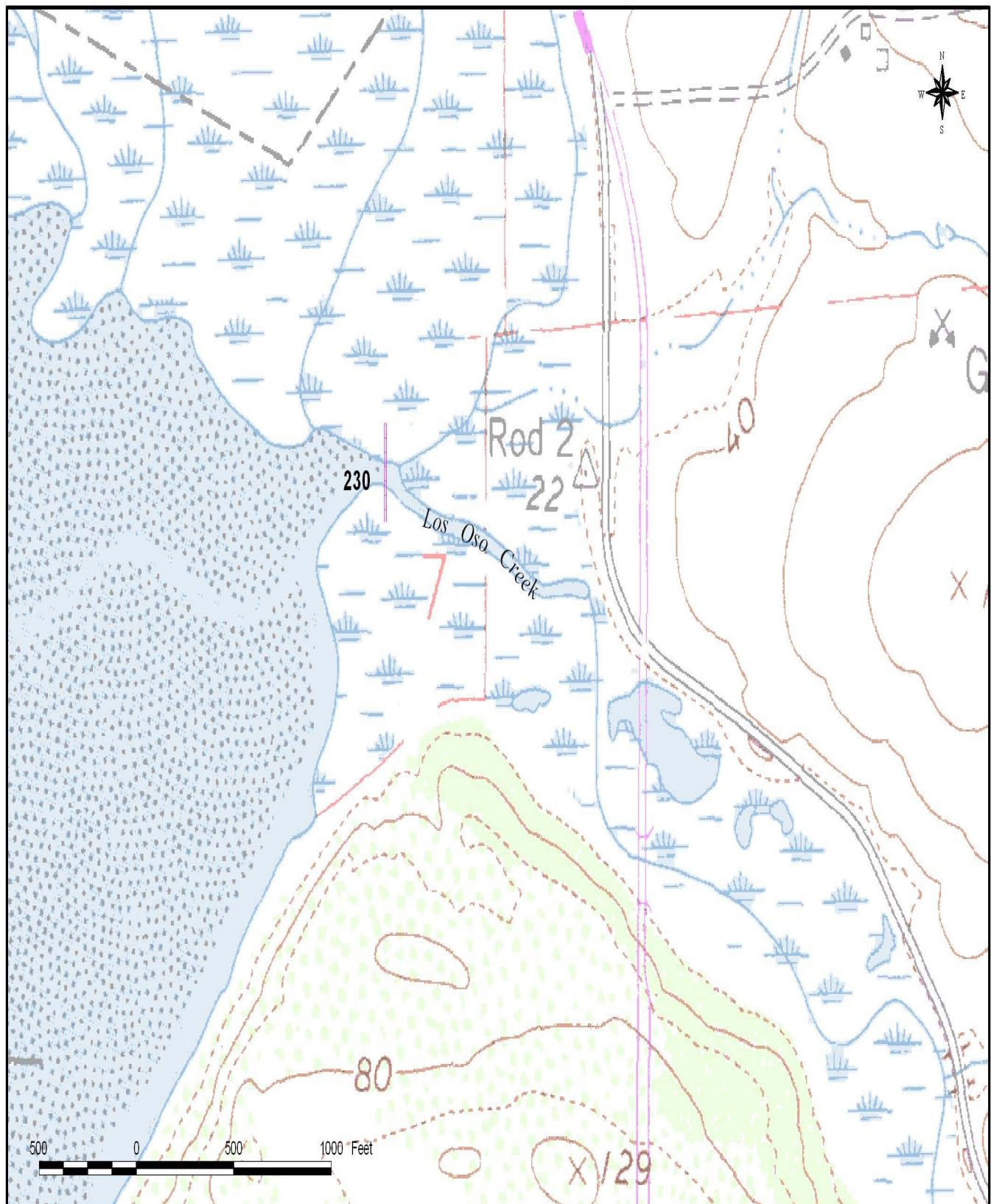
Staging Area: State Park Marina parking lot.

Command Post: U.S. Coast Guard office in Morro Bay or Fish and Game office in San Luis Obispo.

Airports: SLO County Airport is approx. 30 min. south. Paso Robles Airport is approx. 45 min. inland.

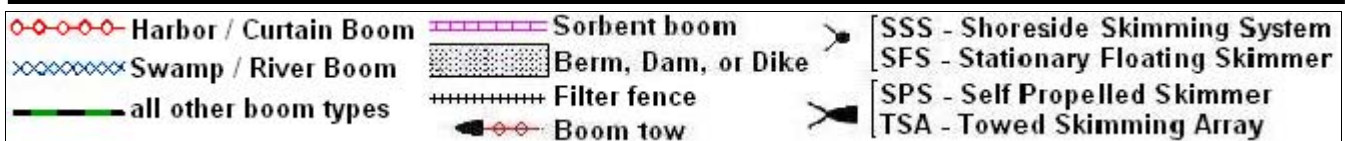
COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:

ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:



CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH & GAME (OSPR) and UNITED STATES COAST GUARD
 Site Number: 4-230 Site Name: LOS OSOS CREEK INLET

Melissa Boggs (OSPR) & MSTC Seibel USCG
 Date: 10/SEPT/04



County: **San Luis Obispo**
 USGS Quad: **Morro Bay South**

Thomas Guide Location
 631 G-5
 NOAA Chart:

Latitude N 35.32218
 Longitude W 120.84308

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division F map. Sweet Springs Marsh, is in the back bay of Morro Bay. This property is owned and managed by the Audubon Society. There are two freshwater spring-fed ponds. The lower pond can be influenced by saltwater through a small inlet.

Morro Bay has large expanse of salt marshes, tidal flats, and eel grass beds (400 acres)-one of the most extensive in California. Morro Bay is utilized by over 40 special, threatened, or endangered species. Morro Bay is an integral part of the Pacific Flyway. Hundreds of shore birds, waders, waterfowl and seabirds including Black Brandts, Marbled Godwits, Willets, Curlews, Black Bellied Plovers, Terns, Loons, and American Avocets. Endangered Species include Brown Pelicans, Black Rail, California Least Tern, and the threatened Western Snowy Plover.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Species of concern found at Sweet Springs Marsh are year round residents. Southwestern Pond Turtles nest April-August and females may leave the water to lay eggs. Red Legged frogs breed Nov-March.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

California red-legged frogs (federally threatened) and Southwestern Pond Turtles (candidate species) utilize the two freshwater spring-fed ponds. Saltmarsh Bird's-Beak is an endangered plant species in the area.

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES

Contact SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission

KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
E/T	Dispatch	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(831) 649-2810
O	Rick Algert Harbor Master	Morro Bay Harbor Dept	(805) 772-6254
O	Dan Berman Director	Morro Bay National Estuary Program	(805) 772-3834
T	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
E/T	Vince Cicero Resource Ecologist	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(805) 927-2185
E/T	Nick Franco Superintendent	Parks and Recreation, California Depart. Of	(805) 927-2026
C	Carol Gaublatz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
C	Michael Glassow Historic Info Center	SHPO/UCSB	(805) 893-2474
T	Mike Hill Inland Fisheries Bio	DFG	(805) 489-7355
T	Mathew McGoogan Steelhead trout expert	National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4026
O	Kirk McKay Chief	U.S. Coast Guard Morro Bay Station	(805) 772-2167
T	Chris Pattison Marine Biologist	DFG	(805) 594-6170
O	Norm Scott Amphibian/reptile expert	Bio. Res. Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
C	SHPO Historic Preservation Off	Office of Historic Preservation	(916) 653-6624
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766
O	Jan Surbey	Audubon Society, Morro Bay Chapter.	(805) 772-7273

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-235 -A Site Strategy - Sweet Springs Marsh

County and Thomas Guide Location

631 G-5 San Luis Obispo

NOAA CHART

4-235 -A

Latitude N

Longitude W

35.3221

120.84308

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

Wetland Habitat – Mud flats and marshlands contain fragile habitat subject to damage from human activities such as walking and vehicle use. Oil can be trampled into sediments by responders where it will not be recoverable. Avoid walking in mudflats and marshy areas of wetlands and waterways whenever possible. Use skiffs to access response sites if conditions permit. When crews must walk in soft bottom wetland areas to access cleanup sites, restrict the number and size of pathways. Mark authorized pathways with flagging or tape. Place temporary ramps (e.g. plywood sheets) in sensitive marshy areas where heavy use is expected.

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

Poison oak along hiking path. Dept. of Fish and Game, USFWS, State Dept. Parks and Rec. and Audubon Society should be consulted before staging equipment and heavy traffic area permitted.

SITE STRATEGIES

Strategy 4-235.1 Objective: Exclude oil from entering inlet and pond.

-Access by foot only due to environmental sensitivity. Limit traffic to existing foot path and along shoreline. Place sandbag dike in channel above high tide line. Install flow through pipes as necessary to prevent flooding. Avoid taking sand from vegetated dunes to create protective berm; take sand from active unvegetated beach face to prevent damage to dune habitat. When erosion from waves or overflows could erode berm, armor berm and banks by covering with plastic sheeting anchored by sand bags. When overflow could occur due to accumulation of water behind the containment berm install underflow piping and/or a spillway in the berm. When overwash could bring oil into inlet over berm back exclusion/containment berm with containment and/or sorbent booms and/or snare.

Regular monitoring and maintenance will be necessary (2 staff twice daily). Check for berm effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom position and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

Other materials should be considered at the time (based on water flow, currents, etc...), excelsior fencing, sweep boom, or hay bales should be considered.

Strategy 4-235.2 Objective: Exclude oil from entering inlet and pond.

Access by foot only due to environmental sensitivity. Limit traffic to existing foot path and along shoreline.

Place short skirted containment boom staked with fence posts just above high tide line.

Other booming material could be considered based on conditions at the time (based on flow, currents, etc...) e.g. excelsior fencing, sweep boom, sorbent boom, or hay bales should also be considered.

Check/maintain boom for effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom positioning and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

Strategy 4-235.3 Objective:

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no type and gear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No Type	Special Equipment or comment No and kinds	staff deploy	Staff tend
4-235.1							1	SSS	Sandbags, piping, plastic sheeting	4	
4-235.2		300					1	SSS	Fence posts.	4	
4-235.3											

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

From the south take Hwy 101 N to Los Osos Valley Rd. (LOVR) exit, just south of San Luis Obispo. Take LOVR for approx. 10 miles to 9th St., turn right on 9th St to Romona Ave., turn left on Romona Ave. Access is off Romona Ave. From the north take Hwy 101 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1S (or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 S) to South Bay Blvd. (Los Osos/Baywood Park exit). Stay on South Bay Blvd. (it veers to the left, go over two bridges) to Santa Ysabel Ave., turn right on Santa Ysabel to 7th St., turn left on 7th St., to Romona Ave., turn right on Romona. Access is off Romona Ave.

LAND ACCESS: Foot access only, use existing foot path to shoreline.

WATER LOGISTICS:

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking Morro Bay boat launch facility.
and Services Available:

FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

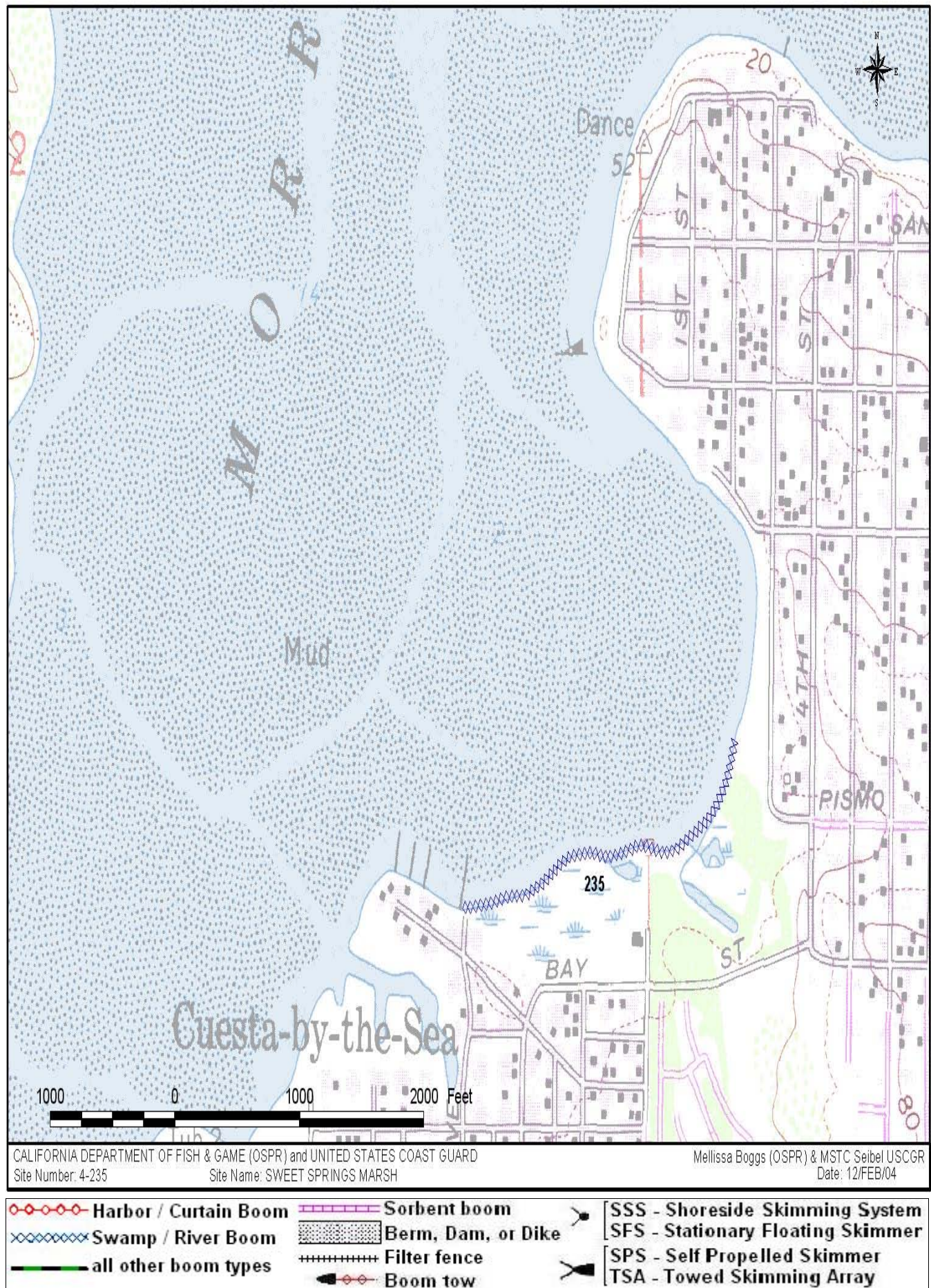
Staging Area: The street parking area.

Command Post: U.S. Coast Guard office in Morro Bay or Fish and Game office in San Luis Obispo.

Airports: SLO County Airport is approx. 30 min. south. Paso Robles Airport is approx. 45 min. inland.

COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:

ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:



County: **San Luis Obispo**
 USGS Quad: **Morro Bay South**

Thomas Guide Location
 631 F-5
 NOAA Chart:

Latitude N
 35.03071
 Longitude W
 120.61981

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division F map. Cuesta by the Sea is a small inlet with sheltered mudflats in the back bay of Morro Bay that can be isolated if necessary during a spill.

Morro Bay has large expanse of salt marshes, tidal flats, and eel grass beds (400 acres)-one of the most extensive in California. Morro Bay is utilized by over 40 special, threatened, or endangered species. Morro Bay is an integral part of the Pacific Flyway.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Year round.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

Hundreds of shore birds, waders, waterfowl and seabirds including Black Brandts, Marbled Godwits, Willets, Curlews, Black Bellied Plovers, Terns, Loons, and American Avocets. Endangered Species include Brown Pelicans, Black Rail, and California Least Tern.

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES

Contact SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission

KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
T/E	Dispatch	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(831) 649-2810
O	Rick Algert Harbor Master	Morro Bay Harbor Dept	(805) 772-6254
O	Dan Berman Director	Morro Bay National Estuary Program	(805) 772-3834
T	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
E/T	Vince Cicero Resource Ecologist	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(805) 927-2185
E/T	Nick Franco Superintendent	Parks and Recreation, California Depart. Of	(805) 927-2026
C	Carol Gaublatz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
C	Michael Glassow Historic Info Center	SHPO/UCSB	(805) 893-2474
T	Mike Harris Sea otter expert	DFG OSPR	(805) 772-1135
O	Brian Hatfield Marine mammal expert	Bio Res Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
O	Kirk McKay Chief	U.S. Coast Guard Morro Bay Station	(805) 772-2167
T	Chris Pattison Marine Biologist	DFG	(805) 594-6170
C	SHPO Historic Preservation Off	Office of Historic Preservation	(916) 653-6624
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-240 -A Site Strategy - Cuesta by the Sea Inlet

County and Thomas Guide Location

631 F-5 San Luis Obispo

NOAA CHART

4-240 -A

Latitude N

Longitude W

35.0307 120.61981

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

Potential for oil to penetrate invertebrate burrows in mudflats.

Mud flats and marshlands contain fragile habitat subject to damage from human activities such as walking and vehicle use. Oil can be trampled into sediments by responders where it will not be recoverable. Avoid walking in mudflats and marshy areas of wetlands and waterways whenever possible. Use skiffs to access response sites if conditions permit. When crews must walk in soft bottom wetland areas to access cleanup sites, restrict the number and size of pathways. Mark authorized pathways with flagging or tape. Place temporary ramps (e.g. plywood sheets) in sensitive marshy areas where heavy use is expected.

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

Dept. of Fish and Game, USFWS, and State Dept. of Parks and Recreation should be consulted before staging equipment and heavy traffic are permitted.

SITE STRATEGIES

Strategy 4-240.1 Objective: Exclude oil from inlet.

-Stake short-skirted containment boom backed up with sorbent boom across inlet (see diagram). Containment boom should be placed at appropriate angle for swift currents and changing tidal influences. Check/maintain boom for effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom positioning and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

Strategy 4-240.2 Objective: Exclude oil from inlet.

Stake sorbent boom across inlet. Boom should be placed at appropriate angle for swift currents and changing tidal influences. Check/maintain boom for effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom positioning and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no	Boat type and gear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No	Type	Special Equipment or and kinds	comment	staff deploy	Staff tend
4-240.1		200			2			1	SSS				4	
4-240.2				200				1	SSS		Fence posts.		4	

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

From the south take Hwy 101 N to Los Osos Valley Rd. (LOVR) exit, just south of San Luis Obispo. Take LOVR for approx. 10 miles to Pine Ave., turn right on Pine, Left on Ramona, Right on Mitchell, Left on Doris to Lupin. Beach access and small parking area at Dorris St. and Lupine St. intersection. From the north take Hwy 101 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 1 S (or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 S) to South Bay Blvd. (Los Osos/Baywood Park) exit. Stay on South Bay Blvd. (It veers to the left, go over two bridges) to Santa Ysabel Ave., turn right on Santa Ysabel Ave., to 7th St., turn left on 7th St. then right in Romona Ave. Take Romona until it turns into Lupine St. turn right.

LAND ACCESS: Foot access from parking area.

WATER LOGISTICS:

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking Morro Bay boat launch facility.
and Services Available:

FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

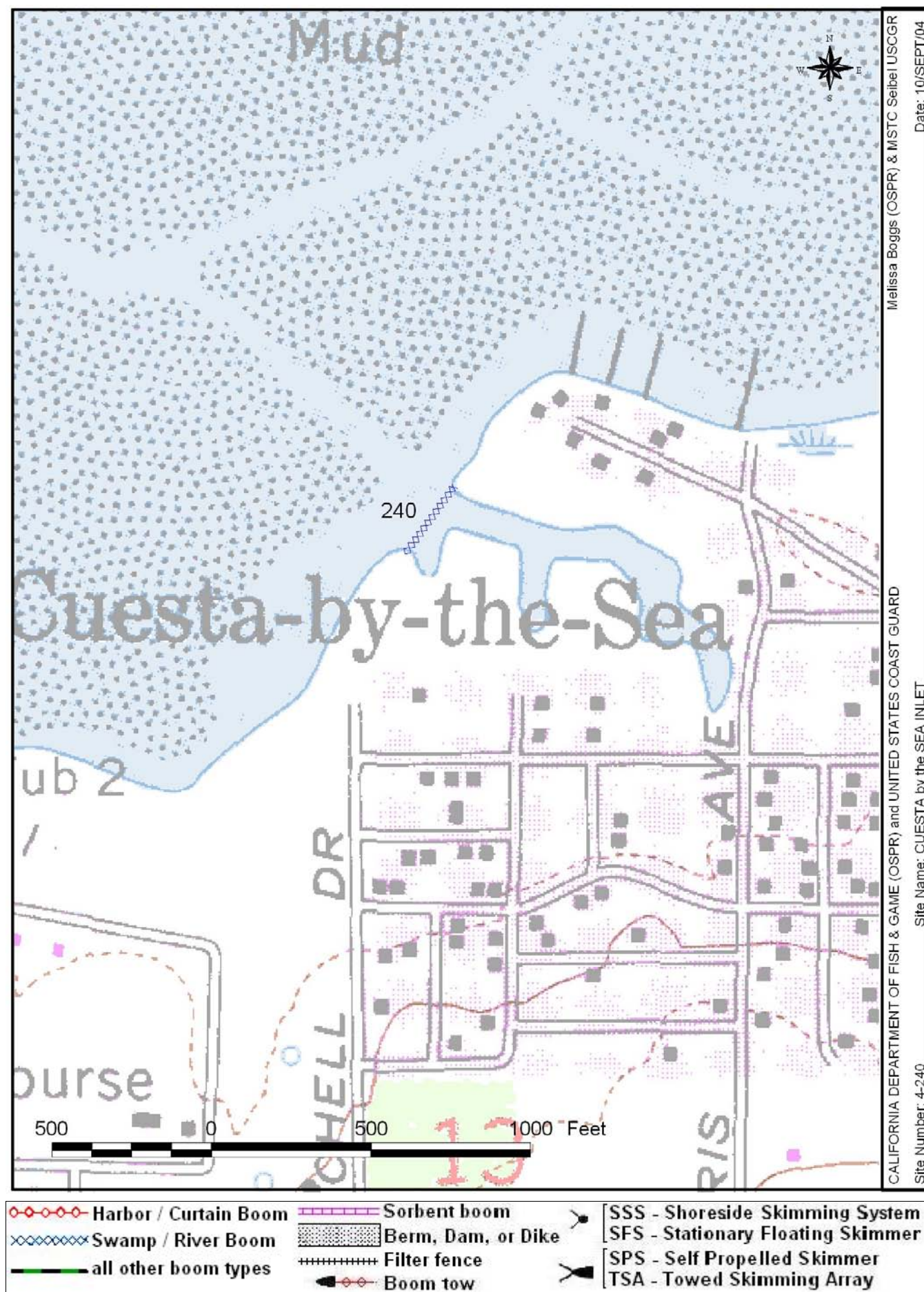
Staging Area: The small parking area can be used as a staging area.

Command Post: Coast Guard office in Morro Bay or Fish and Game office in San Luis Obispo.

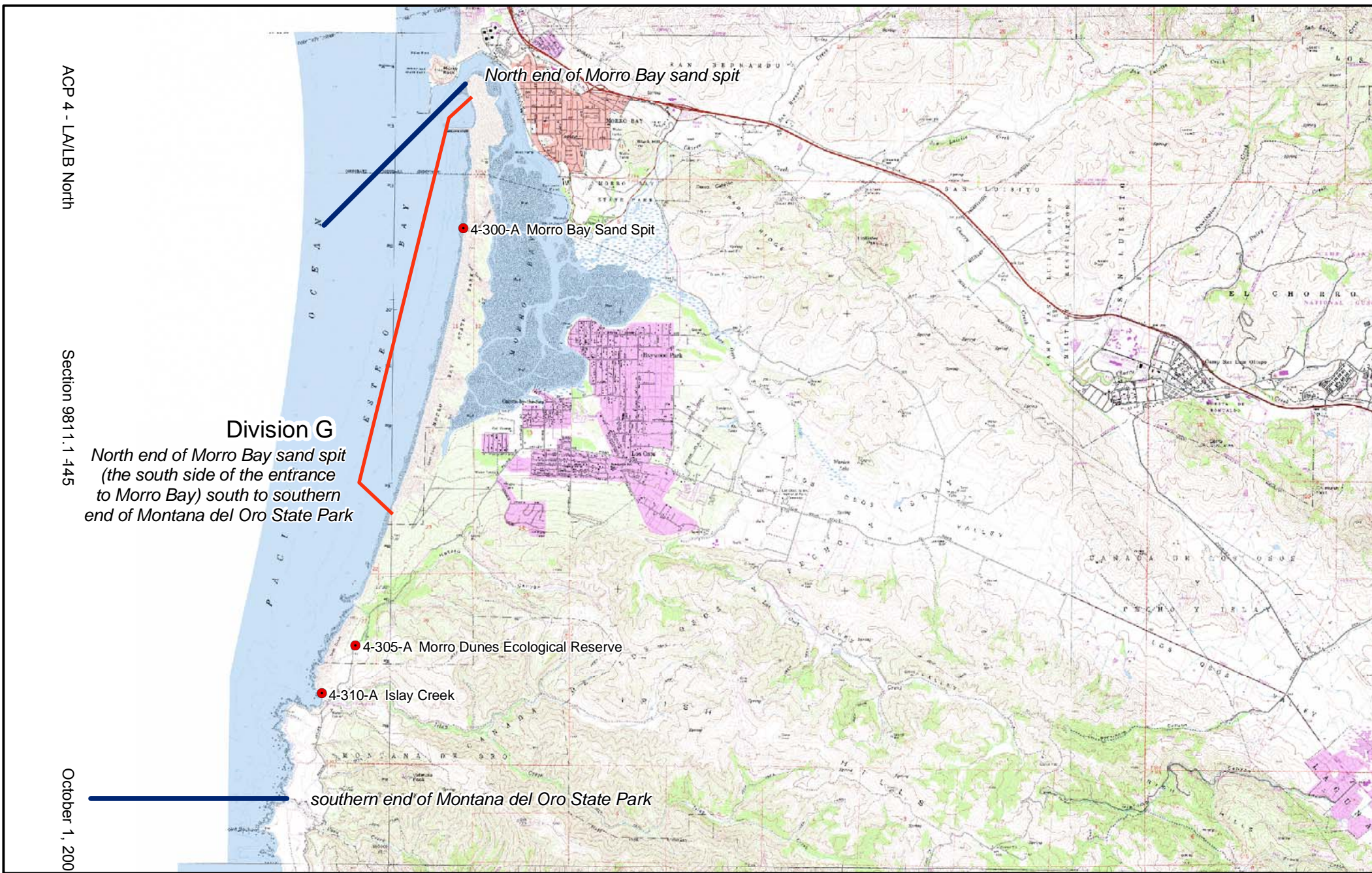
Airports: SLO County Airport is approx. 30 min. south. Paso Robles Airport is approx. 45 min. inland.

COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:

ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:

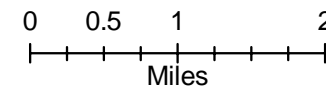


San Luis Obispo (SL) County Environmentally Sensitive Site



- Division Line
- Sensitive Site
- Sensitive Site Extent

Source: M. Boggs



County: **San Luis Obispo**
 USGS Quad: **Morro Bay south**

Thomas Guide Location
 631
 NOAA Chart:

Latitude N
 35.3458
 Longitude W
 120.8623

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division G map. The Morro Bay Sand Spit (approx. 5 mi. long) is the Morro Dunes Natural Preserve and is within Montana De Oro State Park. At the southeast end of the Morro Dunes Natural Preserve is the Morro Dunes Ecological Reserve. The beach is part of the Morro Beach Pismo Clam Preserve. It is a fine-medium grained sandy beach that fronts Morro Bay.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Species of concern are present year round. Western Snowy Plover nesting season mid March-mid Sept.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

Western Snowy Plovers nest on this beach. Snowy plovers may have active nests, or chicks may be actively moving about the area. Care should be given to minimize disturbance and avoid injury to either nests, or chicks. Snowy plovers (federal Threatened listing) are small, white and tan colored shore birds. Snowy plovers tend to nest in the rack line of the high-high tide. Nests are usually constructed on loose sand, and are easily stepped on due to their very cryptic nature. Chicks are known to run between nests and the waterline thereby potentially becoming oiled by floating, or stranded product. Chicks and eggs are vulnerable to oil transfer from adults. Snowy plover adults forage while wadding along the shoreline. Beach Bird-Nesting sites are shallow depressions scratched out from the sand surface on sandy beaches above the highest tide line. The nest sites are typically very well disguised and difficult to see, even for trained eyes. Nest sites may contain either eggs, or chicks which are potentially vulnerable to trampling by vehicles or foot traffic. Snowy plover adults and chicks are known to move between the nest sites and the active water line. Over-wintering Snowy plover adults may be foraging throughout the response area.

Shore birds and sea birds including Brown Pelicans, willets, brewers, and red beaks are present year round.

Southern Sea Otters can be observed offshore year round.

This area is habitat for Western Snowy Plovers (federally threatened), California Least Terns (endangered), and Peregrine Falcons (delisted in Aug 1999) hunt on the sand spit. Loons, Surf Scoters, Grebes, and endangered Brown Pelicans can be found in this area.

Southern Sea Otters can be observed offshore, Harbor Seals can be found in this area.

The Morro Bay Kangaroo Rat utilizes the back dune area. The black Legless Lizard, Banded Dune Snail (AKA the Morro Shoulderband Snail), and Morro Bay Butterfly are all candidate dune species.

The threatened plant species Beach Spectacle Pod grows on the spit.

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES

This area is also of archaeological concern. Contact SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission

KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
O	Morro Bay Fish Company	Live fish market	(805) 772-3100
O	Live fish market	Morro Bay Commercial Fisherman's Warf	(805) 772-8000
T/E	Dispatch	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(831) 649-2810
O	Rick Algert Harbor Master	Morro Bay Harbor Dept	(805) 772-6254
O	Jill Baltan Aquaculture food safety	California Department of Health Services	(510) 412-4633
T	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
E/T	Vince Cicero Resource Ecologist	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(805) 927-2185
E/T	Nick Franco Superintendent	Parks and Recreation, California Depart. Of	(805) 927-2026
C	Carol Gaublatz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
O	Giovanni	Giovanni's (live fish market)	(805) 772-2123
C	Michael Glassow Historic Info Center	SHPO/UCSB	(805) 893-2474
O	Steven Goschke Plant Manager	Dynegy Energy Morro Bay Power Plant	(805) 595-4214
T	Mike Harris Sea otter expert	DFG OSPR	(805) 772-1135
O	Brian Hatfield Marine mammal expert	Bio Res Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
O	Greg Langlois Aquaculture food safety	California Department of Health Services	(510) 412-4635
O	Kirk McKay Chief	U.S. Coast Guard Morro Bay Station	(805) 772-2167
T	Chris Pattison Marine Biologist	DFG	(805) 594-6170

C	SHPO Historic Preservation Off	Office of Historic Preservation	(916) 653-6624
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766
O	Tognazzini Live fish market	Tognazzini Dockside Café	(805) 772-8100
O	Dean, Bertha Tyler	Morro Bay Aquarium	(805) 772-7647
O	Francis Villablanca Morro Bay K-Rat expert	Cal Poly	(805) 756-2200
O	Bill Williams Owner	Williams Shellfish Farm aquaculture facility	(805) 772-2751

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-300 -A Site Strategy - Morro Bay Sand Spit

County and Thomas Guide Location

631 San Luis Obispo

NOAA CHART

4-300 -A

Latitude N

Longitude W

35.3458 120.8623

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

PRIMARY PLOVER PROTECTION STRATEGY: During nesting season, March-September, to aid in avoiding damage to nests, consider delineation of nesting areas and designate responder "pathways" with flagging or tape. Nests and critical habitat protection areas will require oversight by natural resource specialist prior to response effort execution. All responders should be briefed on procedures for avoiding birds and nest sites. Oil spill response and cleanup activity should be limited to locations below the high tide line unless otherwise authorized by trustee agency specialist, or designee (biological monitor). The area to be protected will be monitored by an assigned biological monitor. Oil removal will be conducted by hand crews unless other methods are recommended by the biological monitor. Pre-clean the beach and stockpile kelp and surfgrass rack in designated areas for re-distribution after response efforts are completed. A staging area will be determined as most suitable for response and natural resource protection.

SECONDARY PLOVER PROTECTION STRATEGY: At the discretion of the biological monitor, in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Snowy plover or Least tern eggs may be removed from nest's by authorized and qualified personnel to an approved facility to avoid injury. This determination will be made on-site utilizing oil trajectory and oil impact timing information.

OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Oil Burial - Wind drift and sand may bury beached oil.

Dune Habitats – Minimize mechanical and human activities in vegetated dune habitat.

Sensitive Biota - Nearshore waters, within a mile of the shoreline include sensitive rafting areas for birds, sea otters, and other marine mammals.

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

At times the front gate can be locked. Normally vehicles can drive on this paved road to the parking area where there is another locked gate. To open gates call State Parks dispatch (831) 649-2810. This road ends but 4-wheel drive vehicles can access sand spit to the north and can drive south to Hazard Reef. WW II training area, heavy equipment could expose old ordinances. AT&T fiber optics cables under beach. Dept of Fish and Game, USFWS, and State Dept of Parks and Rec. should be consulted before staging motorized vehicles.

SITE STRATEGIES

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives prior to engaging in activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Return unoiled natural beach debris to its pre-spill distribution when spill cleanup is complete. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives prior to engaging in activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Return unoiled natural beach debris to its pre-spill distribution when spill cleanup is complete. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Strategy 4-300.1 Objective: Deflect or exclude oil from impacting sand spit.

-No on-site protection is feasible. Approaching oil should be engaged by open water containment and recovery (e.g., skimming) or early consideration should be given to advanced response technology such as dispersants.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no	Boat type and gear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No	Type	Special Equipment or comment No and kinds	staff deploy	Staff tend
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4-300.1

Offshore containment & recovery

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

From the south: Take Hwy 101 N to Los Osos Valley Rd (LOVR) exit, just south of San Luis Obispo. Take LOVR until it turns into Pecho Valley Rd. Take Pecho Valley Rd. 2 miles to the "Sand Spit Beach Access Day Use Area" turn off. This road ends, but 4-wheel drive vehicles can access sand spit to the north and can drive south to Hazard Reef. At times the front gate can be locked. Normally vehicles can drive on this paved road to the parking area where there is another locked gate. To open gates call State Parks dispatch (831) 649-2810.

From the north: Take Hwy 101 S (or 5 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 S) to LOVR exit . Follow directions from above.

ACP 4 - LA/LB North

Section 9811.1 448

October 1, 2008

LAND ACCESS: 4WD, foot or ATV access

WATER LOGISTICS:

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking Morro Bay boat launch
and Services Available:

FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

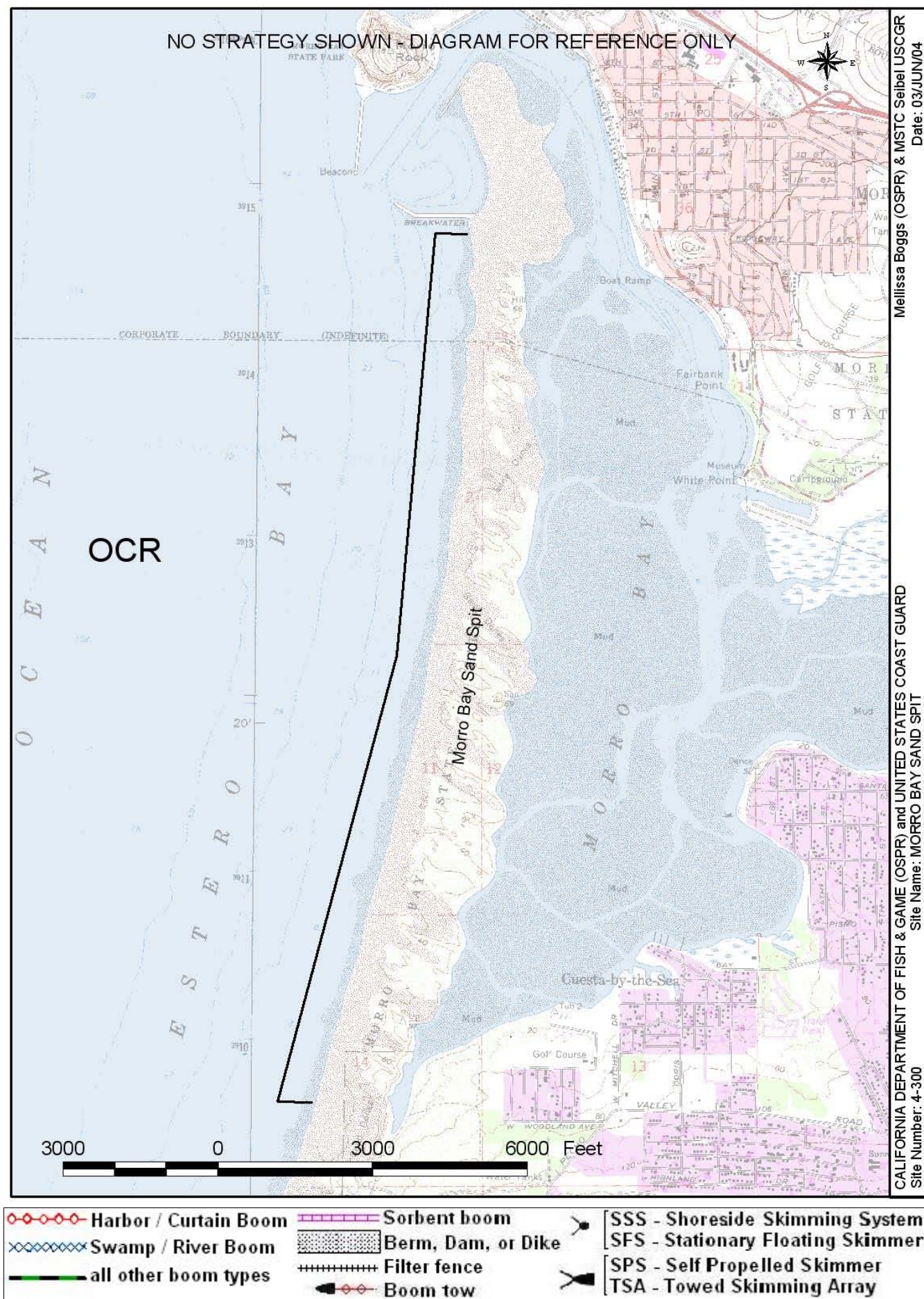
Staging Area: Parking area at Sand Spit Beach access Day use area (phone, electricity and restrooms available, no lighting).

Command Post: State Parks Headquarters at Montana de Oro State Park (small building). U.S. Coast Guard office in Morro Bay. DFG office in San Luis Obispo.

Airports: SLO County Airport, approx. 30 min. south. Paso Robles Airport, approx. 30 min. inland.

COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:

ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:



4-305 -A Site Summary- Morro Dunes Ecological Reserve**4-305 -A**

County: **San Luis Obispo**
USGS Quad: **Morro Bay South**

Thomas Guide Location
631 D-7
NOAA Chart:

Latitude N
35.2829
Longitude W
120.8814

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division G map. Morro Dunes Ecological Reserve is within Montana De Oro State Park and is at the southeast corner of the Morro Bay sand spit. This site is approximately 1/4 mile inland and is in the stabilized, vegetated back dunes. It is highly unlikely oil would impact this area (as such there is no associated Strategy Sheet for this site), however there are back bay access concerns due to the Morro Bay Kangaroo Rat and other listed species.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Species of concern are present year round.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

The endangered Morro Bay Kangaroo Rat, the candidate species Morro Blue Butterfly and the proposed endangered Morro Shoulderband Snail occupies this dune scrub habitat. The threatened Morro Manzanita plant species is also in this area.

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES

Contact SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission

KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
E/T	Dispatch	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(831) 649-2810
T	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
E/T	Vince Cicero Resource Ecologist	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(805) 927-2185
E/T	Nick Franco Superintendent	Parks and Recreation, California Depart. Of	(805) 927-2026
C	Carol Gaublatz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
C	Michael Glassow Historic Info Center	SHPO/UCSB	(805) 893-2474
C	SHPO Historic Preservation Off	Office of Historic Preservation	(916) 653-6624
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766
O	Francis Villablanca Morro Bay K-Rat expert	Cal Poly	(805) 756-2200

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-305 -A Site Strategy - Morro Dunes Ecological Reserve

County and Thomas Guide Location

631 D-7 San Luis Obispo

NOAA CHART

4-305 -A

Latitude N

Longitude W

35.2829

120.8814

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

Morro Dunes Ecological Reserve is approximately 1/4 mile inland and is in the stabilized, vegetated back dunes. It is highly unlikely oil would impact this area (as such there is no associated response strategy - it is listed here for access concerns due to the Morro Bay Kangaroo Rat and other listed species.

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

SITE STRATEGIES

Strategy 4-305.1 Objective: Deflect oil from area.

-No on-site protection is feasible. Approaching oil should be engaged by open water containment and recovery (e.g., skimming) or early consideration should be given to advanced response technology such as dispersants.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no tvpe and gear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No Type	Special Equipment or comment No and kinds	staff deploy	Staff tend
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4-305.1

Offshore containment and recovery

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

From the south take Hwy 101 N to Los Osos Valley Rd. (LOVR) exit, just south of San Luis Obispo. Turn left on LOVR, continue for approx. 10 miles until LOVR turns into Pecho Valley Rd. Take Pecho Valley Rd. 2 miles to the "Sand Spit Beach Access Day Use Area" turn off. At times the front gate can be locked. Normally vehicles can drive on this paved road to the parking area where there is another locked gate. To open gates call State Parks dispatch (831) 649-2810. This road ends but 4-wheel drive vehicles can access sand spit to the north and can drive south to Hazard Reef.

From the north take Hwy 101 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 S (or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 1 S) to South Bay Blvd. (Los Osos/Baywood Park) exit. Continue south on South Bay Blvd. To LOVR, turn right on LOVR which turns into Pecho Valley Rd. Continue as above.

LAND ACCESS: 4-wheel drive vehicles can access sand spit.

WATER LOGISTICS:

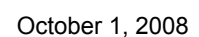
Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking
and Services Available:

FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:

ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:



County: **San Luis Obispo**
 USGS Quad: **Morro Bay South**

Thomas Guide Location
 651 B-5
 NOAA Chart:

Latitude N
 35.27472
 Longitude W
 120.88761

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division G map. Islay Creek Inlet. This site is with in Montana de Oro State Park at Spooners Cove. The creek inlet is at the north end of pocket gravel beach.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Species of concern are present year round.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

Abundant seabirds and shorebirds, including the endangered Brown Pelican and Pigeon Guillemots.
 Southern sea Otters can be observed offshore.

The Black legless lizard (federal candidate species) is also in this area.

Steelhead Trout (threatened species) in creek.

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES

This area has archeological sites of concern. Contact SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission

KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
E/T	Dispatch	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(831) 649-2810
T	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
E/T	Vince Cicero Resource Ecologist	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(805) 927-2185
E/T	Nick Franco Superintendent	Parks and Recreation, California Depart. Of	(805) 927-2026
C	Carol Gaublatz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
C	Michael Glassow Historic Info Center	SHPO/UCSB	(805) 893-2474
T	Mike Harris Sea otter expert	DFG OSPR	(805) 772-1135
O	Brian Hatfield Marine mammal expert	Bio Res Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
T	Mike Hill Inland Fisheries Bio	DFG	(805) 489-7355
T	Mathew McGoogan Steelhead trout expert	National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4026
O	Norm Scott Amphibian/reptile expert	Bio. Res. Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
C	SHPO Historic Preservation Off	Office of Historic Preservation	(916) 653-6624
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-310 -A Site Strategy - Islay Creek Inlet

County and Thomas Guide Location

651 B-5 San Luis Obispo

NOAA CHART

4-310 -A

Latitude N

Longitude W

35.2747 120.88761

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

Oil could penetrate gravel beach fronting creek.

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

Dept of Fish and Game, USFWS, and State Dept. of Parks and Rec. must be notified and should be consulted before staging motorized equipment and heavy traffic are permitted.

SITE STRATEGIES

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives prior to engaging in activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Return unoiled natural beach debris to its pre-spill distribution when spill cleanup is complete. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Oil Recovery - Use skimmers, vacuum trucks, and/or sorbents as appropriate to remove oil depending on oil type and debris. Where elevation of banks is greater than 15 to 20 feet, a booster pump may be required to assist vacuum trucks in collecting oil.

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives prior to engaging in activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Return unoiled natural beach debris to its pre-spill distribution when spill cleanup is complete. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Oil Recovery - Use skimmers, vacuum trucks, and/or sorbents as appropriate to remove oil depending on oil type and debris. Where elevation of banks is greater than 15 to 20 feet, a booster pump may be required to assist vacuum trucks in collecting oil.

Strategy 4-310.1 Objective: Exclude oil from creek inlet by berming or with sandbags.

When creek mouth is open, under low flow conditions block entrance with sediment berm or sandbag berm (fine to medium grained sand), and install flow through pipes as necessary to prevent flooding. To create protective berm take sand from active unvegetated beach face to prevent damage to dune habitat. When erosion from waves or overflows could erode berm, armor berm and banks by covering with plastic sheeting anchored by sand bags. When overflow could occur due to accumulation of water behind the containment berm install underflow piping and/or a spillway in the berm. When overwash could bring oil into inlet over berm back exclusion/containment berm with containment and/or sorbent booms and/or snare. Regular monitoring and maintenance will be necessary (2 staff twice daily). Check for berm effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom position and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

Strategy 4-310.2 Objective: Exclude oil from creek by booming.

When creek mouth is open block entrance with a short skirted containment boom at appropriate angle for swift currents and changing tidal influences. When suitable berm materials are unavailable and/or when tidal flows, waterflows, or water depths are too great for berming install exclusion booms near mouth of Inlet/lagoon using short skirted boom and snare boom. Install boom in a configuration/angle which blocks channel and diverts oil to a collection point. Use swamp boom backed by sorbent booms, if waters are shallower, and use harbor boom backed by sorbent booms, when water depths are greater. Check/maintain boom for effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom positioning and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

Strategy 4-310.3 Objective: Exclude oil from creek by fencing.

When creek mouth is closed consider installing excelsior fencing along top of natural berm to capture oil when there is a potential for high tidal washover.

When creek mouth is open use a filter barrier for exclusion/containment – Use this method when the cross-section of the watercourse does not exceed 20 feet in width, water flow volume is low, the channel bottom is capable of receiving and holding metal stakes, the spill consists of heavy petroleum, and berming or booming methods are not feasible due to lack of materials or accessibility. Construct a filter barrier across the channel using two parallel rows of metal stakes, upon which construction fencing is fastened. Place permeable sorbent materials such as snare or excelsior, between the two lines of fencing to capture oil. Re-adjust sorbent materials as necessary minimize entrainment and/or leakage and to accommodate flow, tidal, oceanic, and meteorological changes. Replace sorbent materials as necessary to maintain sorbent quality.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no	tvpe and gear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No	Type	Special Equipment or comment No and kinds	staff deploy	Staff tend
4-310.1								1	SSS		Sand bags, piping, plastic sheeting	6	
4-310.2		100			2			1	SSS			4	
4-310.3			100 FF					1	SSS		Excelsior fencing, metal stakes	4	

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

From the south: Take Hwy 101 N to Los Osos Valley Rd (LOVR) exit, just south of San Luis Obispo. Take LOVR until it turns into Pecho Valley Rd. Take PVR to the end to Spooners Cove, a cove below State park Headquarters and campground.

From the north: Take Hwy 101 S (or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 101 S) to LOVR exit. Follow directions from above.

LAND ACCESS: Vehicle access possible not preferred

WATER LOGISTICS:

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking and Services Available: Morro Bay boat ramp, approx. 10 miles north. Could launch small skiffs from Spooners Cove during calm waters.

FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

Staging Area: Parking /Picnic area at Spooners Cove.

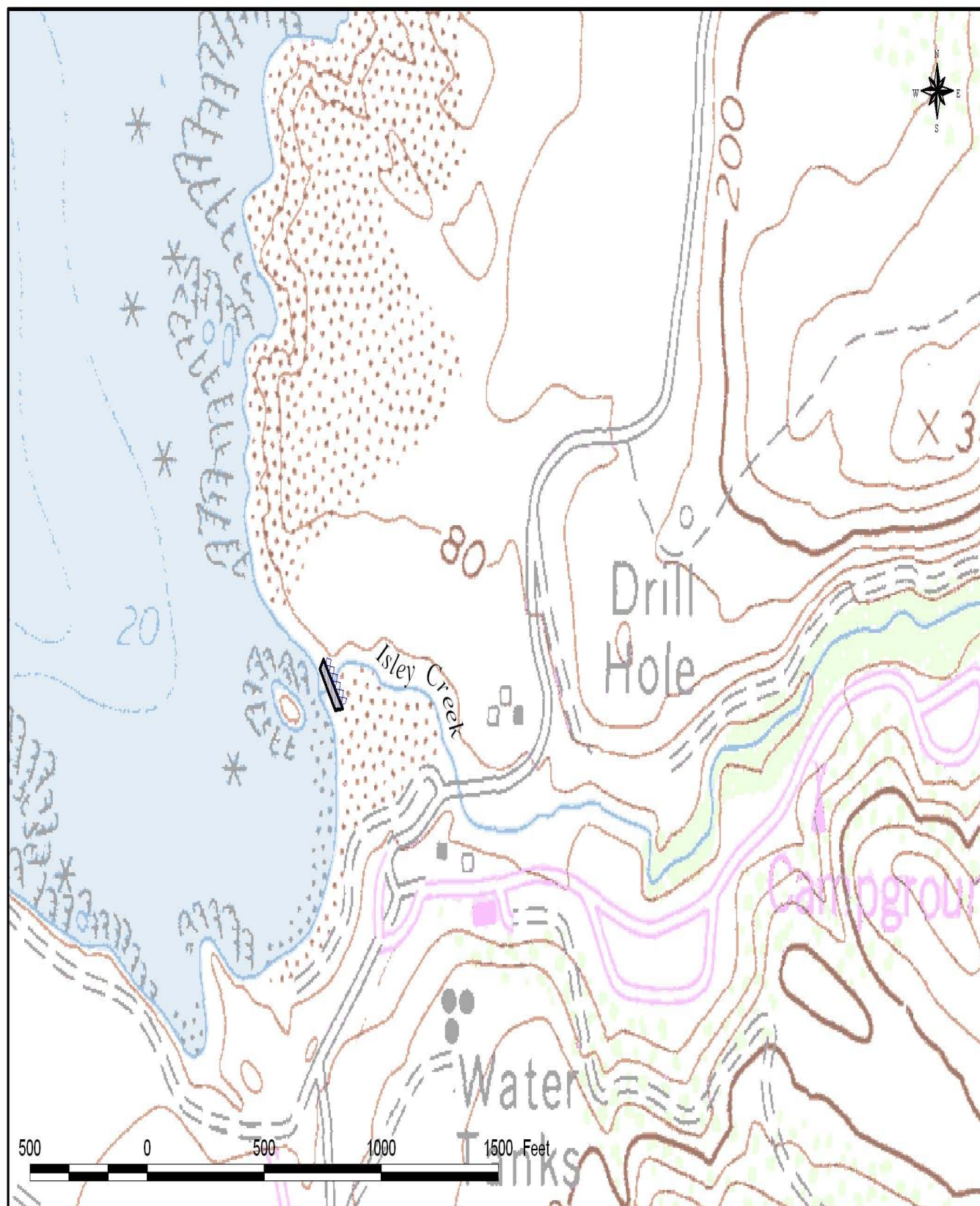
Command Post: State Parks Headquarters at Montana de Oro (small building). U.S. Coast Guard office in Morro Bay.

DFG office in San Luis Obispo.

Airports: SLO County Airport, approx. 45 min. south. Paso Robles Airport approx. 1 hour inland.

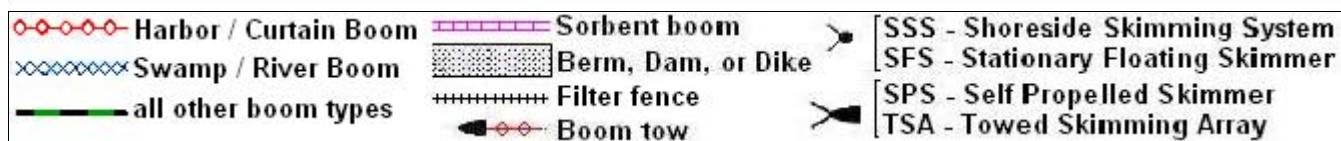
COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:

ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:



CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH & GAME (OSPR) and UNITED STATES COAST GUARD
 Site Number: 4-310 Site Name: ISLAY CREEK INLET

Mellissa Boggs (OSPR) & MSTC Seibel USCGR
 Date: 10/SEPT/04

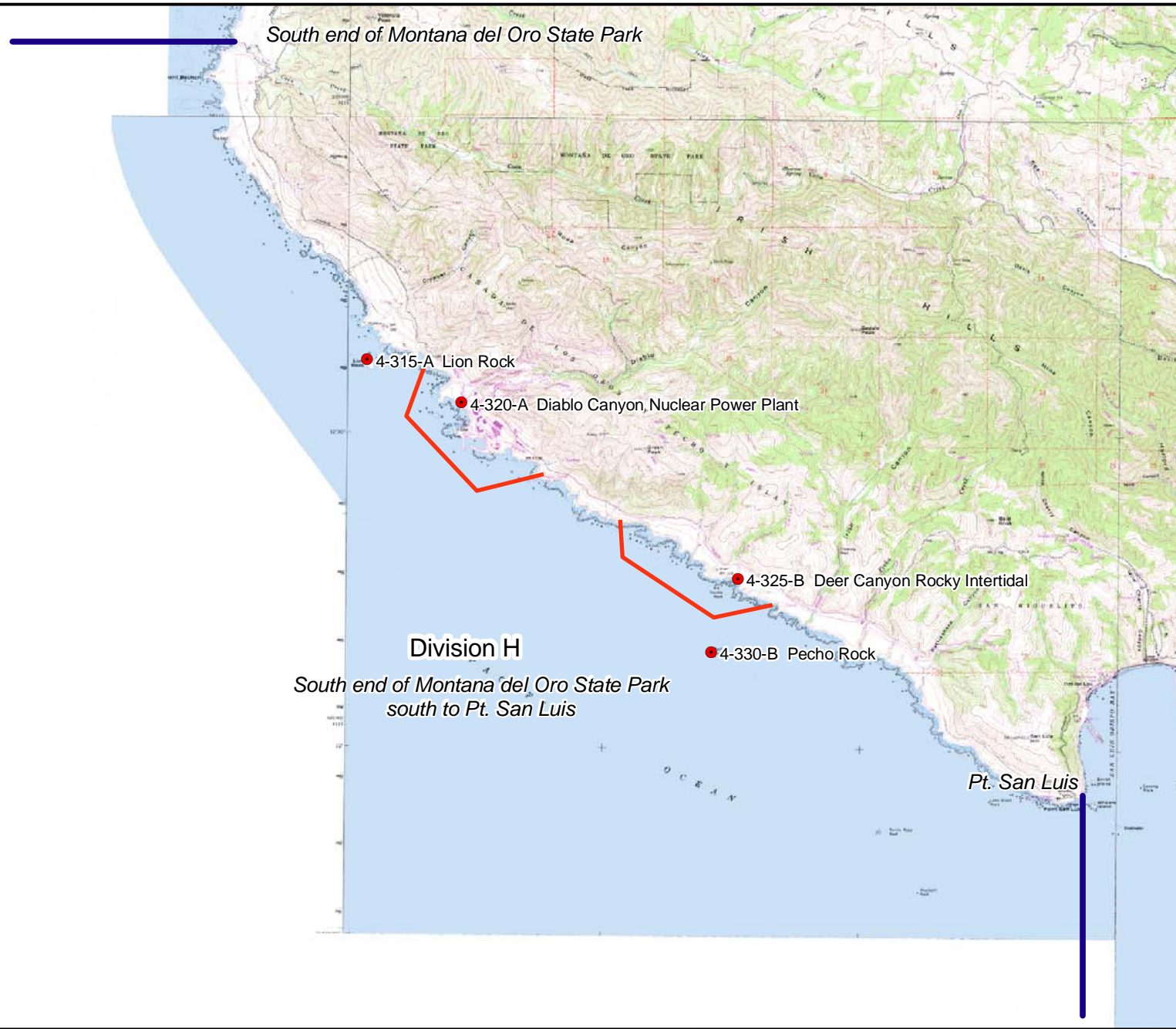


San Luis Obispo (SL) County Environmentally Sensitive Sites

ACP 4 - LALB North

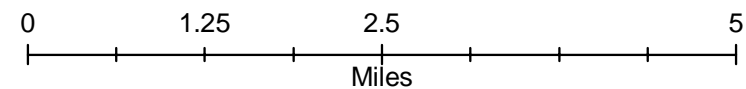
Section 9811.1 -158

October 1, 2008



- Division Lines
- Sensitive Site
- Sensitive Site Extent

Source: M. Boggs



County: San Luis Obispo

Thomas Guide Location

Latitude N

Longitude W

USGS Quad: Port San Luis

35.2178

120.8717

NOAA Chart:

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division H map. Lion Rock, offshore rock, approx. three miles north of Port San Luis, just south of Pt. Buchon. Lion Rock is part of the Coastal National Monument under BLM jurisdiction. This shoreline landward of Lion Rock is owned by PG&E Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant and they will have to be contacted for shoreline access issues (e.g. potential staging areas). Haulout and roosting site for birds and marine mammals. Site is within Point Buchon State Marine Conservation Area and Marine Reserve, fisheries management areas that extend 3 miles offshore.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Species of concern discussed are present year round. Marine Mammal pupping: Harbor Seals: March-June, Ca. Sea Lions: May-June, Stellar Sea Lions: May-July, Southern Sea Otter: Jan-March.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

Pigeon Guillemots, Western Gulls, Brandts Cormorants, Pelagic Cormorants and hundreds of endangered Brown Pelican.

High concentrations of Ca. Sea Lions (more than 1,500) and Harbor Seals haulout on this offshore rock. Endangered Southern Sea Otter females and their pups utilize Lion rock as well. Stellar Sea Lions, can also be found here.

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES

Contact SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission

KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
T	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
T	Joe Cordero Biologist, pinnipeds	National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4017
E	Bryan Cunningham Environmental Coordinator	PG&E Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant	(805) 545-4439
C	Carol Gaublatz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
C	Michael Glassow Historic Info Center	SHPO/UCSB	(805) 893-2474
T	Rick Hanks Manager	U.S.BLM, Coastal Natl. Monument	(831) 372-6115
T	Mike Harris Sea otter expert	DFG OSPR	(805) 772-1135
O	Brian Hatfield Marine mammal expert	Bio Res Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
E	Jim Kelly Biologist	PG&E Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant	(805) 545-3194
O	Steve McGrath Harbor Manager	Port San Luis Harbor	(805) 595-5400
C	SHPO Historic Preservation Off	Office of Historic Preservation	(916) 653-6624
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-315 -A Site Strategy - Lion Rock

County and Thomas Guide Location

San Luis Obispo

NOAA CHART

4-315 -A

Latitude N Longitude W

35.2178 120.8717

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

Land access via PG&E Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant - need access permission.

SITE STRATEGIES

Consider wildlife hazing after consulting with Dept. Fish and Game, USFWS, and National Marine Fisheries Service.

Consider wildlife hazing after consulting with Dept. Fish and Game, USFWS, and National Marine Fisheries Service.

Strategy 4-315.1 Objective: Deflect/exclude oil from this offshore rock area.

-No on-site protection is feasible. Approaching oil should be engaged by open water containment and recovery (e.g., skimming) or early consideration should be given to advanced response technology such as dispersants.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no type and gear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No Type	Special Equipment or comment No and kinds	staff deploy	Staff tend
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4-315.1

Offshore containment & recovery

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

From the south: Take Hwy 101 N to the Avila Beach Dr. exit. Take Avila Beach Dr. almost to the end to PG&E Diablo Canyon facility entrance. The shoreline landward of Lion Rock is owned by PG&E and they will have to be contacted for shoreline access issues. From the north: Take Hwy 101 S or (5 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 41 W to 101 S) to Avila beach exit, San Luis Bay Dr. Follow directions above.

LAND ACCESS: Boat access only

WATER LOGISTICS:

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking Boat access only, Port San Luis, (Harford Pier) or Diablo Canyon has small boat launch.
and Services Available:

FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

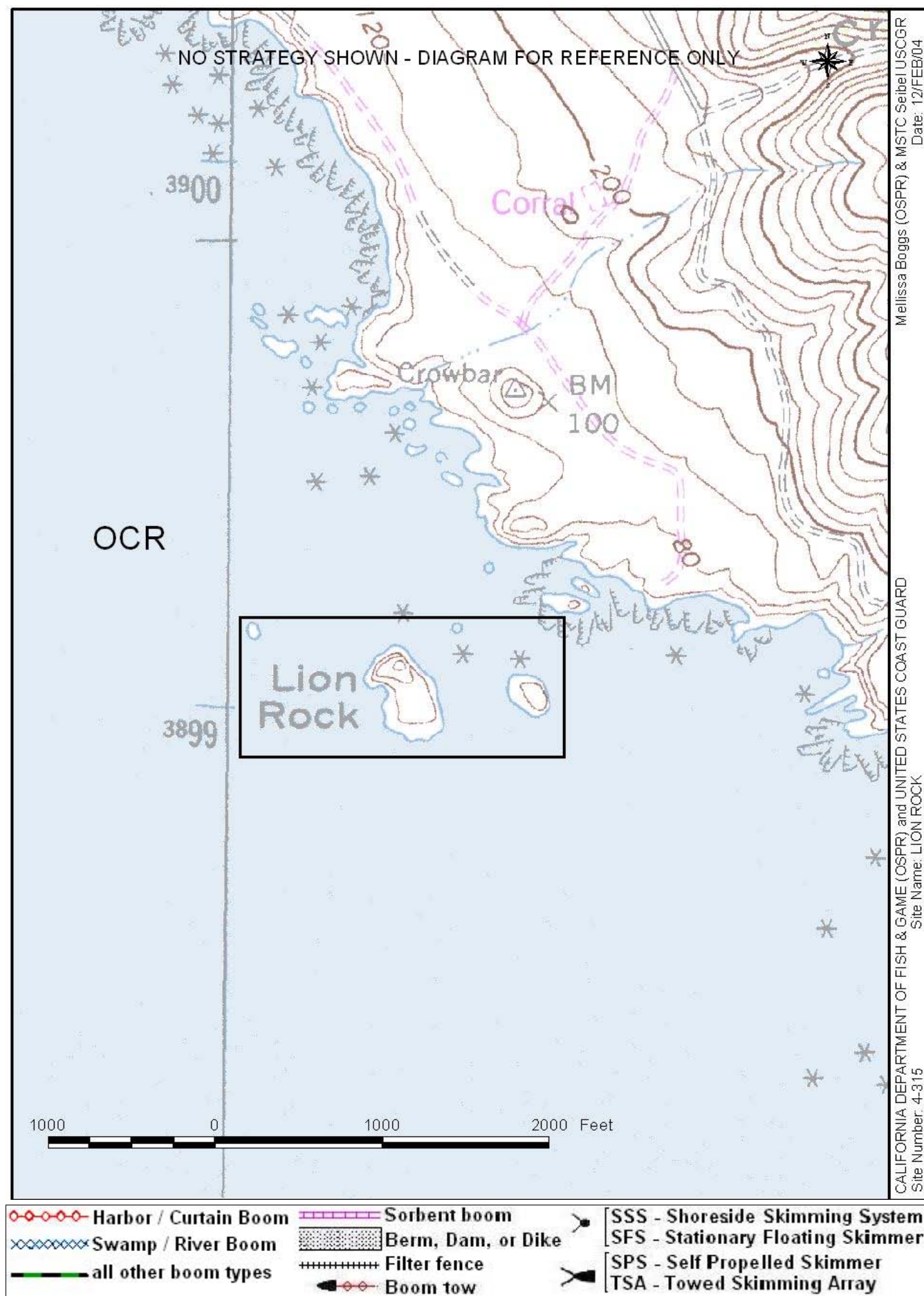
Staging Area: Port San Luis Harbor District parking lot

Command Post: Port San Luis Harbor District office, call (805) 595-5400. DFG office in San Luis Obispo.

Airports: SLO County Airport is approx. 20 min.

COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:

ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:



County: **San Luis Obispo**
 USGS Quad: **Port San Luis**

Thomas Guide Location
 345 A-4
 NOAA Chart:

Latitude N
 35.2122
 Longitude W
 120.8564

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division H map. Diablo Cove. PG&E Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant property. Cove has a rip rap jetty, rocky intertidal habitat, off-shore rocks, and a small pocket gravel beach. The power plant intake is 10 ft. below MLLW water surface. 2,000,000 gal/min outflow, discharge would probably push (keep) oil outside of cove. Discharge temp is 75 degrees, which could cause a convergence zone, so oil will probably not impact discharge cove. There are large waves here, and shoreline is very rocky. Site is within Point Buchon State Marine Conservation Area and Marine Reserve, fisheries management areas that extend 3 miles offshore.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Species of concern are present year round. California Sea Lions pup May - June, Stellar Sea Lions May - July, Southern Sea Otters Jan-March, Elephant Seals Dec-March.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

Gulls, Cormorants, Pigeon Guillemots, American Black Oyster Catchers, Endangered Brown Pelicans, Surf Scoters. Brown Pelicans and Cormorants roost on the off-shore rocks.

High concentrations (800-1,000 animals) of Harbor Seals, and Ca. Sea Lions haulout on this platform. Stellar Sea Lions have also been observed here during winter in low numbers. Endangered Sea Otters are often observed offshore and in intake and outfall areas. Elephant Seals, and Deer on bluff are also found here.

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES

Contact SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission

KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
T	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
T	Joe Cordero Biologist, pinnipeds	National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4017
E	Bryan Cunningham Environmental Coordinator	PG&E Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant	(805) 545-4439
C	Carol Gaublatz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
C	Michael Glassow Historic Info Center	SHPO/UCSB	(805) 893-2474
T	Mike Harris Sea otter expert	DFG OSPR	(805) 772-1135
O	Brian Hatfield Marine mammal expert	Bio Res Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
E	Jim Kelly Biologist	PG&E Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant	(805) 545-3194
O	Steve McGrath Harbor Manager	Port San Luis Harbor	(805) 595-5400
T	Chris Pattison Marine Biologist	DFG	(805) 594-6170
C	SHPO Historic Preservation Off	Office of Historic Preservation	(916) 653-6624
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-320 -A Site Strategy - Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant

County and Thomas Guide Location

345 A-4 San Luis Obispo

NOAA CHART

4-320 -A

Latitude N

Longitude W

35.2122

120.8564

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

Oil penetration through rip rap jetty.

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant property - restricted access and have water intake.

SITE STRATEGIES

Consider wildlife hazing after consulting Dept. Fish and Game, USFWS, and National Marine Fisheries Service.

Water from plant is discharged at 2,000,000 gal/min which may push (keep) oil outside cove.

Consider wildlife hazing after consulting Dept. Fish and Game, USFWS, and National Marine Fisheries Service.

Water from plant is discharged at 2,000,000 gal/min which may push (keep) oil outside cove.

Strategy 4-320.1 Objective: Exclude oil from power plant intake area.

-Power Plant intake: Primary and secondary booming inside and across mouth of jetties and line inside of both jetties with containment boom to contain oil from inner area. See diagram1.

A crane pad exists at boat launch, 12 ton crane may be used to launch skimmer, boom, etc.

Check/maintain boom for effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom positioning and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

Strategy 4-320.2 Objective: Exclude oil from power plant intake.

Power Plant intake: Taking advantage of the power plant water intake suction, angle boom inward from each jetty, placing skimmer barge at boom apex. See diagram 2.

Strategy 4-320.3 Objective: Deflect/exclude oil from offshore rocks.

For offshore rocks and rocky intertidal: Open water containment and offshore recovery is the preferred option although heavy surf may hinder these operations. Early consideration should be given to the use of Alternative Response Technologies (e.g. dispersants). BOOM AMOUNT REQUIRED FOR OFFSHORE CONTAINMENT AND RECOVERY WILL DEPEND ON TYPE/AMOUNT OF OIL, CURRENTS, WIND, ETC.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no type and gear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No Type	Special Equipment or comment No and kinds	staff deploy	Staff tend
4-320.1	1000					2		SFS		6	
4-320.2	400					2		SFS		6	
4-320.3									Offshore containment & recovery		

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

From the South: Take Hwy 101 N to the Avila Beach Dr. exit. Take Avila Beach Dr. almost to the end to the PG&E Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant entrance. The power plant is approx. 7 miles away.

From the north: Take Hwy 101 S (or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 101 S) to Avila Beach exit, San Luis Bay Dr. Take San Luis Bay Dr. to stop sign, turn right on Avila Beach Dr., follow directions above.

LAND ACCESS: Foot access stairs to beach in discharge cove, boat, private road

WATER LOGISTICS:

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking Small boat ramp at power plant, or Harford Pier at Port San Luis
and Services Available:

FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

PG&E kelp cutter available, crane needed to lower boats at boat launch.

Staging Area: At power plant or Port Port San Luis Harbor.

Command Post: Port San Luis Harbor office (805) 595-5400. DFG office in San Luis Obispo.

Airports: SLO County Airport is approx. 20 min.

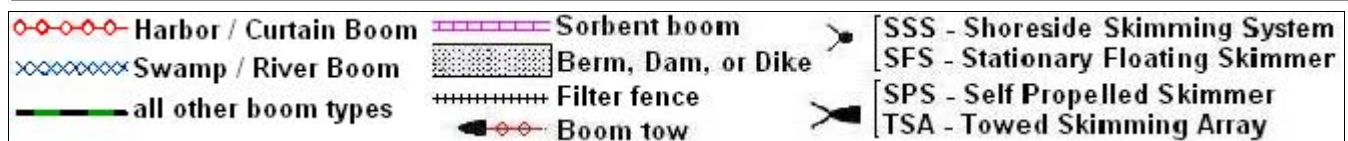
COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:

ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:



CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH & GAME (OSPR) and UNITED STATES COAST GUARD
 Site Number: 4-320 Site Name: DIABLO CANYON POWER PLANT

Melissa Boggs (OSPR) & MSTC Seibel USCGR
 Date: 12/FEB/04



4-325 -B Site Summary- Deer Canyon Rocky Intertidal**4-325 -B**

County: **San Luis Obispo**
USGS Quad: **Port San Luis**

Thomas Guide Location
345 A-4
NOAA Chart:

Latitude N Longitude W
35.1892 120.8114

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division H map. Rocky intertidal habitat offshore Deer Canyon. Restricted site access through Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Species of concern are present year round. Harbor Seal pupping season is March- June, Southern sea Otters peak pupping season Jan-March.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

This is a haulout area for large numbers of Harbor Seals. 1,000 animals have been observed here. Sea Otters can be observed offshore.

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES

Contact SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission

KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
T	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
T	Joe Cordero Biologist, pinnipeds	National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4017
O	Bryan Cunningham Environmental Coordinator	PG&E Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant	(805) 545-4439
C	Carol Gaublitz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
C	Carol Gaublitz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
C	Michael Glassow Historic Info Center	SHPO/UCSB	(805) 893-2474
T	Mike Harris Sea otter expert	DFG OSPR	(805) 772-1135
O	Brian Hatfield Marine mammal expert	Bio Res Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
O	Jim Kelly Biologist	PG&E Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant	(805) 545-3194
O	Steve McGrath Harbor Manager	Port San Luis Harbor	(805) 595-5400
C	SHPO Historic Preservation Off	Office of Historic Preservation	(916) 653-6624
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-325 -B Site Strategy - Deer Canyon Rocky Intertidal

County and Thomas Guide Location

NOAA CHART

4-325 -B

Latitude N

Longitude W

345 A-4 San Luis Obispo

35.1892

120.8114

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

Restricted shoreline access through PG&E Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant. 24 hour # (805) 545-3377

SITE STRATEGIES

Consider wildlife hazing after consulting with Fish and Game, USFWS, and National Marine Fisheries Service.

Consider wildlife hazing after consulting with Fish and Game, USFWS, and National Marine Fisheries Service.

Strategy 4-325.1 Objective: Defect or exclude oil from this rocky intertidal habitat.

Open water containment and offshore recovery is the preferred option although heavy surf may hinder these operations. Early consideration should be given to the use of Alternative Response Technologies (e.g. dispersants). BOOM AMOUNT REQUIRED FOR OFFSHORE CONTAINMENT AND RECOVERY WILL DEPEND ON TYPE/AMOUNT OF OIL, CURRENTS, WIND, ETC.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no type and gear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No Type	Special Equipment or comment No and kinds	staff deploy	Staff tend
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4-325.1

Offshore containment & recovery

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

From the South: Hwy 101 N to the Avila Beach Dr. exit. Take Avila Beach Dr. almost to the end to Diablo Canyon Rd, power plant entrance, and check in with security check point. After approx. 7 miles, you'll approach the power plant.

From the North: Take Hwy 101 (or 5 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 101 S) to Avila Beach exit, San Luis Bay Dr. Take San Luis Bay Dr. to stop sign, turn right on Avila Beach Dr. Follow directions from above.

LAND ACCESS: Foot access only, Rattlesnake Creek has dirt road with beach access.

WATER LOGISTICS:

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking and Services Available: Port San Luis, Harford Pier. PG&E Diablo Canyon has a small boat launching facility.

FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

Staging Area: Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant. Port San Luis Harbor District Parking lot.

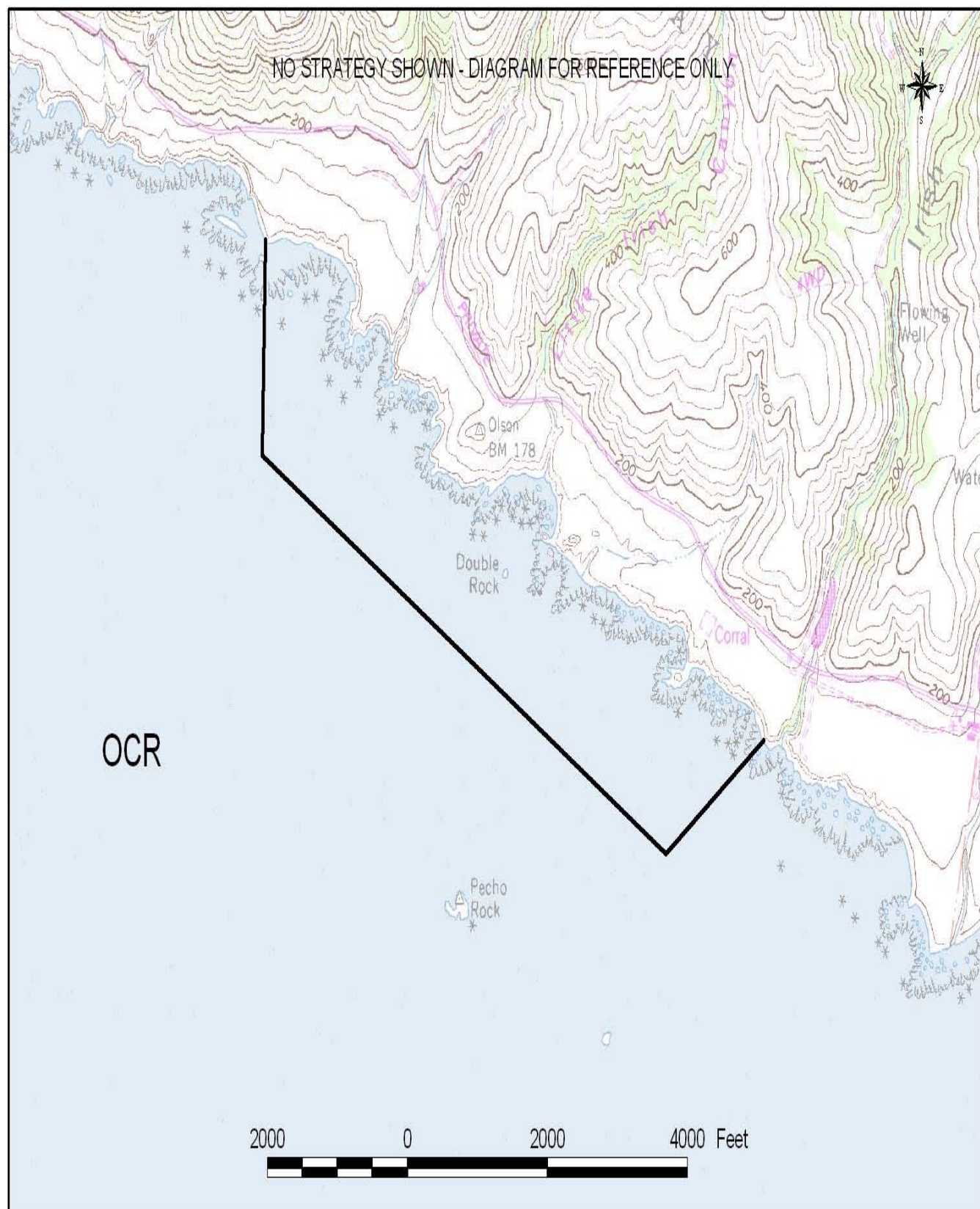
Command Post: Port San Luis Harbor District. Office; DFG office in San Luis Obispo.

Airports: SLO County Airport is approx. 20 min.

Command Post: Port San Luis Harbor District Office.

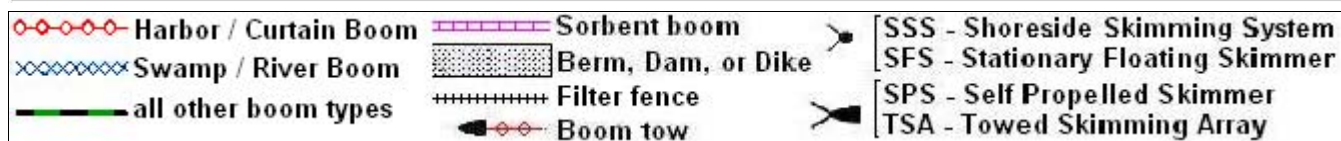
COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:

ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:



CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH & GAME (OSPR) and UNITED STATES COAST GUARD
 Site Number: 4-325 Site Name: DEER CANYON WAVE CUT PLATFORM

Melissa Boggs (OSPR) & MSTC Seibel USCGR
 Date: 13/JAN/05



4-330 -B Site Summary- Pecho Rock (Offshore)**4-330 -B**

County: **San Luis Obispo**
USGS Quad: **Port San Luis**

Thomas Guide Location

Latitude N Longitude W
35.1892 120.8114

NOAA Chart:

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division H map. Pecho Rock, offshore rock, approx. three miles north of Port San Luis. Part of Coastal National Monument under jurisdiction of Bureau of Land Management.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Species of concern are present year round. California Sea Lion Pupping May-June. Harbor Seal pupping March-June.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

Offshore rock, used as seal haulout. High concentrations of California Sea Lions (more than 1,500) and Harbor Seals haulout on this offshore rock. Southern Sea Otters can also be seen in this area.

Pigeon Guillemots, Western Gulls, Brandts Cormorants, Pelagic Cormorants and endangered Brown Pelican.

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES**KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)**

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
T	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
T	Joe Cordero Biologist, pinnipeds	National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4017
O	Bryan Cunningham Environmental Coordinator	PG&E Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant	(805) 545-4439
C	Carol Gaublatz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
C	Michael Glassow Historic Info Center	SHPO/UCSB	(805) 893-2474
T	Rick Hanks Manager	U.S.BLM, Coastal Natl. Monument	(831) 372-6115
T	Mike Harris Sea otter expert	DFG OSPR	(805) 772-1135
O	Brian Hatfield Marine mammal expert	Bio Res Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
O	Jim Kelly Biologist	PG&E Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant	(805) 545-3194
O	Steve McGrath Harbor Manager	Port San Luis Harbor	(805) 595-5400
C	SHPO Historic Preservation Off	Office of Historic Preservation	(916) 653-6624
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-330 -B Site Strategy - Pecho Rock (Offshore)

County and Thomas Guide Location

NOAA CHART

San Luis Obispo

4-330 -B

Latitude N

Longitude W

35.1892 120.8114

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

Restricted access, PG&E Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant zone.

SITE STRATEGIES

Consider wildlife hazing after consulting with Fish and Game, USFWS, and National Marine Fisheries Service.

Consider wildlife hazing after consulting with Fish and Game, USFWS, and National Marine Fisheries Service.

Strategy 4-330.1 Objective: Defect or exclude oil from this offshore rock.

-No on-site protection is feasible. Approaching oil should be engaged by open water containment and recovery (e.g., skimming) or early consideration should be given to advanced response technology such as dispersants.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no type and gear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No Type	Special Equipment or comment No and kinds	staff deploy	Staff tend
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4-330.1

Offshore containment & recovery

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

From the south: Take Hwy 101 N to the Avila Beach Dr. exit. Take Avila Beach Dr. almost to the end to PG&E Diablo Canyon facility entrance. The shoreline landward of Lion Rock is owned by PG&E and they will have to be contacted for shoreline access issues. From the north: Take Hwy 101 S or (5 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 41 W to 101 S) to Avila beach exit, San Luis Bay Dr. Follow directions above.

LAND ACCESS:

WATER LOGISTICS:

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking Boat access only, Port San Luis (Harford Pier)
and Services Available:

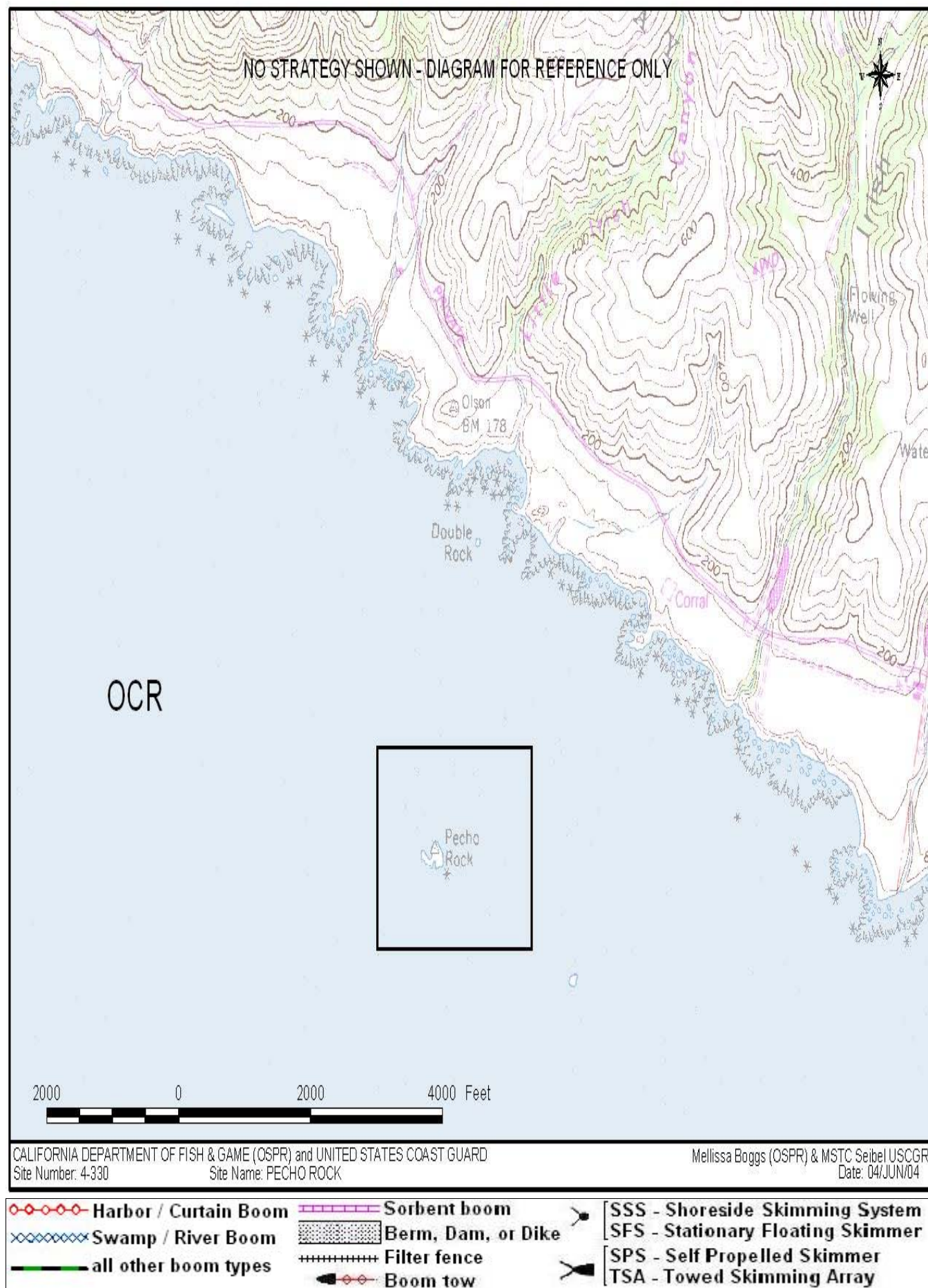
FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

Staging Area and Command Post: Port San Luis Harbor District office and parking lot (805) 595-5400. DFG office in San Luis Obispo.

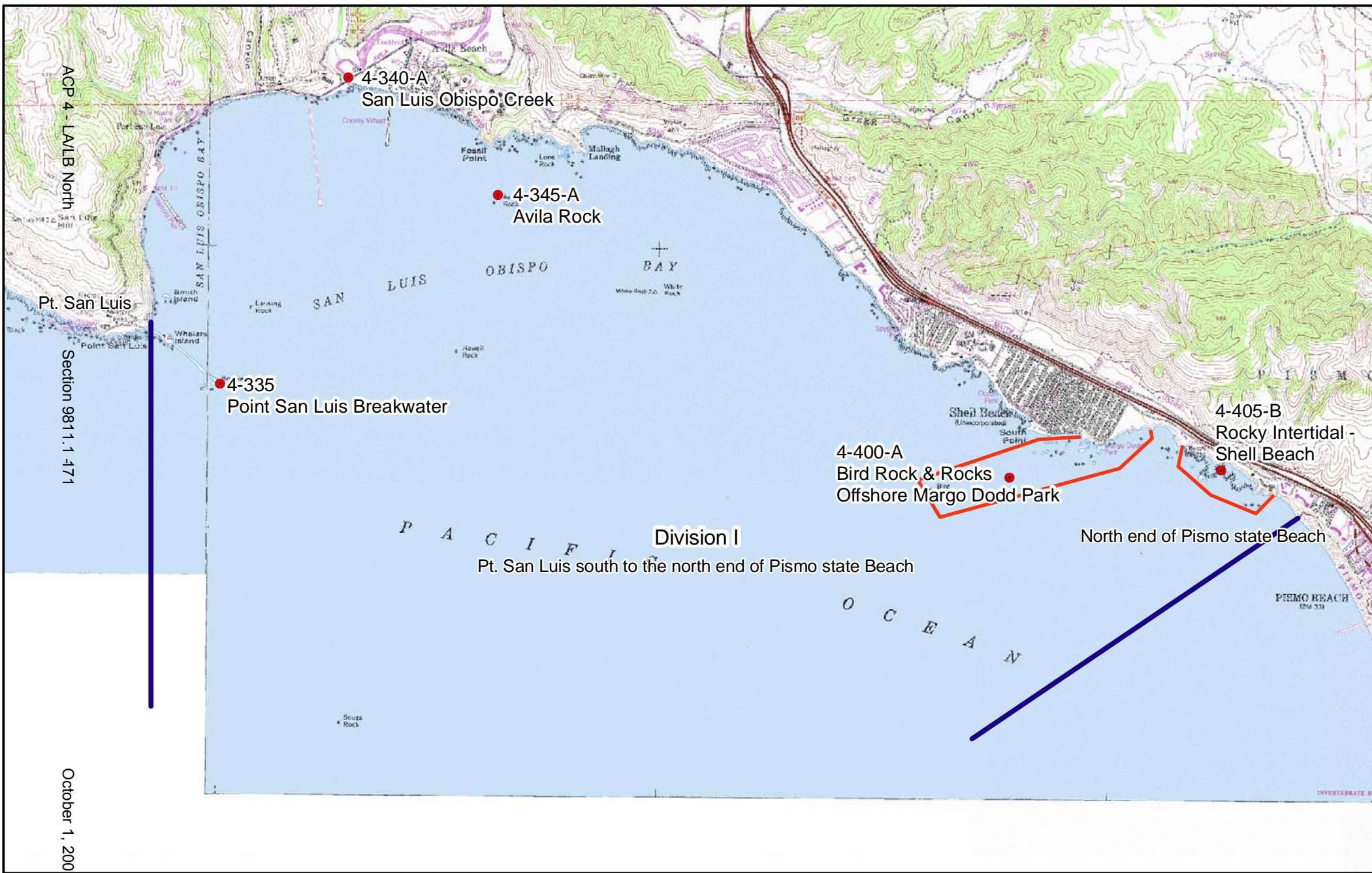
Airports; SLO County Airport is approx. 20 min.

COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:

ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:



San Luis Obispo (SL) County Environmentally Sensitive Sites



- Division Lines
- Sensitive Site
- Sensitive Site Extent

Source: M. Boggs



4-335 -A Site Summary- Point San Luis Breakwater**4-335 -A**

County: **San Luis Obispo**
USGS Quad: **Port San Luis**

Thomas Guide Location
345 B-4
NOAA Chart:

Latitude N
35.1561
Longitude W
120.7489

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division I map. Point San Luis Breakwater (rip rap), Whaler's Island, and Smith Island (wave-cut platforms), provide habitat for large numbers of Brown Pelicans. This is also of economic importance with the small harbor that contains approx. 300 moorings. The offshore rocks are part of the Coastal National Monument under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management. The Port San Luis breakwater is managed by the Port San Luis Harbor District.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Pelicans present in large numbers summer-fall, with peak numbers September -October. Old Port live fish water intake, flow is not adjustable, depth of intake is unknown;rsponders could install pumps and hoses to increase depth of intake. Other live fish markets with water intakes on Hartford Pier.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

High concentrations of endangered Brown Pelicans, seagulls, and cormorants. Sea Otters.

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES**KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)**

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
O	Salmon rearing pens	Central Coast Salmon Enhancement Inc.	(805) 473-8221
T	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
T	Joe Cordero Biologist, pinnipeds	National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4017
T	Rick Hanks Manager	U.S.BLM, Coastal Natl. Monument	(831) 372-6115
T	Mike Harris Sea otter expert	DFG OSPR	(805) 772-1135
O	Brian Hatfield Marine mammal expert	Bio Res Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
O	Brian Johnson Live fish market	B&J Enterprises	(805) 680-5143
O	Steve McGrath Harbor Manager	Port San Luis Harbor	(805) 595-5400
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-335 -A Site Strategy - Point San Luis Breakwater

County and Thomas Guide Location

NOAA CHART

4-335 -A

Latitude N Longitude W

345 B-4 San Luis Obispo

35.1561 120.7489

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

Oil can penetrate rip rap.

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

SITE STRATEGIES

Consider wildlife hazing after consulting with Fish and Game, USFWS, and National Marine Fisheries Service.

Consider wildlife hazing after consulting with Fish and Game, USFWS, and National Marine Fisheries Service.

Strategy 4-335.1 Objective: Defect or exclude oil from the offshore rocks and breakwater.

This is a high energy area which includes Point San Luis breakwater, Whalers Island and Smith Island. No on-site protection is feasible. Approaching oil should be engaged by open water containment and recovery (e.g., skimming) or early consideration should be given to advanced response technology such as dispersants.

Strategy 4-335.2 Objective:

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no type and gear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No Type	Special Equipment or comment No and kinds	staff deploy	Staff tend
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4-335.1

Offshore containment & recovery

4-335.2

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

From the south: Take Hwy 101N to Avila Beach Dr. to the end to Port San Luis Parking area.

From the north: Take Hwy 101 S (or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 101 S) to Avila Beach exit, San Luis Bay Dr. Take San Luis Bay DR. to stop sign, turn right on Avila Beach Dr. Follow directions above.

LAND ACCESS: Boat access only

WATER LOGISTICS:

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking Boat launch in Port San Luis, Harford Pier.
and Services Available:

FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

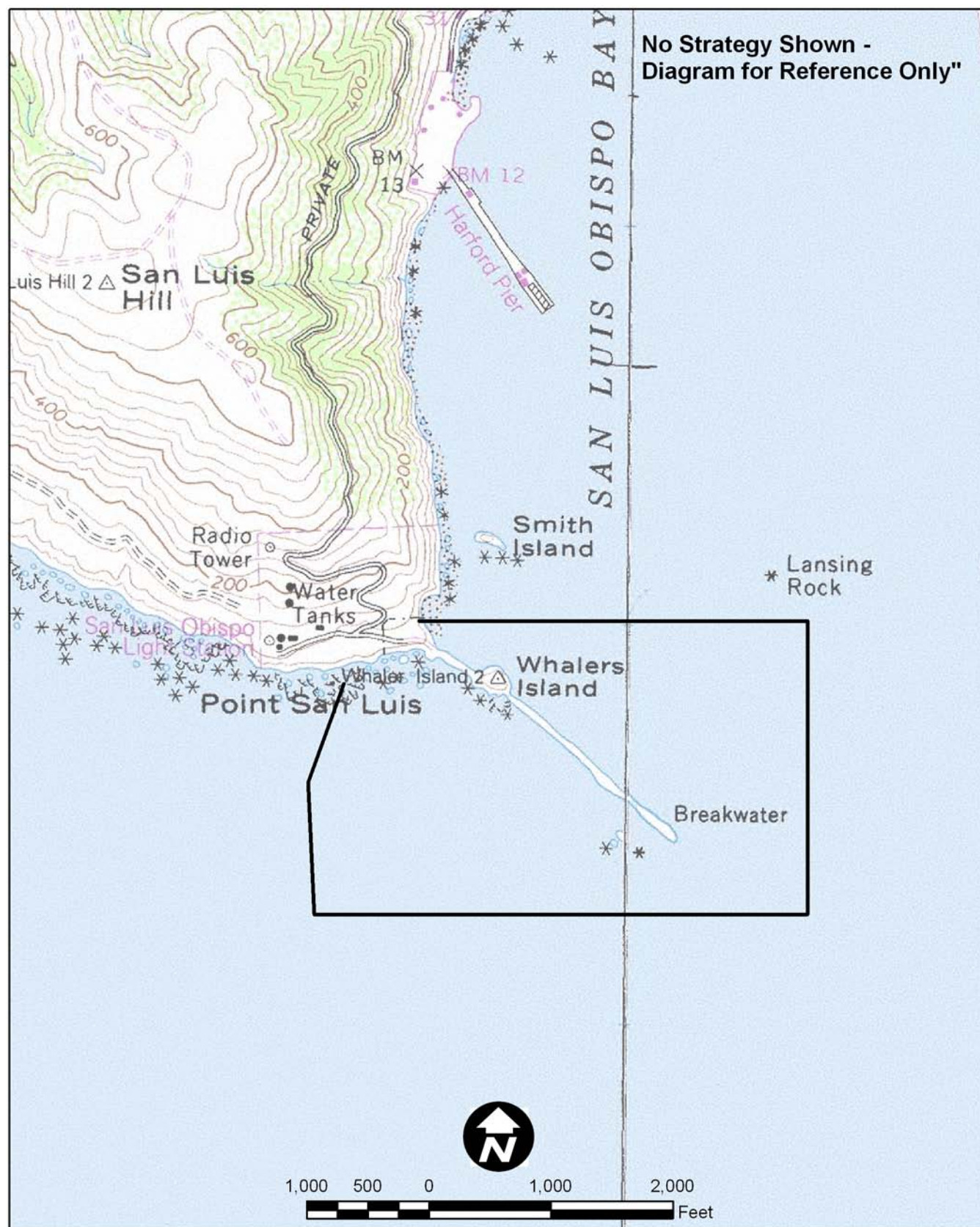
Staging Area: Port San Luis Harbor District parking lot.

Command Post: Port San Luis Harbor District Office. DFG office in San Luis Obispo.

Airports; SLO County Airport, approx. 15 min.

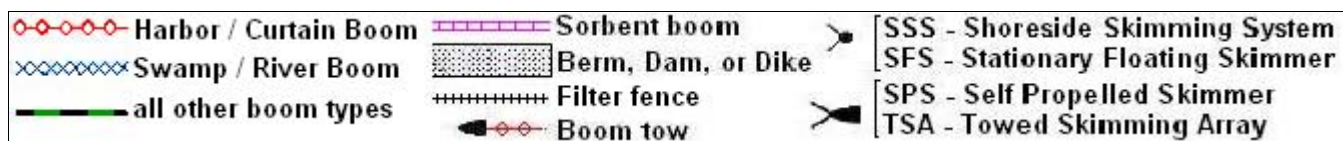
COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:

ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:



CDFG-OSPR & USCG Site: 4-335 Name: Point San Luis breakwater

Melissa Boggs (OSPR) & Jo Sanders (OSPR) Date: July 17, 2008



4-340 -A Site Summary- San Luis Obispo Creek Inlet**4-340 -A**

County: **San Luis Obispo**
USGS Quad: **Pismo Beach**

Thomas Guide Location
693 A-4
NOAA Chart:

Latitude N Longitude W
35.16573 120.73667

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division I map. San Luis Obispo Creek Inlet, fronted by Avila Beach (medium to coarse grained sandy beach). Creek mouth inlet is approx. 75' across. There is a fringing marsh, a tidal flat area, and a small lagoon under bridge. This is a very popular recreational beach. Rip rap and mud flat on east side of creek approx. 300' upstream of creek mouth. A mixed sand and gravel beach and rocky platform on west side of creek.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Species of concern are present year round, except for Red-Necked Grebes present in winter. Red-Legged frogs breed Nov.-March. Tidewater Goby peak nesting in estuary sediments is April-May.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

Abundant shorebirds including gulls, Terns, Sandpipers, Killdeer, Coots, Western Grebes, Whimbrel, Egrets, Mallards, Herons, and Red-Necked Grebes. Seabirds include cormorants, belted Kingfisher, and the endangered Brown Pelican. Western snowy plovers (threatened species) utilize this beach.

Southern Sea Otters can be observed offshore.

In San Luis Obispo Creek, the endangered species Tidewater Goby and Steelhead Trout (threatened species) are present in low concentrations. Southwestern Pond Turtles (candidate species), and Red-Legged Frogs (federally threatened) may also be found here.

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES

Contact SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission

KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
O	Salmon rearing pens	Central Coast Salmon Enhancement Inc.	(805) 473-8221
T	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
C	Carol Gaublatz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
C	Michael Glassow Historic Info Center	SHPO/UCSB	(805) 893-2474
T	Mike Harris Sea otter expert	DFG OSPR	(805) 772-1135
O	Brian Hatfield Marine mammal expert	Bio Res Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
T	Mike Hill Inland Fisheries Bio	DFG	(805) 489-7355
O	Brian Johnson Live fish market	B&J Enterprises	(805) 680-5143
T	Mathew McGoogan Steelhead trout expert	National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4026
O	Steve McGrath Harbor Manager	Port San Luis Harbor	(805) 595-5400
O	Norm Scott Amphibian/reptile expert	Bio. Res. Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
C	SHPO Historic Preservation Off	Office of Historic Preservation	(916) 653-6624
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-340 -A Site Strategy - San Luis Obispo Creek Inlet

County and Thomas Guide Location

693 A-4 San Luis Obispo

NOAA CHART

4-340 -A

Latitude N

Longitude W

35.1657

120.73667

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

Nov-March minimize trampling estuary/creek vegetation due to frog breeding.

Avoid disturbing bottom lagoon sediments to protect tidewater gobies especially April-May goby nesting season.

Streamside Vegetation - Minimize disturbance to streamside vegetation.

Wave washover - May carry oil over natural berm into the lagoon during extreme onshore and tidal conditions.

Wetland Habitat – Penetration in mud flats and oiled debris are potential oil impacts at this site. Mud flats along the creek bank are subject to damage from human activities such as walking.. Oil can be trampled into sediments by responders where it will not be recoverable. Avoid walking in mudflats and marshy areas of wetlands and waterways whenever possible. Use skiffs to access response sites if conditions permit. When crews must walk in soft bottom wetland areas to access cleanup sites, restrict the number and size of pathways. Mark authorized pathways with flagging or tape.

Sensitive Biota - Nearshore waters, within a mile of the shoreline include sensitive rafting areas for birds, sea otters, and other marine mammals.

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

Avila Beach is under the Harbor District's Jurisdiction. It is a highly used recreational beach. Live fish markets with water intakes on Hartford Pier.

SITE STRATEGIES

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives prior to engaging in activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Return unoiled natural beach debris to its pre-spill distribution when spill cleanup is complete. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Oil Recovery - Use skimmers, vacuum trucks, and/or sorbents as appropriate to remove oil depending on oil type and debris. Where elevation of banks is greater than 15 to 20 feet, a booster pump may be required to assist vacuum trucks in collecting oil.

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives prior to engaging in activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Return unoiled natural beach debris to its pre-spill distribution when spill cleanup is complete. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Oil Recovery - Use skimmers, vacuum trucks, and/or sorbents as appropriate to remove oil depending on oil type and debris. Where elevation of banks is greater than 15 to 20 feet, a booster pump may be required to assist vacuum trucks in collecting oil.

Strategy 4-340.1 Objective: Deflect/exclude oil from entering creek.

-For winter or high flows, when creek mouth is open, High flow-deflection booming to deflect oil onto sandy beaches on either and or both sides of creek. Suggest 1,000 ft of 12" to 20 " containment boom can be walked across creek or can use small boat to tow containment boom across. May need to get permission from Avila Beach Resort Golf Course along west creek bank, (805) 595-2307. Boom at appropriate angle for swift currents and changing tidal influences. Deploy exclusion/containment boom across mouth of lagoon to minimize likelihood of oiling estuary. Install boom in a configuration which blocks channel and diverts oil to a collection point. If needed, line river/stream bank, rip-rap, side channels, and sandy beaches within lagoon, seaward of the exclusion/containment booms to restrict oil to open water area of main channel to protect vegetated banks and sensitive areas within the inlet/estuary. Use swamp boom backed by sorbent booms, if waters are shallower, and use harbor boom backed by sorbent booms, when water depths are greater. Check/maintain boom for effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom positioning and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

Strategy 4-340.2 Objective: Exclude oil from entering creek.

During summer or low flow, when creek mouth is open block entrance with sediment berm or sandbag berm (fine to medium grained sand), and install flow through pipes as necessary to prevent flooding. When erosion from waves or overflows could erode berm, armor berm and banks by covering with plastic sheeting anchored by sand bags. When overflow could occur due to accumulation of water behind the containment berm install underflow piping and/or a spillway in the berm. When underflow pipes are installed, prevent entrainment of oil in vortices by anchoring containment and sorbent booms upstream of the pipe intake, venting the pipes, beveling inlets, or placing beach balls over the vortices. When overwash could bring oil into inlet over berm back exclusion/containment berm with containment and/or sorbent booms and/or snare. Regular monitoring and maintenance will be necessary (2 staff twice daily). Check for berm effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom position and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

Strategy 4-340.3 Objective: Exclude oil from creek/estuary.

When creek mouth is closed consider installing excelsior fencing along top of natural berm to capture oil when there is a potential for high tidal washover.

When creek mouth is open use filter barrier for exclusion/containment – Use this method when the cross-section of the watercourse does not exceed 20 feet in width, water flow volume is low, the channel bottom is capable of receiving and holding metal stakes, the spill consists of heavy petroleum, and berming or booming methods are not feasible due to lack of materials or accessibility. Construct a filter barrier across the channel using two parallel rows of metal stakes, upon which construction fencing is fastened. Place permeable sorbent materials such as snare or excelsior, between the two lines of fencing to capture oil. Re-adjust sorbent materials as necessary minimize entrainment and/or leakage and to accommodate flow, tidal, oceanic, and meteorological changes. Replace sorbent materials as necessary to maintain sorbent quality.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no tvoe and gear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No Type	Special Equipment or comment No and kinds	staff deploy	Staff tend
4-340.1	1000				2		1	1 SSS		6	
4-340.2								1 SSS	Backhoe or sandbags, piping, plastic sheeting	6	
4-340.3			300 FF					1 SSS	Excelsior fencing, metal stakes	4	

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

From the south take Hwy 101 N to Avila Beach Dr. exit. Take Avila Beach Dr. to the end to Port San Luis parking area. From the north take Hwy 101 S (or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 101 S), to Avila Beach exit San Luis Bay DR. Take San Luis Bay Dr. to stop sign, turn right on Avila Beach Dr. follow directions above.

LAND ACCESS: Vehicle/ATV access possible w/ Harbor Dept. permission

WATER LOGISTICS:

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking Port San Luis Harbor, Harford Pier.
and Services Available:

FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

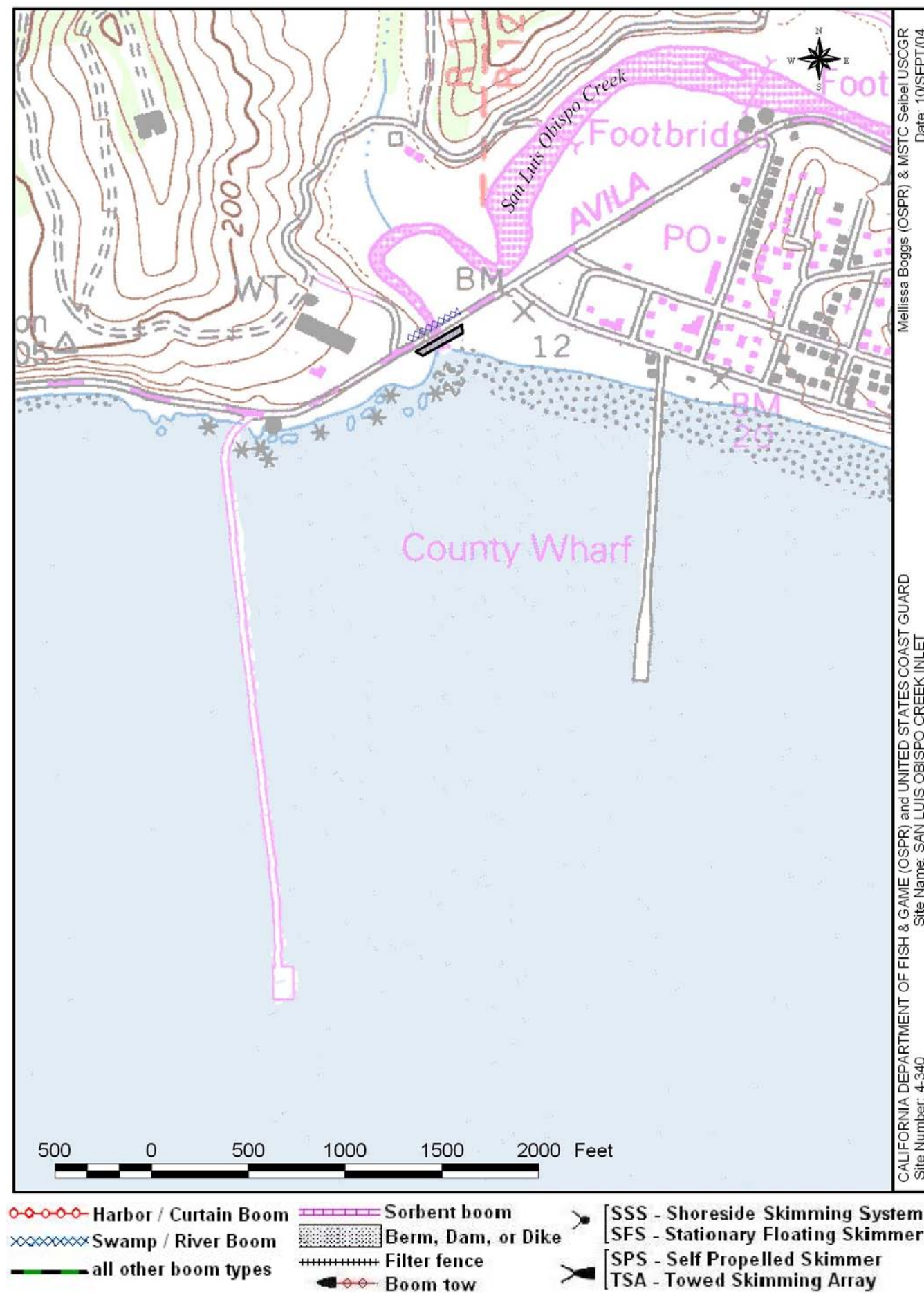
Staging Area: Port San Luis Harbor District parking lot.

Command Post: Port San Luis Harbor District. DFG office in San Luis Obispo.

Airports: SLO County Airport is approx. 15 min.

COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:

ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:



4-345 -B Site Summary- Avila Rock (Offshore rock)**4-345 -B**

County: **San Luis Obispo**
USGS Quad: **Pismo Beach**

Thomas Guide Location

Latitude N Longitude W
35.1706 120.7233

NOAA Chart:

Last Page Update : 4/25/2005

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division I map. Avila Rock offshore from Fossil Point, just southeast of Avila Beach. This offshore rock is part of the Coastal National Monument under the jurisdiction of Bureau of Land Management.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

California Sea Lions are present year round and pupping season is May-June. Brown Pelicans roost summer-fall with peak numbers in Sept-Oct.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

Endangered Brown Pelican roost on Avila Rock.

Large concentrations of California Sea Lions haulout year round. Southern Sea Otters can be observed in this area year round.

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES

Contact SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission.

KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
T	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
T	Joe Cordero Biologist, pinnipeds	National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4017
C	Carol Gaublitz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
C	Michael Glassow Historic Info Center	SHPO/UCSB	(805) 893-2474
T	Rick Hanks Manager	U.S.BLM, Coastal Natl. Monument	(831) 372-6115
T	Mike Harris Sea otter expert	DFG OSPR	(805) 772-1135
O	Brian Hatfield Marine mammal expert	Bio Res Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
O	Steve McGrath Harbor Manager	Port San Luis Harbor	(805) 595-5400
C	SHPO Historic Preservation Off	Office of Historic Preservation	(916) 653-6624
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-345 -B Site Strategy - Avila Rock (Offshore rock)

County and Thomas Guide Location

San Luis Obispo

NOAA CHART

4-345 -B

Latitude N

Longitude W

35.1706

120.7233

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

SITE STRATEGIES

Consider wildlife hazing after consulting with Fish and Game, USFWS, and National Marine Fisheries Service.

Consider wildlife hazing after consulting with Fish and Game, USFWS, and National Marine Fisheries Service.

Strategy 4-345.1 Objective: Deflect oil from this offshore rock.

-No on-site protection is feasible. Approaching oil should be engaged by open water containment and recovery (e.g., skimming) or early consideration should be given to advanced response technology such as dispersants.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no tvpe and gear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No Type	Special Equipment or comment No and kinds	staff deploy	Staff tend
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4-345.1

Offshore containment & recovery

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

From the south: Take Hwy 101 N to the Avila Beach Dr. exit. Take Avila Beach Dr. to the town of Avila. Turn left on San Miguel St. to Front St. to get to Avila Beach. Avila Rock is offshore southern end of Avila Beach.

From the north: Take Hwy 101 (or 5 S to Hwy 46 W to 41 W to 101 S) to Avila Beach exit, San Luis Bay Dr. to stop sign, turn right on Avila Beach Dr. follow directions from above.

LAND ACCESS: Boat access only.

WATER LOGISTICS:

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking Port San Luis, Harford Pier.

and Services Available:

FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

Staging Area: Port San Luis Harbor District parking lot.

Command Post: Port San Luis Harbor District office. DFG office in San Luis Obispo.

Airports; SLO County Airport is approx. 15 min.

COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:

ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:



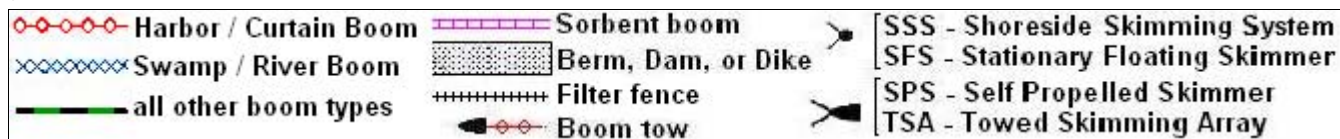
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH & GAME (OSPR) and UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

Site Number: 4-345

Site Name: AVILA ROCK

Melisa Boggs (OSPR) & MSTC Seibel USCGR

Date: 04/JUN/04



4-400 -A Site Summary- Bird Rock - Margo Dodd Park**4-400 -A**

County: **San Luis Obispo**
USGS Quad: **Pismo Beach**

Thomas Guide Location
693 H-7
NOAA Chart:

Latitude N **35.15272**
Longitude W **120.66943**

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division I map. Offshore rocks, including Bird Rock, just offshore Margo Dodd Park, in Shell Beach. These offshore rocks are part of the Coastal National Monument under the jurisdiction of Bureau of Land Management. There is also a gravel pocket beach that is approx. 1000' long. This is a residential area. Margo Dodd Park is a city park managed by Pismo/Shell Beach Public Works Department.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Sea Otters are present year round, peak pupping Jan-March. Brown Pelicans roost summer-fall with peak numbers Sept-Oct. Cormorants breed spring-summer with peak numbers of Brandts Cormorants June-Oct.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

Hundreds of endangered Brown Pelicans and Cormorants roost on these offshore rocks.

Southern Sea Otters can be observed offshore present year round.

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES

Contact SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission

KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
T	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
O	Dennis Delzeit	Director, Pismo/Shell Beach Public Works Dept	(805) 773-4656
C	Carol Gaublatz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
C	Michael Glassow Historic Info Center	SHPO/UCSB	(805) 893-2474
T	Rick Hanks Manager	U.S.BLM, Coastal Natl. Monument	(831) 372-6115
T	Mike Harris Sea otter expert	DFG OSPR	(805) 772-1135
O	Brian Hatfield Marine mammal expert	Bio Res Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
O	Steve McGrath Harbor Manager	Port San Luis Harbor	(805) 595-5400
C	SHPO Historic Preservation Off	Office of Historic Preservation	(916) 653-6624
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-400 -A Site Strategy - Bird Rock - Margo Dodd Park

County and Thomas Guide Location

693 H-7 San Luis Obispo

NOAA CHART

4-400 -A

Latitude N

Longitude W

35.1527

120.66943

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

Margo Dodd Park is a city park managed by Pismo /Shell Beach Public Works Department. Residential area.

SITE STRATEGIES

Consider wildlife hazing after consulting with Fish and Game, USFWS, and National Marine Fisheries Service.

Consider wildlife hazing after consulting with Fish and Game, USFWS, and National Marine Fisheries Service.

Strategy 4-400.1 Objective: Deflect oil from these offshore rocks.

-High energy rocky shoreline. Bird Rock and other rocks offshore Shell Beach, including rocks below Margo Dodd Park can be accessed by foot.

No on-site protection is feasible. Approaching oil should be engaged by open water containment and recovery (e.g., skimming) or early consideration should be given to advanced response technology such as dispersants.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no tvoe and gear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No Type	Special Equipment or comment No and kinds	staff deploy	Staff tend
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4-400.1

Offshore containment and recovery

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

From the south: Hwy 101 N to Price St. exit in Pismo Beach. Head north on Price St.. To Cliff Ave., turn left. Margo Dodd Park is off of Cliff Ave. at the south end of Shell Beach.

From the north: Take Hwy 101 S (or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 101 S) to Price St. exit in Pismo Beach, north on Price, left on Cliff Ave.

LAND ACCESS: Some stairs down to pocket beach accessible at low tide, foot only

WATER LOGISTICS:

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking Port San Luis Harbor, approx. 10 miles north.
and Services Available:

FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

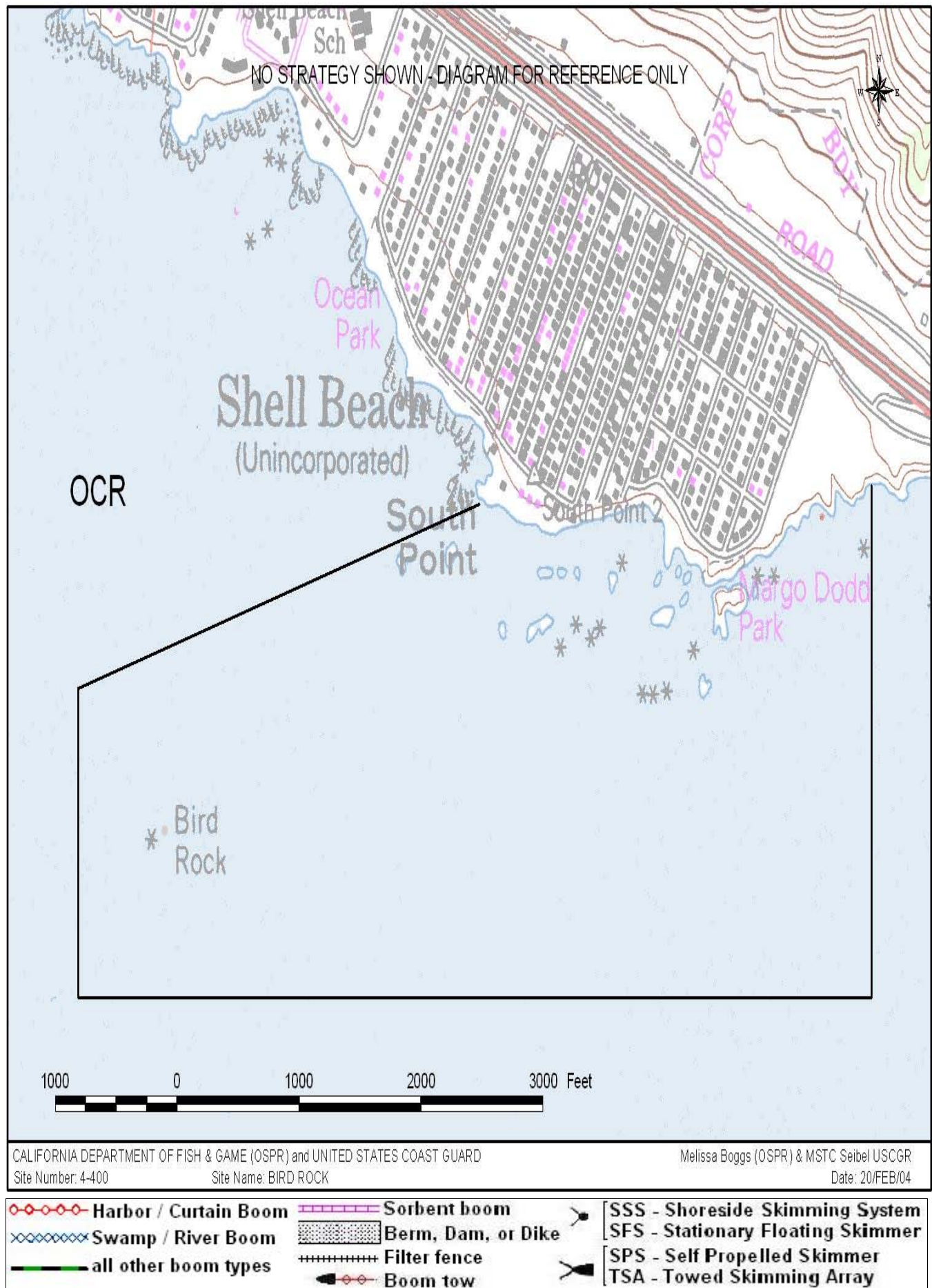
Staging Area: Street parking at Margo Dodd park.

Command Post: Hotels; Port San Luis Harbor District office; DFG office in San Luis Obispo.

Airport: SLO County Airport approx. 15 min. north

COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:

ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:



CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH & GAME (OSPR) and UNITED STATES COAST GUARD
 Site Number: 4-400 Site Name: BIRD ROCK

Melissa Boggs (OSPR) & MSTC Seibel USCGR
 Date: 20/FEB/04

4-405 -B Site Summary- Rocky Intertidal Between Shell and Pismo Beaches**4-405 -B**

County: **San Luis Obispo**
USGS Quad: **Pismo Beach**

Thomas Guide Location
714 A-1
NOAA Chart:

Latitude N
35.1501
Longitude W
120.6562

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division I map. Rocky intertidal habitat between Shell and Pismo Beach just north of Best Western Shelter Cove Lodge, bordered by pocket gravel beach. Some rip rap on pocket beach for slope stabilization.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Species of concern are present year round. Harbor Seal pupping: March-June. Sea Otters pupping: Jan-March then again in the late summer early fall.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

Large numbers of Harbor Seals haulout on this rocky platform. 200 animals have been observed in this area. Southern Sea Otters can also be found in this area.

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES

Contact SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission

KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
T	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
T	Joe Cordero Biologist, pinnipeds	National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4017
C	Carol Gaublatz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
C	Carol Gaublatz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
C	Michael Glassow Historic Info Center	SHPO/UCSB	(805) 893-2474
T	Mike Harris Sea otter expert	DFG OSPR	(805) 772-1135
O	Brian Hatfield Marine mammal expert	Bio Res Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
C	SHPO Historic Preservation Off	Office of Historic Preservation	(916) 653-6624
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-405 -B Site Strategy - Rocky Intertidal Between Shell and Pismo Beaches**4-405 -B**

County and Thomas Guide Location

NOAA CHART

Latitude N

Longitude W

714 A-1 San Luis Obispo

35.1501

120.6562

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

Penetration of oil in gravel/cobble pocket beach and burial.

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

Offshore rocks

SITE STRATEGIES

Consider wildlife hazing after consulting with Fish and Game, USFWS, and National Marine Fisheries Service.

Consider wildlife hazing after consulting with Fish and Game, USFWS, and National Marine Fisheries Service.

Strategy 4-405.1 Objective: Deflect oil from this rocky intertidal pocket beach area.

-No on-site protection is feasible. Approaching oil should be engaged by open water containment and recovery (e.g., skimming) or early consideration should be given to advanced response technology such as dispersants.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no type and gear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No Type	Special Equipment or comment No and kinds	staff deploy	Staff tend
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4-405.1

Offshore containment & recovery

LOGISTICS**DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)**

From the south: Take Hwy 101 N to the Price St. exit in Pismo Beach, head north on Price St. to Best Western Shelter Cove Lodge at 2651 Price St.

From the north: Take Hwy 101 S (Or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 101 S) to Price St exit in Pismo Beach. Continue as above.

LAND ACCESS: foot access available at low tide, path from hotel**WATER LOGISTICS:** Offshore rocks are potential navigational hazard.

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking Port San Luis is approx. 10 miles north.

and Services Available:

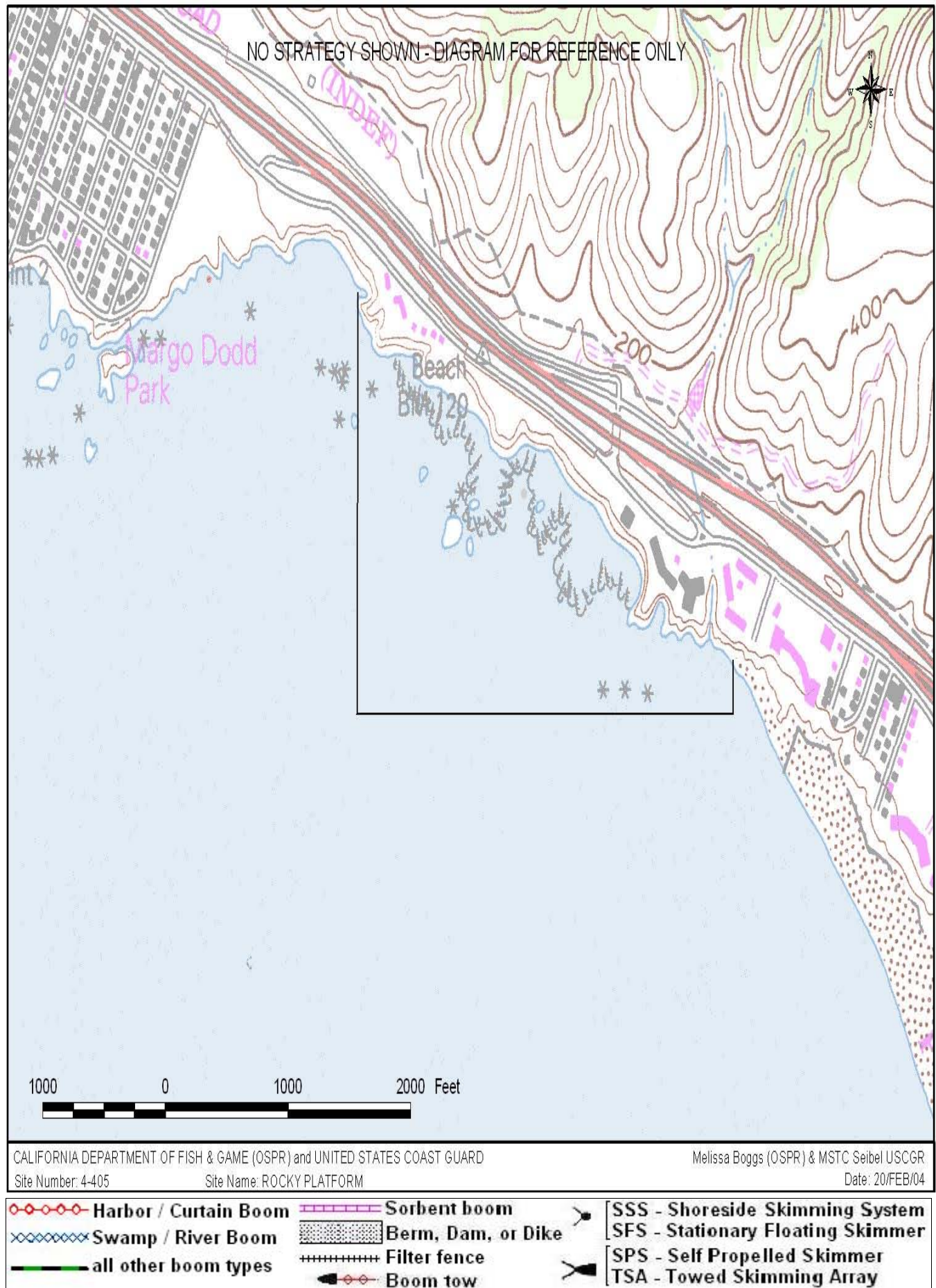
FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

Command Post: Hotels; DFG office in San Luis Obispo.

Staging Area: Shelter Cove Best Western parking Lot.

Airports: SLO County Airport is approx. 15 min. north.

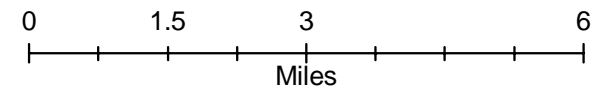
COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:**ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:**



San Luis Obispo (SL) County Environmentally Sensitive Sites



Source: M. Boggs



- Division Line
- Sensitive Site Extent
- Sensitive Site



County:	San Luis Obispo	Thomas Guide Location	Latitude N	Longitude W
USGS Quad:	Pismo Beach & Arroyo Grande NE	694	35.1859	120.6181
		NOAA Chart:		

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

SITE DESCRIPTION:

Pismo Creek upstream, the majority of Pismo Creek meanders along next to Price Canyon Rd. The Southern Pacific Railroad track also borders much of the creek. Much of the creek is bordered by private property, agriculture land. Pismo Creek contains a lush growth of vegetation growing along the edges. Plant species along the creek include sycamores, willows, coast live oaks, poison oak, horsetail, duckweed, blackberry, and the invasive castor bean. Fish species include, Steelhead Trout, Prickly Sculpin, and Brown Bullhead. Additionally, southwestern pond turtles and red-legged frogs inhabit this creek. Snowy plovers (threatened) nest on the beach.

Plains Exploration & Production Inc. (PXP) oil production and storage facility is located approximately 4 miles upstream from the creek mouth. The crude produced at this facility is 14 API. PXP crude oil pipeline crosses Pismo Creek approx. 3.5 miles from the creek mouth. There are actually 7 pipelines running through a conductor outer shell. PXP has built sediment berms around each oil well near the creek to aid in containment. PXP has one power source to turn off in the event of a spill, which shuts off power to all the oil wells. Pipeline valves have to be shut off manually.

ConocoPhillips also operates a crude oil transportation pipeline which crosses Pismo Creek near Addie/Dolliver Bridge. Pipeline runs underneath creek estuary.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Species of concern are present year round. Red-legged frogs breed Nov-March. Tidewater Goby peak nesting April-May, burrow in the estuary sediments. Snowy plover nesting on the beach is March - September.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

Southwestern pond turtles (state species of special concern); red-legged frogs (federally threatened); and steelhead trout (federally threatened). Fish species include Steelhead Trout, Prickly Sculpin, and Brown Bullhead.

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES

Contact SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission

KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
T	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
E/L	Paul Delorenzo Field Foreman	Plains Exploration and Production	(805) 547-8969
C	Carol Gaublitz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
C	Michael Glassow Historic Info Center	SHPO/UCSB	(805) 893-2474
T	Mike Hill Inland Fisheries Bio	DFG	(805) 489-7355
T	Mathew McGoogan Steelhead trout expert	National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4026
O	Mark Mitchell	ConocoPhillips	(805) 438-6201
O	Norm Scott Amphibian/reptile expert	Bio. Res. Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
C	SHPO Historic Preservation Off	Office of Historic Preservation	(916) 653-6624
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-410 -A Site Strategy - Pismo Creek Upstream

County and Thomas Guide Location

694 San Luis Obispo

NOAA CHART

4-410 -A

Latitude N

Longitude W

35.1859 120.6181

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

Coordinate with agencies before earth moving in the creek and regarding strategies below. If oil from inland is diverted or flows to beach due to Snowy Plover (threatened species) nesting issues March - September (nesting season). April - May cleanup activities in the estuary, could impact nesting tidewater gobies (endangered fish).

Wetland Habitat – Mud flats and marshlands contain fragile habitat subject to damage from human activities such as walking. Oil can be trampled into sediments by responders where it will not be recoverable. Avoid walking in mudflats and marshy areas of wetlands and waterways whenever possible. Use skiffs to access response sites if conditions permit. When crews must walk in soft bottom wetland areas to access cleanup sites, restrict the number and size of pathways. Mark authorized pathways with flagging or tape. Place temporary ramps (e.g. plywood sheets) in sensitive marshy areas where heavy use is expected.

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

Poison oak. Private property.

SITE STRATEGIES

Plains Exploration and Production Inc. has spill response equipment at their facility.

General strategies for this site: Confine the spill and recover the oil as close to the source of discharge as possible using hay bales, booming techniques, sorbents, skimmers, vacuum trucks and other appropriate means. Building a sediment dike in creek should be last response priority due to sensitivity of riparian habitat.

When oil from an inland spill cannot be confined to upstream locations and threatens the estuary/lagoon and coastal resources consider two response alternatives to minimize contamination of wetland habitat in the estuary.

Alt. 1 Confine and recover oil within the open water area of the main channel of the lagoon when water flows are low by lining creek bank and rip rap within the lagoon with swamp boom backed by sorbent booms, if waters are shallower and with harbor boom backed by sorbent booms, when water depths are greater; deploy boom across creek mouth to recover oil within the open water of the estuary.

Alt 2. Line creek bank within the lagoon as stated in Alt. 1. Channel oil from inland sources through the estuary/inlet, into the ocean and divert oil to appropriate collection area(s) along the shoreline.

Monitor and Maintain Booms. Check for boom effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom positioning and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

Plains Exploration and Production Inc. has spill response equipment at their facility.

General strategies for this site: Confine the spill and recover the oil as close to the source of discharge as possible using hay bales, booming techniques, sorbents, skimmers, vacuum trucks and other appropriate means. Building a sediment dike in creek should be last response priority due to sensitivity of riparian habitat.

When oil from an inland spill cannot be confined to upstream locations and threatens the estuary/lagoon and coastal resources consider two response alternatives to minimize contamination of wetland habitat in the estuary.

Alt. 1 Confine and recover oil within the open water area of the main channel of the lagoon when water flows are low by lining creek bank and rip rap within the lagoon with swamp boom backed by sorbent booms, if waters are shallower and with harbor boom backed by sorbent booms, when water depths are greater; deploy boom across creek mouth to recover oil within the open water of the estuary.

Alt 2. Line creek bank within the lagoon as stated in Alt. 1. Channel oil from inland sources through the estuary/inlet, into the ocean and divert oil to appropriate collection area(s) along the shoreline.

Monitor and Maintain Booms. Check for boom effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom positioning and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

Strategy 4-410.1 Objective: Contain oil in creek as close to source as possible - inland spill

Strategy for inland spill from north side of oil field, at Hyla Creek/Pismo Creek crossing (within the oil field property; boom deployment location #3 in PXP Response Manual): Boom creek crossing with short skirted containment boom at appropriate angle for swift currents. Boom can be placed manually without the use of boats. Consider placing secondary containment just downstream from primary boom using sorbent boom, sweep boom, or other permeable barrier e.g. hay bales with appropriate underflow piping if necessary. Vacuum truck access to bridge. Foot access for boom deployment.

Strategy 4-410.2 Objective: Contain oil in creek as close to source as possible - inland spill

Strategy for spill from northeast side of oil field, at Hyla Creek/ Pismo creek crossing (within the PXP oil field property): Existing bridge crossing has slide gates and boards to block existing culverts. Leave openings at bottoms of culverts to allow water to flow through bottom. Vacuum truck access to bridge.

Strategy 4-410.3 Objective: Contain oil in creek as close to source as possible - Inland Spill:

Avila Ranch Creek access (1056 feet south of Ormonde Rd.), south end of PXP oil field (boom deployment location #2 in PXP Response Manual). Boom creek crossing with short skirted containment boom at appropriate angle for swift currents. Consider placing secondary containment just downstream from primary boom using sorbent boom, sweep boom, or other permeable barrier e.g. hay bales with appropriate underflow piping if necessary. Vacuum truck/heavy equipment access possible. Foot access for boom deployment.

Strategy 4-410.4 Objective: Contain oil in creek as close to source as possible- Inland Spill:

Bello St. Creek access, at old railroad bridge, foot access down to creek, approximately 3 miles downstream from PXP oil field. Boom creek crossing with short skirted containment boom at appropriate angle for swift currents. Consider placing secondary containment just downstream from primary boom using sorbent boom, sweep boom, or other permeable barrier e.g. hay bales with appropriate underflow piping if necessary. Vacuum truck/heavy equipment access possible. Foot access for boom deployment.

Strategy 4-410.5 Objective: Contain oil in creek as close to source as possible - Strategy for inland spill

Dolliver Bridge within estuary (approximately. 4 miles downstream from PXP oil field; boom deployment location #1 in PXP Response Manual). Containment boom across estuary at appropriate angle for swift currents. Also place containment boom in front of rip rap on both sides of bridge abutment. Vacuum truck/heavy equipment access possible. Foot access for boom deployment. Minimize trampling in estuary - see Environmental Concerns section above.

Strategy 4-410.6 Objective: Contain oil in creek as close to source as possible with berming - strategy for inland spill

Under low flow conditions contain oil as close to source of release as possible with sediment berm or sandbag berm, and install flow through pipes as necessary to prevent flooding. When overflow could occur due to accumulation of water behind the containment berm install underflow piping and/or a spillway in the berm. Regular monitoring and maintenance of berm is necessary. Check for berm effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom position and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no	tvbe and gear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No	Type	Special Equipment or comment No and kinds	staff deploy	Staff tend
4-410.1		100						1	SSS		Fence posts	4	
4-410.2											Vacuume truck	4	
4-410.3		100						1	SSS		Fence posts	4	
4-410.4		100						1	SSS		Fence posts	4	
4-410.5		300			6						Anchors or fence posts, vacuum truck	4	
4-410.6							0	1	SSS		backhoe or sandbags, piping, plastic sheeting	4	

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

From the south: Take Hwy 101N to Pismo Beach/ Price Canyon Rd. (PCR) exit. Turn right (east) onto PCR (to the west is Hinds Ave). Continue east on PCR approx. 4 miles to PXP facility. From the north: Take Hwy 101 S (or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 101 S) to PCR (Pismo Beach exit). Turn left (east at PCR/ Hinds Ave. intersection. Continue east on PCR approx. 4 miles to PXP facility.

LAND ACCESS: Vehicle/heavy equipment limited in upper regions of creek.

WATER LOGISTICS:

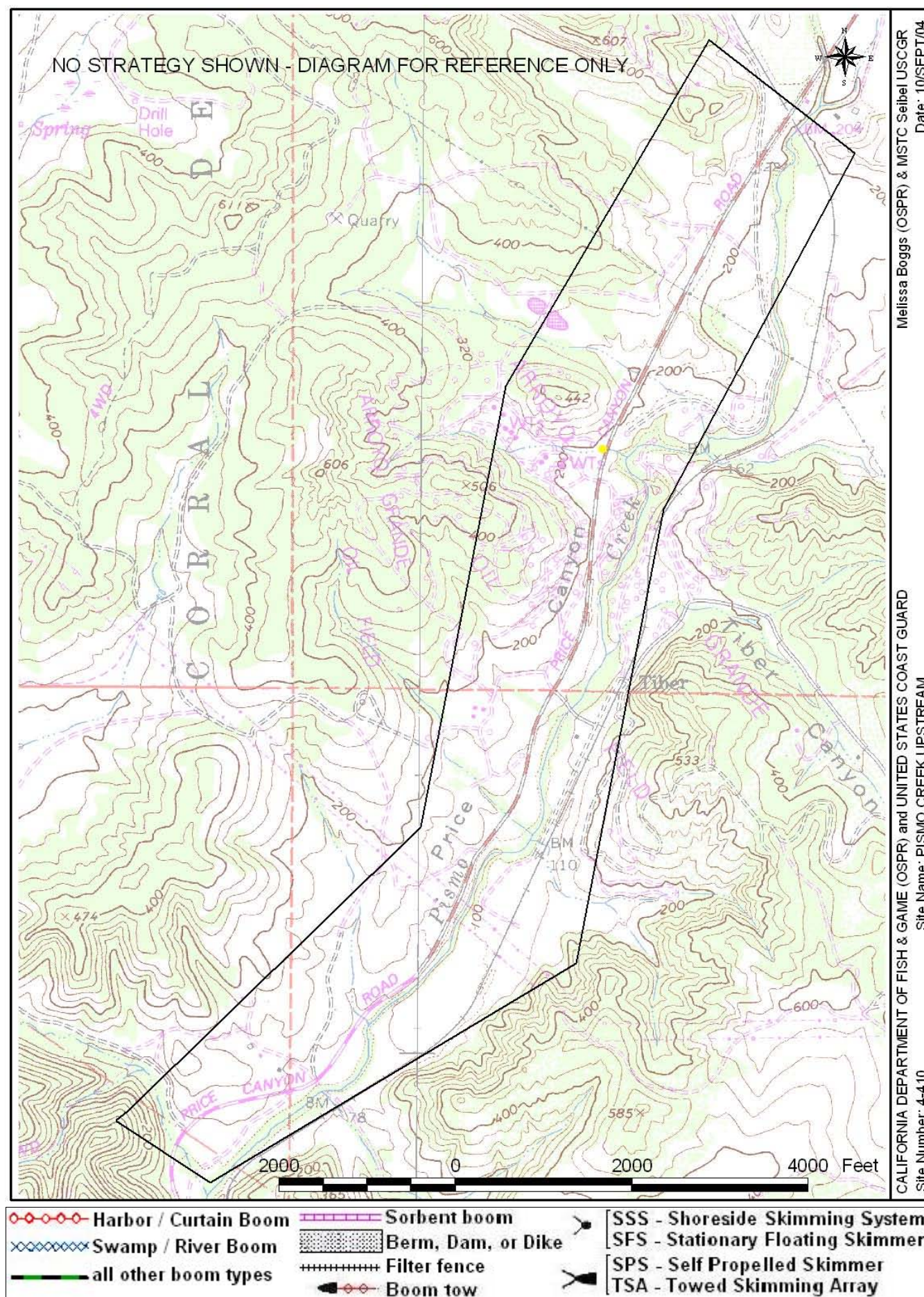
Limitations: depth, obstruction
Launching, Loading, Docking
and Services Available:

FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

Staging Area: PXP, Inc. Oil production /storage facility located at 1821 Price canyon Road, Arroyo Grande.
Command Post: PXP, Inc. oil field office located at 1821 Price canyon Road, Arroyo Grande.
Airports: SLO County Airport approx. 15 miles north.

COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:

ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:



County: **San Luis Obispo**
 USGS Quad: **Pismo Beach**

Thomas Guide Location
 714 C-3
 NOAA Chart:

Latitude N
 35,13760
 Longitude W
 120.63847

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division J map. Pismo Creek Inlet and estuary, within Pismo State Beach. High recreational area. Numerous business in this area. Plains Exploration and Production Inc. (PXP) has spill response equipment at their facility. ConocoPhillips also operates a crude oil transportation pipeline which crosses Pismo Creek near Addie/ Dolliver Bridge. Pipeline runs underneath creek estuary. Dept. Fish and Game, USFWS, NMFS should be consulted before any earth moving in, or next to creek. PXP oil storage and production facility is located approx. 4 miles upstream, as well as a crude oil transportation. Both are potential inland spill sources for an oil spill.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Most the species discussed above are present year round. Western Snowy Plovers and Least Terns nest March-Sept. Over-wintering during the non-nesting months of October to March adult Snowy plovers may continue to utilize beach habitats. Adult Least terns migrate south.

Tidewater Goby peak nesting in estuary sediments April-May. Fish and Game, USFWS, and State Department of Parks and Recreation should be consulted before staging motorized equipment and heavy traffic are permitted.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

Snowy plovers (federal Threatened listing) are small, white and tan colored shore birds. Least terns (state and federal Endangered listing) are small, gull-like, gray, white and black colored diving birds. Snowy plovers tend to nest in the rack line of the high-high tide, while Least terns generally tend to nest in dune areas slightly farther from the shoreline. Nests are usually constructed on loose sand, and are easily stepped on due to their very cryptic nature. Chicks are known to run between nests and the waterline thereby potentially becoming oiled by floating, or stranded product. Chicks and eggs are vulnerable to oil transfer from adults.

Snowy plover adults forage while wadding along the shoreline. Least tern adults dive into the water to forage in shallow, nearshore areas of the open coast, embayments, estuaries, and dune lakes.

Birds include Gulls, Terns, Western Snowy Plover (threatened), California Least Terns (endangered), yellowlegs, Herons, Egrets, Mallards, swallows, coot, loons Black Phoebe, and Rails are found in this creek.

Southern Sea Otters, California Sea Lions, and Harbor Seals can be observed offshore.

Designated Critical Habitat for the endangered Tidewater Goby and candidate species Southwestern Pond Turtle and threatened Steelhead Trout are found in low concentrations in this creek.

Pismo Clams are found in moderate-high concentrations on the beach fronting Pismo Creek.

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES

Archaeological sites are also of concern in this area. Contact SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission

KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
E/T	Dispatch	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(831) 649-2810
T	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
O	Paul Delorenzo Field Foreman	Plains Exploration and Production	(805) 547-8969
C	Carol Gaublatz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
C	Michael Glassow Historic Info Center	SHPO/UCSB	(805) 893-2474
E/T	Ronnie Glick Resource Ecologist	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(805) 773-7170
T	Mike Hill Inland Fisheries Bio	DFG	(805) 489-7355
T	Mathew McGoogan Steelhead trout expert	National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4026
O	Mark Mitchell	ConocoPhillips	(805) 438-6201
O	Norm Scott Amphibian/reptile expert	Bio. Res. Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
C	SHPO Historic Preservation Off	Office of Historic Preservation	(916) 653-6624
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766
E/T	Andy Zilke Superintendent	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(805) 773-7170

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-415 -A Site Strategy - Pismo Creek Inlet

County and Thomas Guide Location

714 C-3 San Luis Obispo

NOAA CHART

4-415 -A

Latitude N

Longitude W

35,1376 120.63847

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

PRIMARY PLOVER/TERN PROTECTION STRATEGY: During nesting season, March-September, to aid in avoiding damage to nests, consider delineation of nesting areas and designate responder "pathways" with flagging or tape. Nests and critical habitat protection areas will require oversight by natural resource specialist prior to response effort execution. All responders should be briefed on procedures for avoiding birds and nest sites. Oil spill response and cleanup activity should be limited to locations below high tide line unless otherwise authorized by trustee agency specialist, or designee (biological monitor). The area to be protected will be monitored by an assigned biological monitor. Oil removal will be conducted by hand crews unless other methods are recommended by the biological monitor. Pre-clean the beach and stockpile kelp and surfgrass rack in designated areas for re-distribution after response efforts are completed. A staging area will be determined as most suitable for response and natural resource protection.

SECONDARY PLOVER/TERN PROTECTION STRATEGY: At the discretion of the biological monitor, in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Snowy plover or Least tern eggs may be removed from nests by authorized and qualified personnel to an approved facility to avoid injury. This determination will be made on-site utilizing oil trajectory and oil impact timing information.

OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Fish Disturbance - Avoid disturbing bottom lagoon sediments to protect tidewater gobies especially April-May goby nesting season.

Streamside Vegetation - Minimize disturbance to streamside vegetation.

Dune Habitats – Minimize mechanical and human activities in vegetated dune habitat.

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

Plains Exploration and Production (PXP) oil production and storage facility is located approximately 4 miles upstream. A ConocoPhillips pipeline also crosses Pismo Creek near the bridge over estuary. Both are potential inland sources for an oil spill.

SITE STRATEGIES

For inland spill, attempt to contain spill and recover oil as close to source of discharge as possible using sediment dikes, booming techniques, skimmers, vacuum trucks, and other appropriate means. Refer to Pismo Creek Upstream Strategy Sheet, ACP Site # 410, for more details.

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives, prior to engaging in activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Return unoiled natural beach debris to its pre-spill distribution when spill cleanup is complete. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Oil Recovery - Use skimmers, vacuum trucks, and/or sorbents as appropriate to remove oil depending on oil type and debris. Where elevation of banks is greater than 15 to 20 feet, a booster pump may be required to assist vacuum trucks in collecting oil.

For inland spill, attempt to contain spill and recover oil as close to source of discharge as possible using sediment dikes, booming techniques, skimmers, vacuum trucks, and other appropriate means. Refer to Pismo Creek Upstream Strategy Sheet, ACP Site # 410, for more details.

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives, prior to engaging in activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Return unoiled natural beach debris to its pre-spill distribution when spill cleanup is complete. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Oil Recovery - Use skimmers, vacuum trucks, and/or sorbents as appropriate to remove oil depending on oil type and debris. Where elevation of banks is greater than 15 to 20 feet, a booster pump may be required to assist vacuum trucks in collecting oil.

Strategy 4-415.1 Objective: Exclude oil from this creek with a containment berm.

When creek mouth is open, under low flow conditions block entrance with sediment berm or sandbag berm (fine to medium grained sand), and install flow through pipes as necessary to prevent flooding. To create protective berm take sand from active unvegetated beach face to prevent damage to dune habitat. When erosion from waves or overflows could erode berm, armor berm and banks by covering with plastic sheeting anchored by sand bags. When overflow could occur due to accumulation of water behind the containment berm install underflow piping and/or a spillway in the berm. When overwash could bring oil into inlet over berm back exclusion/containment berm with containment and/or sorbent booms and/or snare. Regular monitoring and maintenance will be necessary (2 staff twice daily). Check for berm effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom position and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

Strategy 4-415.2 Objective: Exclude oil from creek with boom.

When creek mouth is open block entrance with a short skirted containment boom at appropriate angle for swift currents and changing tidal influences. When suitable berm materials are unavailable and/or when tidal flows, waterflows, or water depths are too great for berming, install exclusion booms near mouth of Inlet/lagoon using short skirted boom and snare boom. Install boom in a configuration/angle which blocks channel and diverts oil to a collection point. Consider lining river/stream bank, rip-rap, side channels, and sandy beaches within lagoon, seaward of the exclusion/containment booms to restrict oil to open water area of main channel to protect vegetated banks and sensitive areas within the inlet/estuary. Use swamp boom backed by sorbent booms, if waters are shallower, and use harbor boom backed by sorbent booms, when water depths are greater. Check/maintain boom for effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom positioning and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

Strategy 4-415.3 Objective: Exclude oil from creek with fencing.

When creek mouth is closed consider installing excelsior fencing along top of natural berm to capture oil when there is a potential for high tidal washover.

When creek mouth is open use a filter barrier for exclusion/containment – Use this method when the cross-section of the watercourse does not exceed 20 feet in width, water flow volume is low, the channel bottom is capable of receiving and holding metal stakes, the spill consists of heavy petroleum, and berming or booming methods are not feasible due to lack of materials or accessibility. Construct a filter barrier across the channel using two parallel rows of metal stakes, upon which construction fencing is fastened. Place permeable materials such as snare or excelsior, between the two lines of fencing to capture oil. Re-adjust sorbent materials as necessary minimize entrainment and/or leakage and to accommodate flow, tidal, oceanic, and meteorological changes. Replace sorbent materials as necessary to maintain sorbent quality.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no type and gear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No Type	Special Equipment or comment No and kinds	staff deploy	Staff tend
4-415.1							1	SSS	backhoe or sandbags, piping, plastic sheeting	6	
4-415.2		300			2		1	SSS		4	
4-415.3			300 FF				1	SSS	Excelsior fencing, metal stakes	4	

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

From the south: Take Hwy 101 N to Pismo Beach exit. Continue straight onto Dolliver St. Follow Dolliver St. to Addie St. and turn right onto Addie St. Follow Addie until it ends.

From the north: Take Hwy 101 S (or Hwy 5 S to 41 W to 46 W to 101 s) to Price Canyon Rd. (Pismo Beach) exit. Turn left on Dolliver St. Follow directions from above.

LAND ACCESS: Vehicle/heavy equipment beach access w/ State Park permission

WATER LOGISTICS:

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking and Services Available: Port San Luis boat ramp approx. 15 miles north.
Morro Bay boat ramp, approx. 30 miles north.

FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

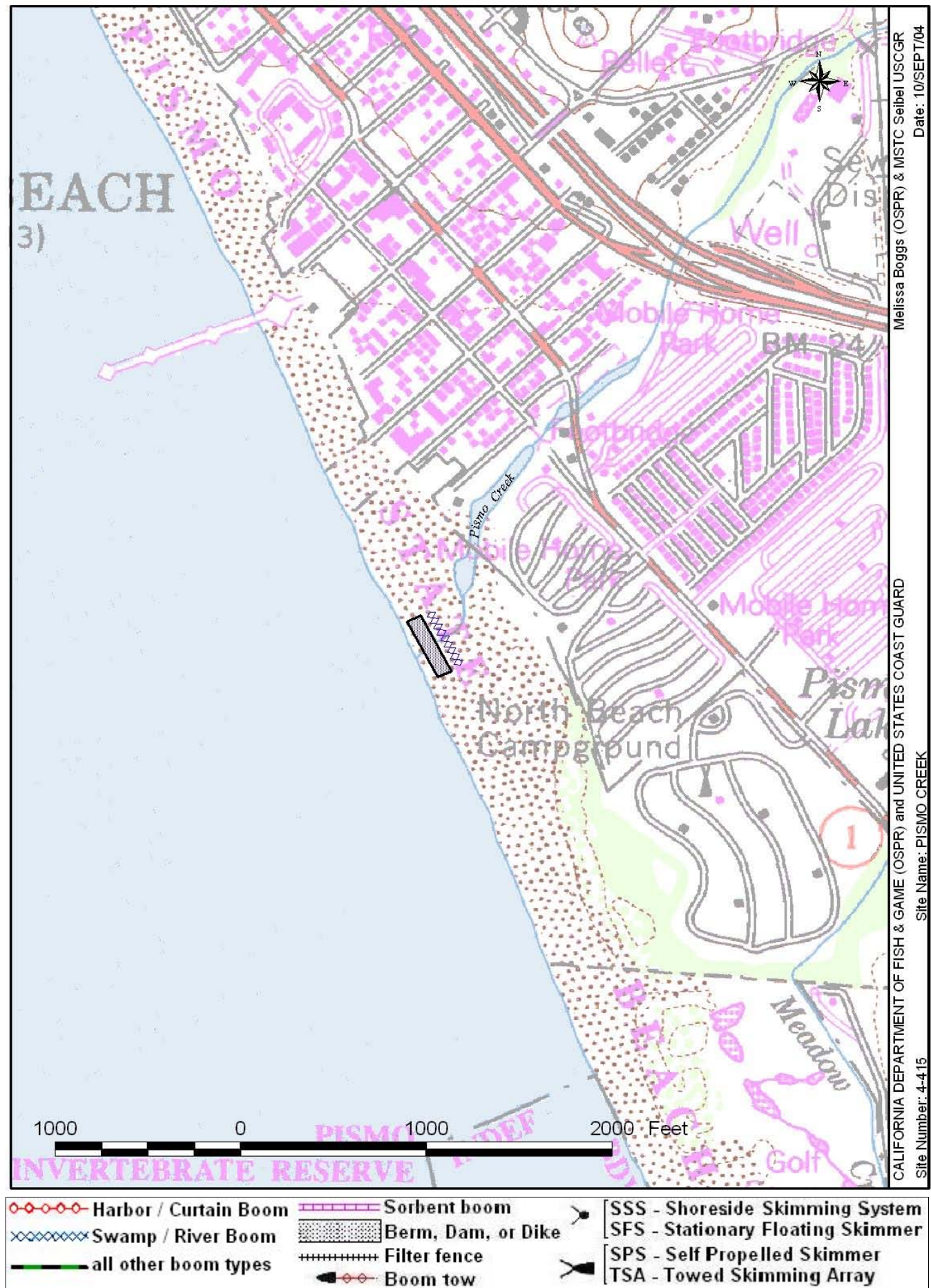
Staging Area: State Beach parking lot at Grand Ave. beach entrance.

Command post: State Parks Headquarters at Pismo Beach.

Airports: SLO County Airport approx. 15 miles north, Oceano Airport for smaller planes is a few miles away.

COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:

ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:



County: **San Luis Obispo**
 USGS Quad: **Oceano**

Thomas Guide Location
 714
 NOAA Chart:

Latitude N
 35.0608
 Longitude W
 120.6292

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division J map. Pismo State Beach is a fine to medium grained sandy beach high recreational use.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Most the species are present year round. Western Snowy Plovers and Least Terns nest March-September. Over-wintering during the non-nesting months of October to March adult Snowy plovers may continue to utilize beach habitats. Adult Least terns migrate south.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

Snowy plovers (federal Threatened listing) are small, white and tan colored shore birds. Least terns (state and federal Endangered listing) are small, gull-like, gray, white and black colored diving birds. Snowy plovers tend to nest in the rack line of the high-high tide, while Least terns generally tend to nest in dune areas slightly farther from the shoreline. Nests are usually constructed on loose sand, and are easily stepped on due to their very cryptic nature. Chicks are known to run between nests and the waterline thereby potentially becoming oiled by floating, or stranded product. Chicks and eggs are vulnerable to oil transfer from adults. Snowy plover adults forage while wadding along the shoreline. Least tern adults dive into the water to forage in shallow, nearshore areas of the open coast, embayments, estuaries, and dune lakes.

Endangered Brown Pelicans, Threatened Snowy Plovers, endangered Least terns, Black-Crowned Night Herons, Surf Scoters, and other sea and shore birds are present.

Harbor Seals and Southern Sea Otters can often be seen nearby.

Pismo Clams and California Grunion are found on this beach. The California Grunion spawn April-May.

Beach Spectacle Pod (threatened), Crisp Monardella and Soft Leafed Indian Paint Brush (both candidate species) are coastal dune plants in this area.

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES

There are archeological sites in the dunes. Contact SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission

KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
E/T	Dispatch	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(831) 649-2810
T	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
C	Carol Gaublatz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
C	Michael Glassow Historic Info Center	SHPO/UCSB	(805) 893-2474
E/T	Ronnie Glick Resource Ecologist	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(805) 773-7170
T	Mike Harris Sea otter expert	DFG OSPR	(805) 772-1135
O	Brian Hatfield Marine mammal expert	Bio Res Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
C	SHPO Historic Preservation Off	Office of Historic Preservation	(916) 653-6624
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766
E/T	Andy Zilke Superintendent	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(805) 773-7170

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-420 -A Site Strategy - Pismo State Beach

County and Thomas Guide Location

714 San Luis Obispo

NOAA CHART

4-420 -A

Latitude N

Longitude W

35.0608 120.6292

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

PRIMARY PLOVER/TERN PROTECTION STRATEGY: During nesting season March-September, to aid in avoiding damage to nests, consider delineation of nesting areas and designate responder "pathways" with flagging or tape. Nests and critical habitat protection areas will require oversight by natural resource specialist prior to response effort execution. All responders should be briefed on procedures for avoiding birds and nest sites. Oil spill response and cleanup activity should be limited to locations below high tide line unless otherwise authorized by trustee agency specialist, or designee (biological monitor). The area to be protected will be monitored by an assigned biological monitor. Oil removal will be conducted by hand crews unless other methods are recommended by the biological monitor. Pre-clean the beach and stockpile kelp and surfgrass rack in designated areas for re-distribution after response efforts are completed. A staging area will be determined as most suitable for response and natural resource protection.

SECONDARY PLOVER/TERN PROTECTION STRATEGY: At the discretion of the biological monitor, in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Snowy plover or Least tern eggs may be removed from nest's by authorized and qualified personnel to an approved facility to avoid injury. This determination will be made on-site utilizing oil trajectory and oil impact timing information.

OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Oil Burial - Wind drift and sand may bury beached oil.

Dune Habitats – Minimize mechanical and human activities in vegetated dune habitat.

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

SITE STRATEGIES

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives prior to engaging in activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Return unoiled natural beach debris to its pre-spill distribution when spill cleanup is complete. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives prior to engaging in activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Return unoiled natural beach debris to its pre-spill distribution when spill cleanup is complete. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Strategy 4-420.1 Objective: Deflect/exclude oil from beach.

-No on-site protection is feasible. Approaching oil should be engaged by open water containment and recovery (e.g., skimming) or early consideration should be given to advanced response technology such as dispersants.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no	Boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No	Special Equipment or comment and kinds	staff deploy	Staff tend
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4-420.1

Offshore containment & recovery

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

From the south: Hwy 101 north to Grand Ave. exit, go west approx. 3 miles to Pacific Blvd, go south approx. 1 mile to Pier Ave., turn right to south beach access.

From the north: 101 South to Price Canyon Rd. exit, Left on Dolliver which turns into Pacific Blvd. at Grand Ave., to Pier Ave., turn right to beach access.

LAND ACCESS: Vehicle/heavy equipment access Pier Ave. or Grand Ave.

WATER LOGISTICS:

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking and Services Available: Morro Bay boat ramp, approx. 30 miles north.
Port San Luis approx. 15 miles north

FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

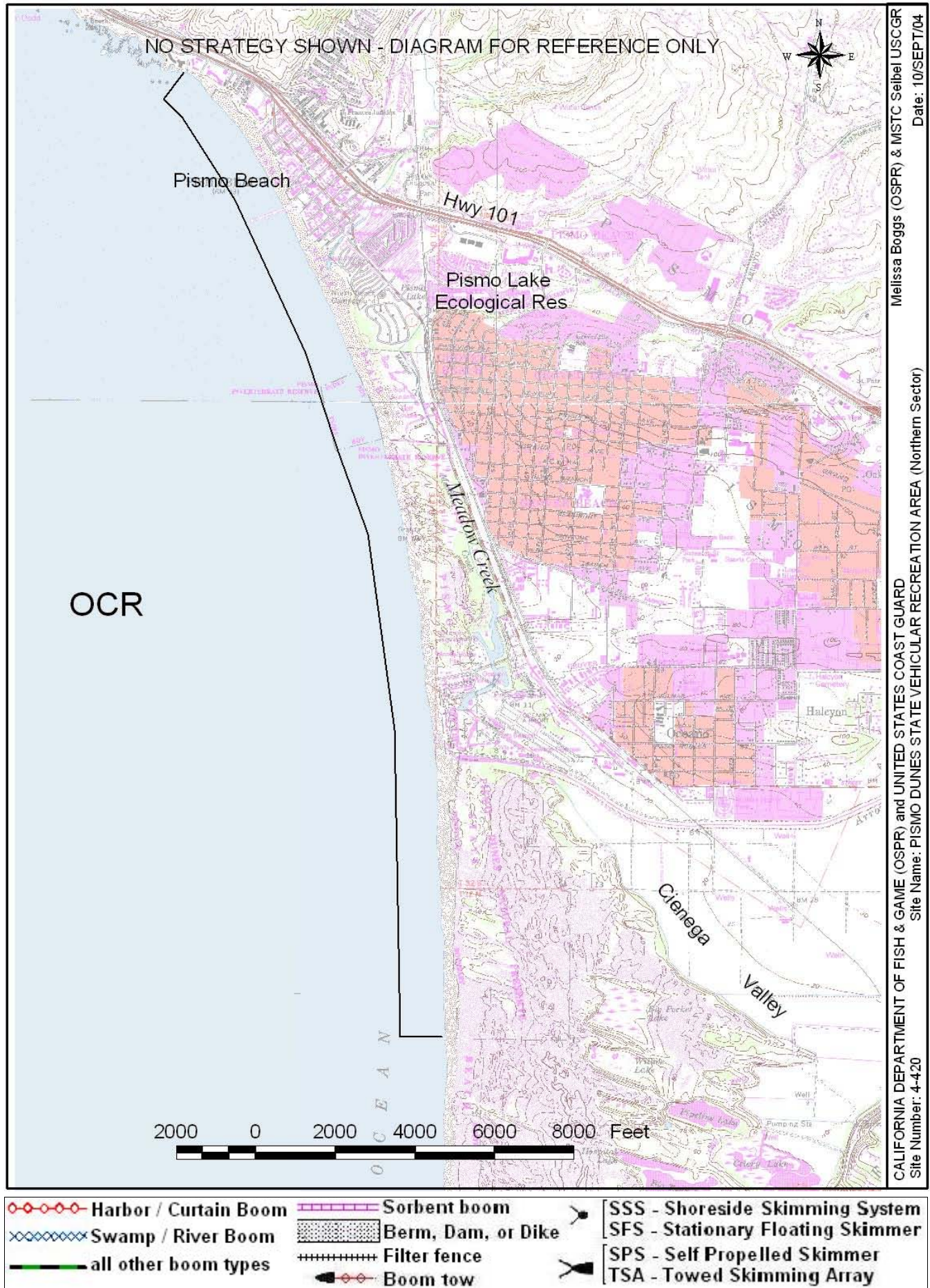
Staging Area: State Beach parking lot at Grand Ave. beach entrance.

Command Post: State Parks Headquarters at Pismo Beach.

Airports: SLO County Airport approx. 15 min. north

COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:

ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:



County: **San Luis Obispo**
 USGS Quad: **Oceano**

Thomas Guide Location
 734 D-1
 NOAA Chart:

Latitude N Longitude W
 35.10540 120.63083

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division J map. Arroyo Grande Creek Inlet, within the Oceano Dunes State Vehicular Recreation Area, (state Beach), leads to Meadow Creek and to a wetland which leads to Pismo Lake Natural Reserve which contains approx. 2.5 acres of wetland. The beach is fine to medium grained relatively flat sand beach. This is the only creek in San Luis Obispo County with a flood control device. This creek has two flap gates, the first by Oceano Lagoon and the second is upstream across the channel. These gates are automatic gravity flap gates which automatically shut if water comes in. Contact County Flood Control (805) 781-5252. Driving is allowed on this beach. High recreational use beach.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Most the species are present year round. Western Snowy Plovers and Least Terns nest March-September. Over-wintering during the non-nesting months of October to March adult Snowy plovers may continue to utilize beach habitats. Adult Least terns migrate south.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

Snowy plovers (federal Threatened listing) are small, white and tan colored shore birds. Least terns (state and federal Endangered listing) are small, gull-like, gray, white and black colored diving birds. Snowy plovers tend to nest in the rack line of the high-high tide, while Least terns generally tend to nest in dune areas slightly farther from the shoreline. Nests are usually constructed on loose sand, and are easily stepped on due to their very cryptic nature. Chicks are known to run between nests and the waterline thereby potentially becoming oiled by floating, or stranded product. Chicks and eggs are vulnerable to oil transfer from adults.

Snowy plover adults forage while wadding along the shoreline. Least tern adults dive into the water to forage in shallow, nearshore areas of the open coast, embayments, estuaries, and dune lakes.

The Pismo Lake Natural Reserve is habitat to over-wintering species such as Sandpipers and permanent residents such as Western Snowy Plovers (threatened), Herons, Egrets, Rails, Grebes, dabbling ducks, and diving ducks. Also observed at the creek, gulls, mallards and endangered Brown Pelicans.

Steelhead Trout (threatened) have been found in this creek. This beach provides habitat for the Pismo Clam

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES

This area is also an archaeological concerns. Contact SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission

KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
T/E	Dispatch	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(831) 649-2810
T	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
C	Carol Gaublatz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
C	Michael Glassow Historic Info Center	SHPO/UCSB	(805) 893-2474
E/T	Ronnie Glick Resource Ecologist	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(805) 773-7170
T	Mike Hill Inland Fisheries Bio	DFG	(805) 489-7355
T	Mathew McGoogan Steelhead trout expert	National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4026
T	Chris Pattison Marine Biologist	DFG	(805) 594-6170
C	SHPO Historic Preservation Off	Office of Historic Preservation	(916) 653-6624
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766
E/T	Andy Zilke Superintendent	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(805) 773-7170

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-425 -A Site Strategy - Arroyo Grande Creek Inlet

County and Thomas Guide Location

734 D-1 San Luis Obispo

NOAA CHART

4-425 -A

Latitude N

Longitude W

35.1054 120.63083

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

PRIMARY PLOVER/TERN PROTECTION STRATEGY: During nesting season March-September, to aid in avoiding damage to nests, consider delineation of nesting areas and designate responder "pathways" with flagging or tape. Nests and critical habitat protection areas will require oversight by natural resource specialist prior to response effort execution. All responders should be briefed on procedures for avoiding birds and nest sites to aid in minimizing damage to nest sites and associated wildlife. Oil spill response and cleanup activity should be limited to locations below high tide line unless otherwise authorized by trustee agency specialist, or designee (biological monitor). The area to be protected will be monitored by an assigned biological monitor. Oil removal will be conducted by hand crews unless other methods are recommended by the biological monitor. Pre-clean the beach and stockpile kelp and surfgrass rack in designated areas for re-distribution after response efforts are completed. A staging area will be determined as most suitable for response and natural resource protection.

SECONDARY PLOVER/TERN PROTECTION STRATEGY: At the discretion of the biological monitor, in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Snowy plover or Least tern eggs may be removed from nest's by authorized and qualified personnel to an approved facility to avoid injury. This determination will be made on-site utilizing oil trajectory and oil impact timing information.

OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Fish Disturbance - Avoid disturbing bottom lagoon sediments to protect tidewater gobies especially April-May goby nesting season.

Wave washover - May carry oil over natural berm into the lagoon during extreme onshore and tidal conditions.

Oil Burial - Wind drift and sand may bury beached oil.

Dune Habitats – Minimize mechanical and human activities in vegetated dune habitat.

Wetland Habitat – Mud flats are subject to damage from human activities such as walking and vehicle use. Oil can be trampled into sediments by responders where it will not be recoverable. Avoid walking in mudflats and marshy areas of wetlands and waterways whenever possible.

Sensitive Biota - Nearshore waters, within a mile of the shoreline include sensitive rafting areas for birds, sea otters, and other marine mammals.

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

State Park, high recreational use.

SITE STRATEGIES

This is the only creek in SLO County with a flood control device. This creek has two flap gates, the first by Oceano Lagoon and the second is upstream across the channel. These gates are automatic gravity flap gates which automatically shut if water comes in. Contact County Flood Control (805) 781-5252.

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives prior to engaging in activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Return unoiled natural beach debris to its pre-spill distribution when spill cleanup is complete. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Oil Recovery - Use skimmers, vacuum trucks, and/or sorbents as appropriate to remove oil depending on oil type and debris. Where elevation of banks is greater than 15 to 20 feet, a booster pump may be required to assist vacuum trucks in collecting oil.

Regular monitoring and maintenance of booms will be necessary (2 staff twice daily). Check for boom effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom positioning and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

This is the only creek in SLO County with a flood control device. This creek has two flap gates, the first by Oceano Lagoon and the second is upstream across the channel. These gates are automatic gravity flap gates which automatically shut if water comes in. Contact County Flood Control (805) 781-5252.

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives prior to engaging in activities on the

shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Return unoiled natural beach debris to its pre-spill distribution when spill cleanup is complete. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Oil Recovery - Use skimmers, vacuum trucks, and/or sorbents as appropriate to remove oil depending on oil type and debris. Where elevation of banks is greater than 15 to 20 feet, a booster pump may be required to assist vacuum trucks in collecting oil.

Regular monitoring and maintenance of booms will be necessary (2 staff twice daily). Check for boom effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom positioning and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

Strategy 4-425.1 Objective: Exclude oil from creek with berming or sandbags.

When creek mouth is open, under low flow conditions block entrance with sediment berm or sandbag berm (fine to medium grained sand), and install flow through pipes as necessary to prevent flooding. Opening can be large (600-700 ft.) and beach is low and flat. Avoid taking sand from vegetated dunes to create protective berm; take sand from active unvegetated beach face to prevent damage to dune habitat. When erosion from waves or overflows could erode berm, armor berm and banks by covering with plastic sheeting anchored by sand bags. When overflow could occur due to accumulation of water behind the containment berm install underflow piping and/or a spillway in the berm. When overwash could bring oil into inlet over berm back exclusion/containment berm with containment and/or sorbent booms and/or snare. Regular monitoring and maintenance will be necessary (2 staff twice daily). Check for berm effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom position and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

Strategy 4-425.2 Objective: Exclude oil from creek with boom.

When creek mouth is block entrance with a short skirted containment boom at appropriate angle for swift currents and changing tidal influences. When suitable berm materials are unavailable and/or when tidal flows, waterflows, or water depths are too great for berming install exclusion and protective booms near mouth of Inlet/lagoon using short skirted boom and snare boom. Install boom in a configuration/angle which blocks channel and diverts oil to a collection point. If needed, line river/stream bank, rip-rap, side channels, and sandy beaches within lagoon, seaward of the exclusion/containment booms to restrict oil to open water area of main channel to protect vegetated banks and sensitive areas within the inlet/estuary. Use swamp boom backed by sorbent booms, if waters are shallower, and use harbor boom backed by sorbent booms, when water depths are greater. Check/maintain boom for effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom positioning and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

Strategy 4-425.3 Objective: Exclude oil from creek with fencing.

When creek mouth is closed consider installing excelsior fencing along top of natural berm to capture oil when there is a potential for high tidal washover.

When creek mouth is open use a filter barrier for exclusion/containment – Use this method when the cross-section of the watercourse does not exceed 20 feet in width, water flow volume is low, the channel bottom is capable of receiving and holding metal stakes, the spill consists of heavy petroleum, and berming or booming methods are not feasible due to lack of materials or accessibility. Construct a filter barrier across the channel using two parallel rows of metal stakes, upon which construction fencing is fastened. Place permeable materials such as snare or excelsior, between the two lines of fencing to capture oil. Re-adjust sorbent materials as necessary minimize entrainment and/or leakage and to accommodate flow, tidal, oceanic, and meteorological changes. Replace sorbent materials as necessary to maintain sorbent quality.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no type and gear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No Type	Special Equipment or comment No and kinds	staff deploy	Staff tend
4-425.1								1 SSS	Backhoe or sandbags, piping, plastic sheeting	6	
4-425.2		300			2			1 SSS		4	
4-425.3			300 FF					1 SSS	Excelsior fencing, metal stakes	4	

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

From the south: Take Hwy 101 N to Grand Ave. exit in Arroyo Grande. Go west approx. 3 miles to Pacific Blvd. (Hwy 1), go south approx. 1 mile to Pier Ave., turn right to southern beach access (Grand Ave. is northern beach access). Arroyo Grande Creek is approx. 1/2 mile south on beach.

LAND ACCESS: Vehicle/heavy equip. access Pier Ave. or Grand Ave.

WATER LOGISTICS:

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking Port San Luis Launch approx. 15 miles North.
and Services Available:

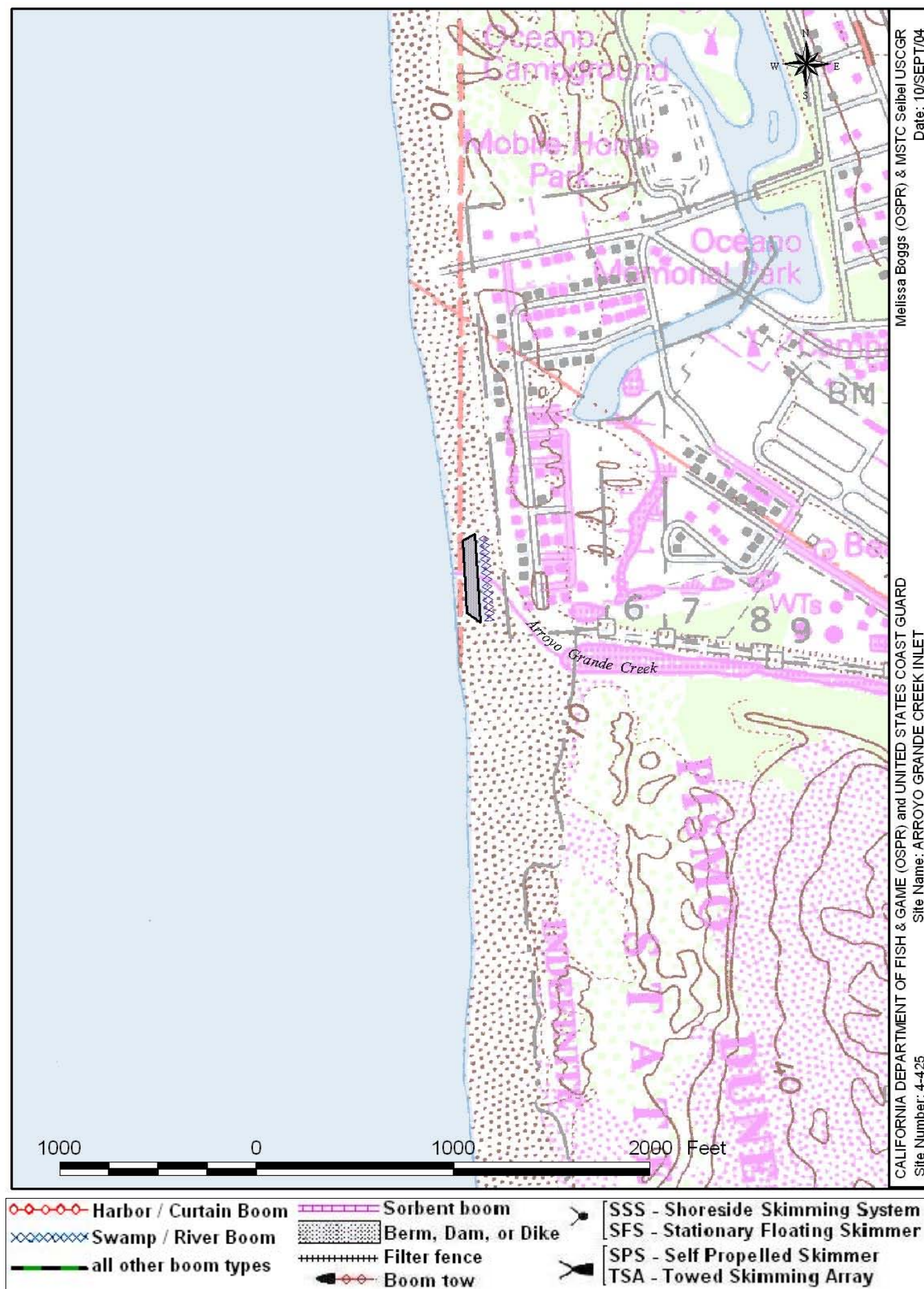
FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

Staging Area: State Beach parking lot at Grand Ave. Or Pier Ave. beach entrance.

Command Post: State Parks Headquarters at Pismo Beach.

Airports: SLO County Airport, approx. 15 min. north.

COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:**ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:**



County: **San Luis Obispo**
 USGS Quad: **Oceano**

Thomas Guide Location
 734
 NOAA Chart:

Latitude N
 35.0429
 Longitude W
 120.6316

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division J map. Oceano Dunes State Vehicular Recreation Area is a State Beach. Fine to medium grained sandy beach. At the southern end of this beach is the Pismo Oceano Beach Pismo Clam Preserve.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Most the species discussed above are present year round. Western Snowy Plovers and Least Terns nest March-Sept. Over-wintering during the non-nesting months of October to March adult Snowy plovers may continue to utilize beach habitats. Adult Least terns migrate south.

California Grunion spawn April-May.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

Western Snowy Plovers nest on this beach. Snowy plovers (federal Threatened listing) are small, white and tan colored shore birds. Least terns (state and federal Endangered listing) are small, gull-like, gray, white and black colored diving birds. Snowy plovers tend to nest in the rack line of the high-high tide, while Least terns generally tend to nest in dune areas slightly farther from the shoreline. Nests are usually constructed on loose sand, and are easily stepped on due to their very cryptic nature. Chicks are known to run between nests and the waterline thereby potentially becoming oiled by floating, or stranded product. Chicks and eggs are vulnerable to oil transfer from adults.

Snowy plover adults forage while wadding along the shoreline. Least tern adults dive into the water to forage in shallow, nearshore areas of the open coast, embayments, estuaries, and dune lakes.

Endangered Brown Pelicans, Threatened Western Snowy Plovers, Black-Crowned Night Herons, Surf Scoters, Gulls, terns, Sandpipers, Willets, Least Terns (endangered) and other sea and shore birds are present. These species are present year round but the Western Snowy Plover nesting season occurs from March-Sept. The Least Terns are present in spring and summer.

Harbor Seals and Southern Sea Otters can often be seen nearby.

Pismo Clams and California Grunion are found on this beach.

Beach Spectacle Pod (threatened), Crisp Monardella and Soft Leafed Indian Paint Brush (both candidate species) are coastal dune plants in this area.

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES

There are archeological sites in the dunes. Contact SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission

KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
E/T	Dispatch	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(831) 649-2810
T	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
C	Carol Gaublatz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
C	Michael Glassow Historic Info Center	SHPO/UCSB	(805) 893-2474
E/T	Ronnie Glick Resource Ecologist	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(805) 773-7170
T	Mike Harris Sea otter expert	DFG OSPR	(805) 772-1135
O	Brian Hatfield Marine mammal expert	Bio Res Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
T	Chris Pattison Marine Biologist	DFG	(805) 594-6170
C	SHPO Historic Preservation Off	Office of Historic Preservation	(916) 653-6624
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766
E/T	Andy Zilke Superintendent	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(805) 773-7170

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-430 -A Site Strategy - Oceano Dunes State Vehicular Rec. Area, South

County and Thomas Guide Location

734 San Luis Obispo

NOAA CHART

4-430 -A

Latitude N

Longitude W

35.0429

120.6316

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

PRIMARY PLOVER/TERN PROTECTION STRATEGY: During nesting season March-September, to aid in avoiding damage to nests, consider delineation of nesting areas and designate responder "pathways" with flagging or tape. Nests and critical habitat protection areas will require oversight by natural resource specialist prior to response effort execution. All responders should be briefed on procedures for avoiding birds and nest sites to aid in minimizing damage to nest sites and associated wildlife. Oil spill response and cleanup activity should be limited to locations below high tide line unless otherwise authorized by trustee agency specialist, or designee (biological monitor). The area to be protected will be monitored by an assigned biological monitor. Oil removal will be conducted by hand crews unless other methods are recommended by the biological monitor. Pre-clean the beach and stockpile kelp and surfgrass rack in designated areas for re-distribution after response efforts are completed. A staging area will be determined as most suitable for response and natural resource protection.

SECONDARY PLOVER/TERN PROTECTION STRATEGY: At the discretion of the biological monitor, in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Snowy plover or Least tern eggs may be removed from nest's by authorized and qualified personnel to an approved facility to avoid injury. This determination will be made on-site utilizing oil trajectory and oil impact timing information.

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

State park. High recreational use area.

SITE STRATEGIES

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives prior to engaging in activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Return unoiled natural beach debris to its pre-spill distribution when spill cleanup is complete. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives prior to engaging in activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Return unoiled natural beach debris to its pre-spill distribution when spill cleanup is complete. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Strategy 4-430.1 Objective: Deflect/exclude oil from this beach.

-No on-site protection is feasible. Approaching oil should be engaged by open water containment and recovery (e.g., skimming) or early consideration should be given to advanced response technology such as dispersants.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no	Boat type and gear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No	Type	Special Equipment or comment No and kinds	staff deploy	Staff tend
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4-430.1

Offshore containment & recovery

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

From the south: Hwy 101 north to Grand Ave exit, go west approximately 3 miles to Pacific Blvd, go south approximately 1 mile to Pier Ave., turn right to south beach access.

From the north: 101 South to Price Canyon Rd. exit, Left Dolliver which turns into Pacific Blvd. at Grand Ave., to Pier Ave, turn right to beach access.

LAND ACCESS: Vehicle/heavy equipment access from Pier or Grand Ave.

WATER LOGISTICS:

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking and Services Available: Morro Bay boat ramp, approx. 30 miles north or Port San Luis Harbor is approx. 15 miles north.

FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

Staging Area: State Beach parking lot at Grand Ave. or Pier Ave. beach entrance.

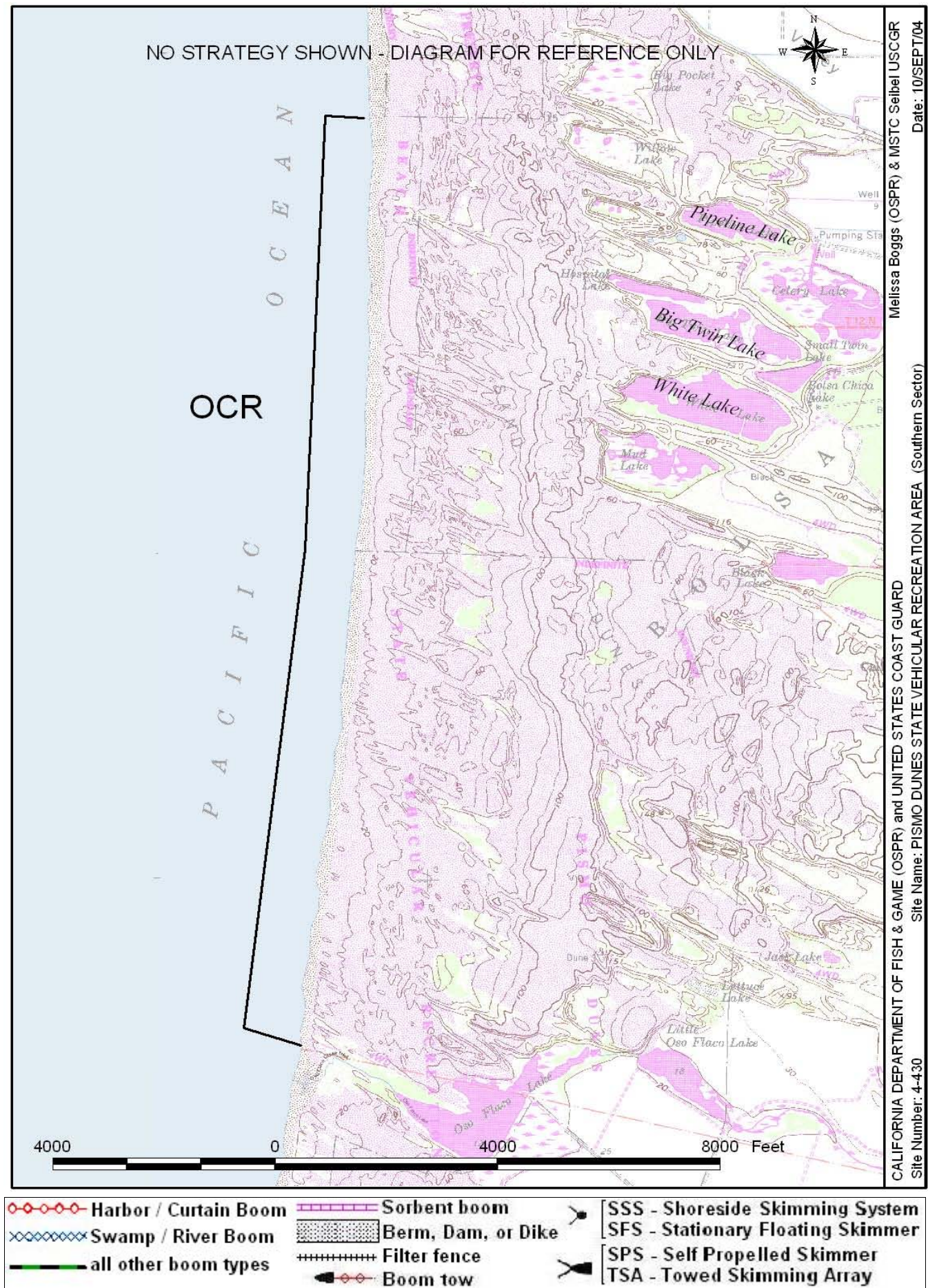
Command Post: State Parks Headquarters at Pismo Beach.

Airports: SLO County Airport, approx. 15 min. north.

ACP 4 - LA/LB North

Section 9811.1 207

October 1, 2008



County: **San Luis Obispo**
 USGS Quad: **Oceano**

Thomas Guide Location
754 C-3
 NOAA Chart:

Latitude N
35.03104
 Longitude W
120.63395

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division J map. Oso Flaco Creek Inlet fronted by fine-medium grained sandy beach. Owned and managed by State Department of Parks and Recreation.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Species of concern are present year round except for California Least Terns which are present in spring and summer months. Western Snowy Plover nesting season is march-Sept. California Least Tern nesting season April-September. Over-wintering during the non-nesting months of October to March adult Snowy plovers may continue to utilize beach habitats. Adult Least terns migrate south.

Red-Legged Frog breeding season is Nov-March.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

Western Snowy Plovers nest on this beach. Snowy plovers (federal Threatened listing) are small, white and tan colored shore birds. Least terns (state and federal Endangered listing) are small, gull-like, gray, white and black colored diving birds. Snowy plovers tend to nest in the rack line of the high-high tide, while Least terns generally tend to nest in dune areas slightly farther from the shoreline. Nests are usually constructed on loose sand, and are easily stepped on due to their very cryptic nature. Chicks are known to run between nests and the waterline thereby potentially becoming oiled by floating, or stranded product. Chicks and eggs are vulnerable to oil transfer from adults.

Snowy plover adults forage while wadding along the shoreline. Least tern adults dive into the water to forage in shallow, nearshore areas of the open coast, embayments, estuaries, and dune lakes.

Black Crowned Night Herons, Rails, Great Blue Herons, Willits, Marbled Godwits, Grebes, and threatened Western Snowy Plovers. Endangered California Least Terns and Brown Pelicans are also present here.

Southern Sea Otters can be observed offshore.

Red-legged frogs (threatened)

Mimic Tryonia (candidate plant species) can be found at the mouth of the inlet. Further inland in the Calendar Dune system is the La Graciosa Thistle, Surf Thistle, and Beach Spectacle Pod (threatened), Crisp Monardella, Soft-Leaved Indian Paintbrush, Short-lobed Broomrape (candidate species), and the endangered Marsh Sandwort.

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES

Contact SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission

KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
T/E	Dispatch	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(831) 649-2810
T	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
C	Carol Gaublatz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
C	Michael Glassow Historic Info Center	SHPO/UCSB	(805) 893-2474
E/T	Ronnie Glick Recource Ecologist	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(805) 773-7170
T	Mike Harris Sea otter expert	DFG OSPR	(805) 772-1135
O	Brian Hatfield Marine mammal expert	Bio Res Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
T	Mike Hill Inland Fisheries Bio	DFG	(805) 489-7355
C	SHPO Historic Preservation Off	Office of Historic Preservation	(916) 653-6624
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766
E/T	Andy Zilke Superintendent	Parks and Recreation, California Dept. of	(805) 773-7170

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-435 -A Site Strategy - Oso Flaco Creek Inlet

County and Thomas Guide Location

754 C-3 San Luis Obispo

NOAA CHART

4-435 -A

Latitude N

Longitude W

35.0310 120.63395

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

PRIMARY PLOVER/TERN PROTECTION STRATEGY: During nesting season March-September, to aid in avoiding damage to nests, consider delineation of nesting areas and designate responder "pathways" with flagging or tape. Nests and critical habitat protection areas will require oversight by natural resource specialist prior to response effort execution. All responders should be briefed on procedures for avoiding birds and nest sites to aid in minimizing damage to nest sites and associated wildlife. Oil spill response and cleanup activity should be limited to locations below high tide line unless otherwise authorized by trustee agency specialist, or designee (biological monitor). The area to be protected will be monitored by an assigned biological monitor. Oil removal will be conducted by hand crews unless other methods are recommended by the biological monitor. Pre-clean the beach and stockpile kelp and surfgrass rack in designated areas for re-distribution after response efforts are completed. A staging area will be determined as most suitable for response and natural resource protection.

SECONDARY PLOVER/TERN PROTECTION STRATEGY: At the discretion of the biological monitor, in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Snowy plover or Least tern eggs may be removed from nest's by authorized and qualified personnel to an approved facility to avoid injury. This determination will be made on-site utilizing oil trajectory and oil impact timing information.

OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Streamside Vegetation - Minimize disturbance to streamside vegetation.

Wave washover - May carry oil over natural berm into the lagoon during extreme onshore and tidal conditions.

Oil Burial - Wind drift and sand may bury beached oil.

Dune Habitats – Minimize mechanical and human activities in vegetated dune habitat.

Sensitive Biota - Nearshore waters, within a mile of the shoreline include sensitive rafting areas for birds, sea otters, and other marine mammals.

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

State Park.

SITE STRATEGIES

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives prior to engaging in activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Return unoiled natural beach debris to its pre-spill distribution when spill cleanup is complete. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Oil Recovery - Use skimmers, vacuum trucks, and/or sorbents as appropriate to remove oil depending on oil type and debris. Where elevation of banks is greater than 15 to 20 feet, a booster pump may be required to assist vacuum trucks in collecting oil.

Regular monitoring and maintenance of booms will be necessary (2 staff twice daily). Check for boom effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom positioning and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives prior to engaging in activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Return unoiled natural beach debris to its pre-spill distribution when spill cleanup is complete. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

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Regular monitoring and maintenance of booms will be necessary (2 staff twice daily). Check for boom

effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom positioning and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

Strategy 4-435.1 Objective: Exclude oil from creek with sediment berm or sand bags.

When creek mouth is open, under low flow conditions block entrance with sediment berm or sandbag berm (fine to medium grained sand), and install flow through pipes as necessary to prevent flooding. To create protective berm take sand from active unvegetated beach face to prevent damage to dune habitat. When erosion from waves or overflows could erode berm, armor berm and banks by covering with plastic sheeting anchored by sand bags. When overflow could occur due to accumulation of water behind the containment berm install underflow piping and/or a spillway in the berm. When overwash could bring oil into inlet over berm back exclusion/containment berm with containment and/or sorbent booms and/or snare.

Strategy 4-435.2 Objective: Exclude oil from creek with boom.

When creek mouth is open block entrance with a short skirted containment boom at appropriate angle for swift currents and changing tidal influences. When suitable berm materials are unavailable and/or when tidal flows, waterflows, or water depths are too great for berming install exclusion booms near mouth of Inlet/lagoon using short skirted boom and snare boom. Install boom in a configuration/angle which blocks channel and diverts oil to a collection point. If needed, line river/stream bank, rip-rap, side channels, and sandy beaches within lagoon, seaward of the exclusion/containment booms to restrict oil to open water area of main channel to protect vegetated banks and sensitive areas within the inlet/estuary. Use swamp boom backed by sorbent booms, if waters are shallower, and use harbor boom backed by sorbent booms, when water depths are greater.

Strategy 4-435.3 Objective: Exclude oil from creek with fencing.

When creek mouth is closed consider installing excelsior fencing along top of natural berm to capture oil when there is a potential for high tidal washover.

When creek mouth is open use a filter barrier for exclusion/containment – Use this method when the cross-section of the watercourse does not exceed 20 feet in width, water flow volume is low, the channel bottom is capable of receiving and holding metal stakes, the spill consists of heavy petroleum, and berming or booming methods are not feasible due to lack of materials or accessibility. Construct a filter barrier across the channel using two parallel rows of metal stakes, upon which construction fencing is fastened. Place permeable sorbent materials such as snare or excelsior, between the two lines of fencing to capture oil. Re-adjust sorbent materials as necessary minimize entrainment and/or leakage and to accommodate flow, tidal, oceanic, and meteorological changes.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no type and gear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No Type	Special Equipment or comment No and kinds	staff deploy	Staff tend
4-435.1							1	SSS	Backhoe or Sand bags, piping, plastic sheeting	6	
4-435.2		200		2			1	SSS		4	
4-435.3			200 FF				1	SSS	Excelsior fencing, metal stakes	4	

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

From the north take Hwy 101 S (or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 101 S) to Halcyon Rd. exit in Arroyo Grande and go straight (south) to Hwy 1 (Cienega St. which turns into Mesa View Dr.), turn left on Hwy 1. Take Hwy 1 (for approx. 5 miles) to Oso Flaco Lake Rd., turn right and follow for three miles to kiosk. This road ends 1/2 mile from creek mouth.

Access by foot only through park or by vehicle from the beach from Pier Ave. From the south take Hwy 101 N to Hwy 166 W exit Main St. in Santa Maria. Take Hwy 166 to Hwy 1 (Cabrillo Hwy), turn right on hwy 1 to Oso Flaco Lake Rd., turn left on Oso Flaco Lake Rd. and continue as above.

LAND ACCESS: Foot access at Oso Flaco or vehicle from Pier Ave at low tide.

WATER LOGISTICS:

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking Port San Luis is approx. 30 miles north. Small boats can be launched at Pismo Beach. and Services Available:

FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

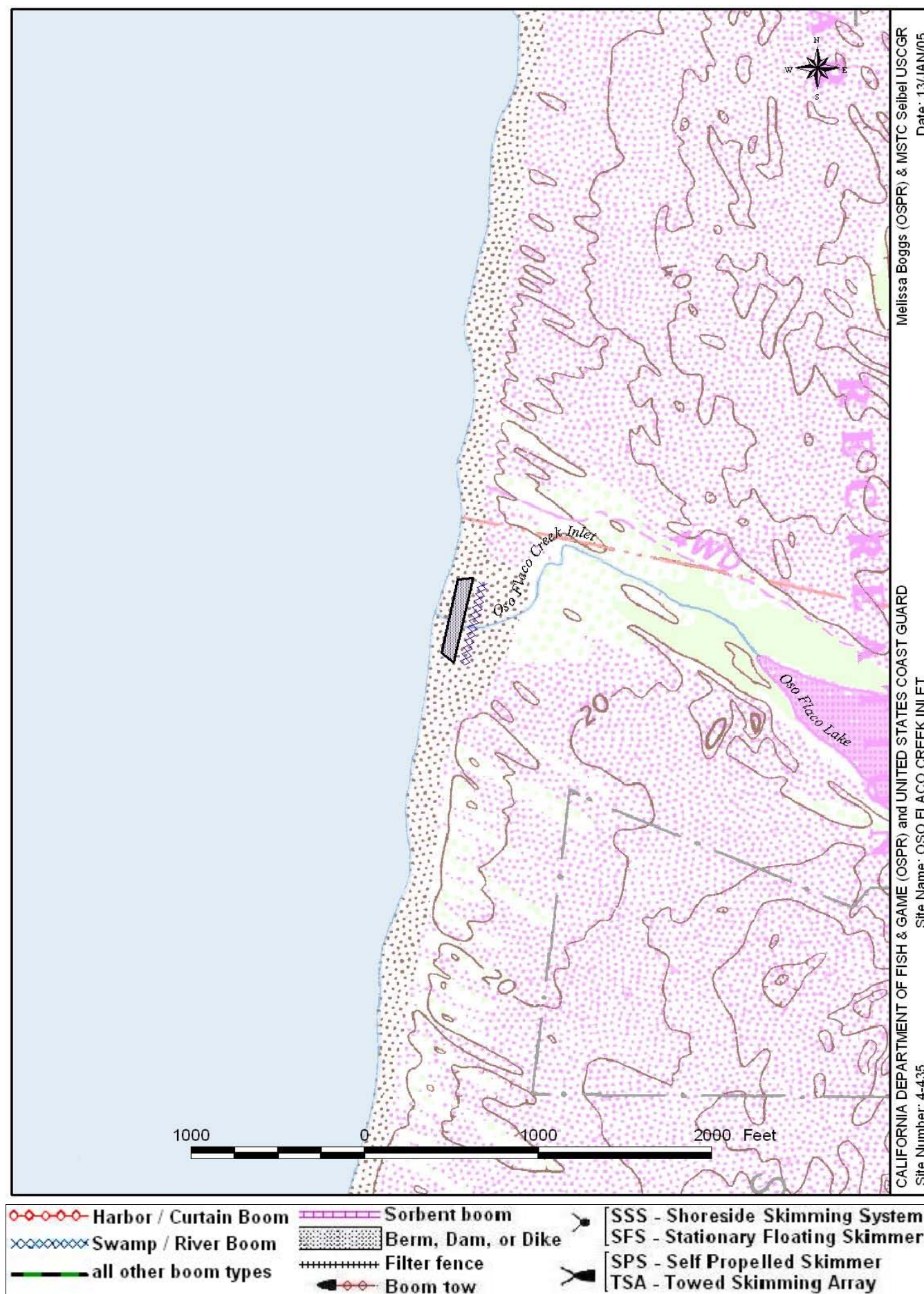
Staging Area: Parking area at Oso Flaco Lake or Pismo State Beach parking lot at Pier Ave.

Command Post: State Parks office in Pismo.

Airports: SLO County Airport, approx. 30 min. north. Oceano Airport for small planes, approx. 10 miles north, Santa Maria Airport approx. 15 miles south east.

COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:

ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:



County: **San Luis Obispo**
 USGS Quad: **Point Sal**

Thomas Guide Location
 754
 NOAA Chart:

Latitude N
 35.0020
 Longitude W
 120.6392

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division J map. Fine to medium grained sandy beach. This is part of the U.S Fish and Wildlife Service Guadalupe-Nipomo Dunes National Wildlife Refuge and the Pismo-Oceano Beach Pismo Clam Preserve is in this area.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Species of concern are present year round. Western Snowy Plover nesting season is March-Sept. California Least Tern nest April-Sept. Over-wintering during the non-nesting months of October to March adult Snowy plovers may continue to utilize beach habitats. Adult Least terns migrate south.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

Snowy plovers (federal Threatened listing) are small, white and tan colored shore birds. Least terns (state and federal Endangered listing) are small, gull-like, gray, white and black colored diving birds. Snowy plovers tend to nest in the rack line of the high-high tide, while Least terns generally tend to nest in dune areas slightly farther from the shoreline. Nests are usually constructed on loose sand, and are easily stepped on due to their very cryptic nature. Chicks are known to run between nests and the waterline thereby potentially becoming oiled by floating, or stranded product. Chicks and eggs are vulnerable to oil transfer from adults.

Snowy plover adults forage while wadding along the shoreline. Least tern adults dive into the water to forage in shallow, nearshore areas of the open coast, embayments, estuaries, and dune lakes.

California Least Terns (endangered), and Western Snowy Plover (threatened) are species of concern. Other Seabirds and shorebirds include Brown Pelicans (endangered), Surf Scoters, Willets, Sanderlings, etc.

Southern Sea Otters can be observed offshore.

Pismo Clams

Surf Thistle (threatened) and Crisp Monardella (candidate species) are protected dune plants in this area .

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES

Contact SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission

KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
T	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
C	Carol Gaublatz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
C	Michael Glassow Historic Info Center	SHPO/UCSB	(805) 893-2474
E/T	Glenn Greenwald Refuge Manager	Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S.	(805) 343-9151
T	Mike Harris Sea otter expert	DFG OSPR	(805) 772-1135
O	Brian Hatfield Marine mammal expert	Bio Res Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
C	SHPO Historic Preservation Off	Office of Historic Preservation	(916) 653-6624
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

PRIMARY PLOVER/TERN PROTECTION STRATEGY: During nesting season March-September, to aid in avoiding damage to nests, consider delineation of nesting areas and designate responder "pathways" with flagging or tape. Nests and critical habitat protection areas should require oversight by natural resource specialist prior to response effort execution. All responders should be briefed on procedures for avoiding birds and nest sites to aid in minimizing damage to nest sites and associated wildlife. Oil spill response and cleanup activity should be limited to locations below high tide line unless otherwise authorized by trustee agency specialist, or designee (biological monitor). The area to be protected will be monitored by an assigned biological monitor. Oil removal will be conducted by hand crews unless other methods are recommended by the biological monitor. Pre-clean the beach and stockpile kelp and surfgrass rack in designated areas for re-distribution after response efforts are completed. A staging area will be determined as most suitable for response and natural resource protection.

SECONDARY PLOVER/TERN PROTECTION STRATEGY: At the discretion of the biological monitor, in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Snowy plover or Least tern eggs may be removed from nest's by authorized and qualified personnel to an approved facility to avoid injury. This determination will be made on-site utilizing oil trajectory and oil impact timing information.

OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Dune Habitats – Minimize mechanical and human activities in vegetated dune habitat.

Sensitive Biota - Nearshore waters, within a mile of the shoreline include sensitive rafting areas for birds, sea otters, and other marine mammals.

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Guadalupe-Nipomo Wildlife Refuge area.

SITE STRATEGIES

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives prior to engaging in activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

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Strategy 4-440.1 Objective: Deflect/exclude oil from this beach.

-No on-site protection is feasible. Approaching oil should be engaged by open water containment and recovery (e.g., skimming) or early consideration should be given to advanced response technology such as dispersants.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no type and gear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No Type	Special Equipment or comment No and kinds	staff deploy	Staff tend
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4-440.1

Offshore containment & recovery

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

From the south take Hwy 101 N to Grand Ave. exit in Arroyo Grande. Go west approx. 3 miles to Pacific Blvd. (Hwy 1), go south (left) approx. 1 mile to Pier Ave., turn right to southern beach access (Grand Ave. is northern beach access). Drive south on beach, cross Arroyo Grande Creek. Continue to State Beach fence. Fence can be passed at low tide and the National Wildlife Refuge and Pismo-Oceano Beach Clam Preserve is in between Oso Flaco Creek and the Guadalupe oil field, approx. 3.5 miles further down beach. From the north take Hwy 101 S (or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 101 S) to Price Canyon Rd. (Pismo Beach exit). Turn left on Dolliver St., which turns into Pacific Blvd. At Grand Ave. Continue on Pacific Blvd. To Pier Ave. turn right to beach access. Continue as above.

LAND ACCESS: 4WD, thru Pismo Beach ORVRA then drive south approx. 4 miles on beach.

WATER LOGISTICS:

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking Port San Luis Harbor is Approx. 30 miles north.

and Services Available:

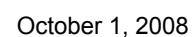
FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

Staging Area: Guadalupe Oil Field. Parking area at Oso Flaco Lake. Pismo Beach parking lot at Pier Ave.

Command Post: State Parks office in Pismo.

Airports: San Luis Obispo County Airport is approx. 30 min. north. Oceano Airport for small planes is approx. 10 miles north. Santa Maria Airport approx. 15 miles southeast.

COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:**ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:**



County: **San Luis Obispo**
 USGS Quad: **Point Sal**

Thomas Guide Location
 774 B-4
 NOAA Chart:

Latitude N
 34.9810
 Longitude W
 120.6459

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division J map. Fine to medium grained sandy beach just north of the Santa Maria River and just south of the Guadalupe-Nipomo National Wildlife Refuge (site 440). Site of the former Guadalupe Oil Field. This is a high energy beach.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Species of concern are present year round. Western Snowy Plover nest March-Sept. California Least Tern nest April -September. Over-wintering during the non-nesting months of October to March adult Snowy plovers may continue to utilize beach habitats. Adult Least terns migrate south.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

Snowy plovers (federal Threatened listing) are small, white and tan colored shore birds. Least terns (state and federal Endangered listing) are small, gull-like, gray, white and black colored diving birds. Snowy plovers tend to nest in the rack line of the high-high tide, while Least terns generally tend to nest in dune areas slightly farther from the shoreline. Nests are usually constructed on loose sand, and are easily stepped on due to their very cryptic nature. Chicks are known to run between nests and the waterline thereby potentially becoming oiled by floating, or stranded product. Chicks and eggs are vulnerable to oil transfer from adults.

Snowy plover adults forage while wadding along the shoreline. Least tern adults dive into the water to forage in shallow, nearshore areas of the open coast, embayments, estuaries, and dune lakes.

Shorebirds of concern are the endangered Brown Pelican, threatened Western Snowy Plover, endangered California Least Tern, Double Crested Cormorant, Long-Billed Curlew, California Gull, and the California Horned Lark.

Southern Sea Otters, Harbor Seals, Pacific Bottlenose Dolphin, and California Sea Lions can be observed offshore. Active sand dune species of concern California Horned Lizard, and the Silvery Legless Lizard.

Red-Legged frogs are found in the estuaries through out the oil field.

Dune plant species of concern include Crisp Monardella and in the foredunes Beach Spectacle Pod (threatened) and Dunedelion.

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES

Contact SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission

KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
T	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
C	Carol Gaublatz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
C	Michael Glassow Historic Info Center	SHPO/UCSB	(805) 893-2474
T	Glenn Greenwald Refuge Manager	Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S.	(805) 343-9151
T	Mike Harris Sea otter expert	DFG OSPR	(805) 772-1135
T	Mike Harris Sea otter expert	DFG OSPR	(805) 772-1135
O	Brian Hatfield Marine mammal expert	Bio Res Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
E	Kyle Rutherford	Chevron	(805) 343-6688
C	SHPO Historic Preservation Off	Office of Historic Preservation	(916) 653-6624
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-445 -A Site Strategy - Guadalupe Oil Field

County and Thomas Guide Location

774 B-4 San Luis Obispo

NOAA CHART

4-445 -A

Latitude N

Longitude W

34.9810 120.6459

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

PRIMARY PLOVER/TERN PROTECTION STRATEGY: During nesting season March-September, to aid in avoiding damage to nests, consider delineation of nesting areas and designate responder "pathways" with flagging or tape. Nests and critical habitat protection areas will require oversight by natural resource specialist prior to response effort execution. All responders should be briefed on procedures for avoiding birds and nest sites to aid in minimizing damage to nest sites and associated wildlife. Oil spill response and cleanup activity should be limited to locations below high tide line unless otherwise authorized by trustee agency specialist, or designee (biological monitor). The area to be protected will be monitored by an assigned biological monitor. Oil removal will be conducted by hand crews unless other methods are recommended by the biological monitor. Pre-clean the beach and stockpile kelp and surfgrass rack in designated areas for re-distribution after response efforts are completed. A staging area will be determined as most suitable for response and natural resource protection.

SECONDARY PLOVER/TERN PROTECTION STRATEGY: At the discretion of the biological monitor, in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Snowy plover or Least tern eggs may be removed from nest's by authorized and qualified personnel to an approved facility to avoid injury. This determination will be made on-site utilizing oil trajectory and oil impact timing information.

OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sensitive Biota - Nearshore waters, within a mile of the shoreline include sensitive rafting areas for birds, sea otters, and other marine mammals. Oil burial is potential in this area due to regular strong winds.

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

Dept. of Fish and Game and USFWS should be consulted before staging motorized equipment and heavy traffic are permitted.

SITE STRATEGIES

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives prior to engaging in activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Pre-cleaning shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives prior to engaging in activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Pre-cleaning shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Strategy 4-445.1 Objective: Deflect/exclude oil from this beach.

-No on-site protection is feasible. Approaching oil should be engaged by open water containment and recovery (e.g., skimming) or early consideration should be given to advanced response technology such as dispersants.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no	Boat and gear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No	Type	Special Equipment or comment No and kinds	staff deploy	Staff tend
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4-445.1

Offshore containment & recovery

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

From the north: Take Hwy 101 S (or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 101 S) to Halcyon Rd. exit in Arroyo Grande and go straight (south) to Hwy 1 (Cienega St. which turns into Mesa View Dr.), turn left (south) on Hwy 1. Continue on Hwy 1 for approx. 8 miles to Thornberry Rd., turn right to the Unocal gate, approx. 1 mile. From the south: Take Hwy 101 N to Hwy 166 W (main St) exit in Santa Maria. Continue on Hwy 166 to Hwy 1 N (Cabrillo Hwy), turn right on Hwy 1. Continue on Hwy 1 to first left past the Santa Maria Bridge, Thornberry Rd. Unocal Gate is approx. 1 mile down Thornberry Rd.

LAND ACCESS: ATV or 4-wheel drive possible

WATER LOGISTICS:

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking Port San Luis Harbor is approx. 40 miles north.
and Services Available:

FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

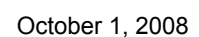
Staging Area: Guadalupe Oil Field.

Command Post: DFG office in San Luis Obispo.

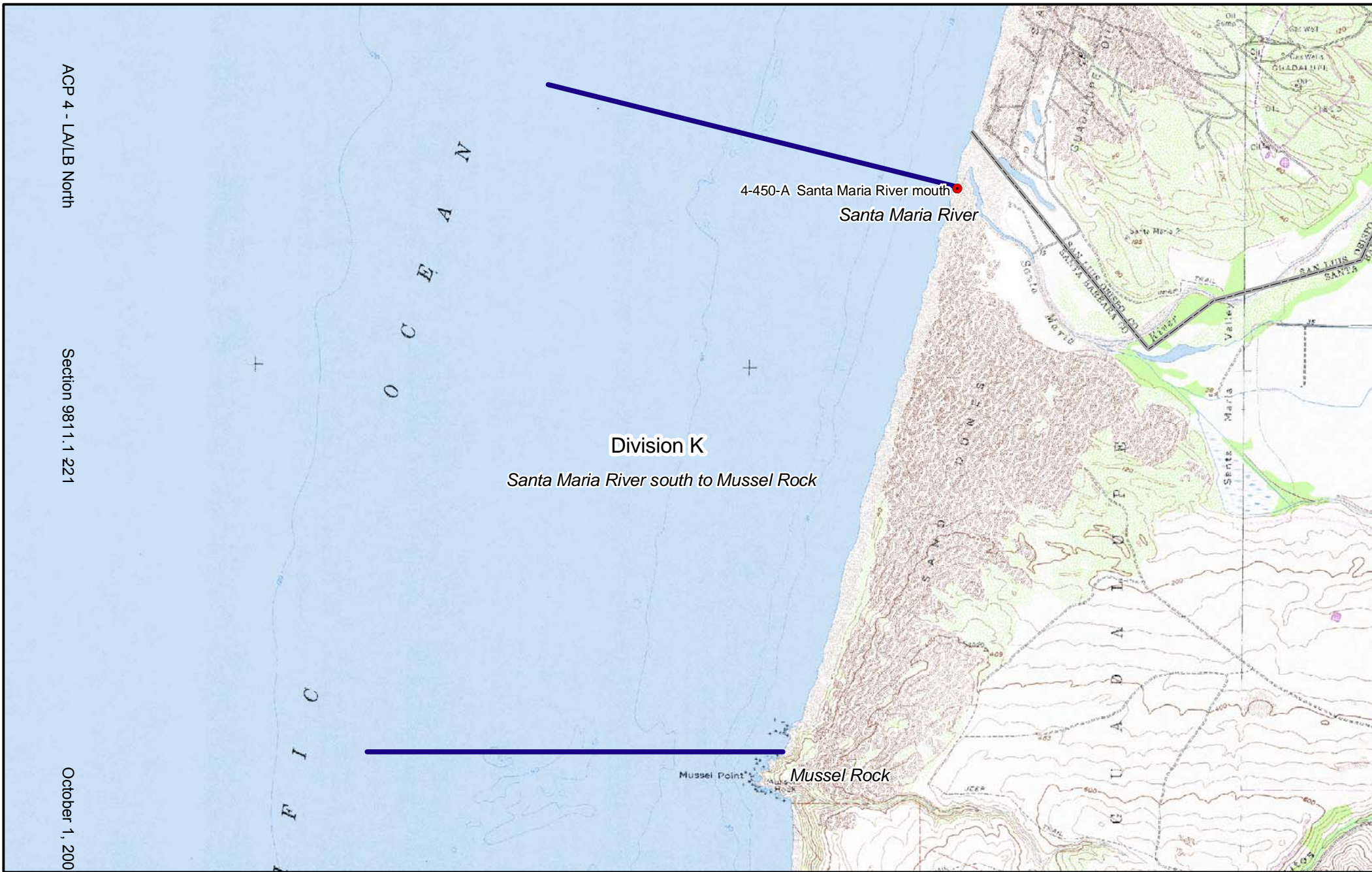
Airports: San Luis Obispo County Airport, approx. 45 min. north. Oceano Airport for small planes, approx. 15 miles north.
Santa Maria Airport approx. 15 miles south east.

COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:

ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:



San Luis Obispo (SL) County Environmentally Sensitive Sites



Legend

- Division Lines
- Sensitive site

Source: M. Boggs



County: **San Luis Obispo/Santa Barbara**
 USGS Quad: **Point Sal**

Thomas Guide Location
 774 A-5
 NOAA Chart:

Latitude N
 34.95913
 Longitude W
 120.64543

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division K map. Santa Maria River is the border between Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo County lines. A 365 acre wetland, one of the largest in San Luis Obispo/Santa Barbara Counties, provides habitat for migrating shorebirds and waterfowl. North and south of the river mouth are wide extensive fine to medium grained sandy beaches backed by well developed sand dunes. Strong winds and high surf conditions are common. River mouth may be closed by sand berm, especially during summer months. Just south of the river Center for Natural Lands Management manages Guadalupe Beach which is owned by Santa Barbara County. The Guadalupe Oil Field is on north side of river (site #445).

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Species of concern are present year round.

Western Snowy Plovers nest in the foredunes March-Sept. California Least Terns nest April-Sept. Over-wintering during the non-nesting months of October to March adult Snowy plovers may continue to utilize beach habitats. Adult Least terns migrate south.

Tidewater goby's nest in estuary sediments April - May. Southern Sea otters peak pupping Jan-March. Red-Legged frog breeding season is Nov.-March.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

Western Snowy Plovers nest on this beach. Snowy plovers (federal Threatened listing) are small, white and tan colored shore birds. Least terns (state and federal Endangered listing) are small, gull-like, gray, white and black colored diving birds. Snowy plovers tend to nest in the rack line of the high-high tide, while Least terns generally tend to nest in dune areas slightly farther from the shoreline. Nests are usually constructed on loose sand, and are easily stepped on due to their very cryptic nature. Chicks are known to run between nests and the waterline thereby potentially becoming oiled by floating, or stranded product. Chicks and eggs are vulnerable to oil transfer from adults. Snowy plover adults forage while wadding along the shoreline. Least tern adults dive into the water to forage in shallow, nearshore areas of the open coast, embayments, estuaries, and dune lakes.

Waterfowl, shorebirds, seabirds, Brown Pelicans, and Peregrine Falcons (delisted Aug. 1999) utilize this habitat year round. Sensitive fish species include steelhead trout (threatened species) and the endangered Tidewater goby which can be found from creek mouth to 2 miles upstream (designated goby Critical Habitat). Red-Legged frogs (threatened) utilize this habitat. Sensitive plant species are also of concern, e.g. La Graciosa Thistle. Southern sea Otters (threatened) can be observed offshore.

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES

Known archaeological sites. Contact SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission

KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
T	Melissa Boggs-Blalack Environmental Scientist	DFG OSPR	(805) 558-1005
C	Carol Gaublatz	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 653-6251
C	Michael Glassow Historic Info Center	SHPO/UCSB	(805) 893-2474
T	Mike Harris Sea otter expert	DFG OSPR	(805) 772-1135
O	Brian Hatfield Marine mammal expert	Bio Res Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
E	Jamie King Manager	Center for Natural Lands Management	(805) 701-5417
T	Mathew McGoogan Steelhead trout expert	National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4026
O	Louis Perez	Santa Barbara Co., Planning Dept.	(805) 568-2040
O	Kyle Rutherford	Chevron	(805) 343-6688
C	SHPO Historic Preservation Off	Office of Historic Preservation	(916) 653-6624
T	Denise Steurer Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

4-450 -A Site Strategy - Santa Maria River Inlet

County and Thomas Guide Location

NOAA CHART

4-450 -A

Latitude N

Longitude W

774 A-5 San Luis Obispo/Santa Barbara

34.9591

120.64543

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

Last Page Update : 4/25/2008

PRIMARY PLOVER/TERN PROTECTION STRATEGY: During nesting season, March-September, to aid in avoiding damage to nests, consider delineation of nesting areas and designate responder "pathways" with flagging or tape. Nests and critical habitat protection areas will require oversight by natural resource specialist prior to response effort execution. All responders should be briefed on procedures for avoiding birds and nest sites to aid in minimizing damage to nest sites and associated wildlife. Oil spill response and cleanup activity should be limited to locations below high tide line unless otherwise authorized by trustee agency specialist, or designee (biological monitor). The area to be protected will be monitored by an assigned biological monitor. Oil removal will be conducted by hand crews unless other methods are recommended by the biological monitor. Pre-clean the beach and stockpile kelp and surfgrass rack in designated areas for re-distribution after response efforts are completed. A staging area will be determined as most suitable for response and natural resource protection.

SECONDARY PLOVER/TERN PROTECTION STRATEGY: At the discretion of the biological monitor, in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Snowy plover or Least tern eggs may be removed from nest's by authorized and qualified personnel to an approved facility to avoid injury. This determination will be made on-site utilizing oil trajectory and oil impact timing information.

OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Fish Disturbance - Avoid disturbing bottom lagoon sediments to protect tidewater goby's especially April-May goby nesting season.

Streamside Vegetation - Minimize disturbance to streamside vegetation.

Wave washover - May carry oil over natural berm into the lagoon during extreme onshore and tidal conditions.

Oil Burial - Wind drift and sand may bury beached oil.

Dune Habitats – Minimize mechanical and human activities in vegetated dune habitat.

Wetland Habitat – Mud flats are subject to damage from human activities such as walking and vehicle use. Oil can be trampled into sediments by responders where it will not be recoverable. Avoid walking in mudflats and marshy areas of wetlands and waterways whenever possible.

Sensitive Biota - Nearshore waters, within a mile of the shoreline include sensitive rafting areas for birds, sea otters, and other marine mammals.

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

Contact resource agencies due to nesting birds and sensitive fish species in estuary.

SITE STRATEGIES

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives prior to engaging in activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Shoreline Pre-Cleaning may be necessary before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, vegetative debris, trash, and other materials which could become oiled and create disposal problems. Consult with DFG biologists, or their approved representatives prior to engaging in activities on the shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, debris, and other natural materials above the highest water level. When the shoreline is too narrow or biota or habitats are vulnerable to damage, collect and stockpile debris in a location and in a manner approved by DFG. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced, in its collection location. Pre-cleaning of shorelines will be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

Strategy 4-450.1 Objective: Exclude oil from this river inlet and beach.

-Open water containment and offshore recovery is the preferred option although heavy surf may hinder these operations. Early consideration should be given to the use of Alternative Response Technologies (e.g. dispersants). BOOM AMOUNT REQUIRED FOR OFFSHORE CONTAINMENT AND RECOVERY WILL DEPEND ON TYPE/AMOUNT OF OIL, CURRENTS, WIND, ETC.

Strategy 4-450.2 Objective: Exclude oil from river with berm

When creek mouth is open, under low flow conditions block entrance with sediment berm or sandbag berm (fine to medium grained sand), and install flow through pipes as necessary to prevent flooding. To create protective berm take sand from active unvegetated beach face to prevent damage to dune habitat. When erosion from waves or overflows could erode berm, armor berm and banks by covering with plastic sheeting anchored by sand bags. When overflow could occur due to accumulation of water behind the containment berm install underflow piping and/or a spillway in the berm. When overwash could bring oil into inlet over berm back exclusion/containment berm with containment and/or sorbent booms and/or snare. Regular monitoring and maintenance will be necessary (2 staff twice daily). Check for berm effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom position and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

Strategy 4-450.3 Objective: Exclude oil from river with boom.

If river mouth is open, block river mouth with containment boom. Placement will vary greatly due to meandering river mouth and lagoon area. Place boom at appropriate angle for swift currents and changing tidal influences. Install exclusion boom at mouth of Inlet/lagoon using short skirted boom and snare boom. Deploy exclusion/containment boom across and near mouth of lagoon to minimize likelihood of oiling estuary. Install boom in a configuration/angle which blocks channel and diverts oil to a collection point. If needed, line river/stream bank, and sandy beaches within lagoon, seaward of the exclusion/containment booms to restrict oil to open water area of main channel to protect vegetated banks and sensitive areas within the inlet/estuary. Use swamp boom backed by sorbent booms, if waters are shallower, and use harbor boom backed by sorbent booms, when water depths are greater. Check/maintain boom for effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom positioning and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

Strategy 4-450.4 Objective: Prevent oil from impacting estuary by fencing.

When river mouth is closed consider installing excelsior fencing along top of natural berm to capture oil when there is a potential for high tidal washover.

When river mouth is open use a filter barrier for exclusion/containment – Use this method when the cross-section of the watercourse does not exceed 20 feet in width, water flow volume is low, the channel bottom is capable of receiving and holding metal stakes, the spill consists of heavy petroleum, and berming or booming methods are not feasible due to lack of materials or accessibility. Construct a filter barrier across the channel using two parallel rows of metal stakes, upon which construction fencing is fastened. Place permeable sorbent materials such as snare or excelsior, between the two lines of fencing to capture oil. Re-adjust sorbent materials as necessary minimize entrainment and/or leakage and to accommodate flow, tidal, oceanic, and meteorological changes. Replace sorbent materials as necessary to maintain sorbent quality.

Strategy 4-450.5 Objective: For inland spill, control as close to source as possible.

Confine the spill and recover the oil as close to the source of discharge as possible using hay bales, booming techniques, sorbents, skimmers, vacuum trucks and other appropriate means. Building a sediment dike in river should be last response priority due to sensitivity of riparian habitat.

When oil from an inland spill cannot be confined to upstream locations and threatens the estuary/lagoon and coastal resources consider two response alternatives to minimize contamination of wetland habitat in the estuary; consult with resource agencies.

Alt. 1 Confine and recover oil within the open water area of the main channel of the lagoon when water flows are low by lining river bank within the lagoon with swamp boom backed by sorbent booms, if waters are shallower and with harbor boom backed by sorbent booms, when water depths are greater; deploy boom across river mouth to recover oil within the open water of the estuary.

Alt 2. Line river bank within the lagoon as stated in Alt. 1. Channel oil from inland sources through the estuary/inlet, into the ocean and divert oil to appropriate collection area(s) along the shoreline.

Monitor and Maintain Booms. Check for boom effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom positioning and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no type and gear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No Type	Special Equipment or comment and kinds	staff deploy	Staff tend
4-450.1									Offshore containment & recovery		
4-450.2							1	SSS	Backhoe or sandbags, piping, plastic sheeting	4	
4-450.3		1000		4			1	1 SSS		6	
4-450.4			1000 FF				1	SSS	metal stakes	6	
4-450.5											

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

From the north take Hwy 101 S (or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 101 S) to Halcyon Rd. exit in Arroyo Grande and go straight (south) to Hwy 1 (Cienega St. which turns into Mesa View Dr.), turn left (south) on Hwy 1. Continue on Hwy 1 for approx. 10 miles to Main St in Guadalupe (Hwy 166) and turn right (west). Continue west on Main St.. for 1.2 miles to beach parking lot. From the south take Hwy 101 N to Hwy 166 in Santa Maria. Go west on 166 (Main St.) to the beach parking lot.

LAND ACCESS: ATV or vehicle access possible w/ permission from agencies

WATER LOGISTICS:

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking Port San Luis Harbor, approx. 40 miles north
and Services Available:

FACILITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

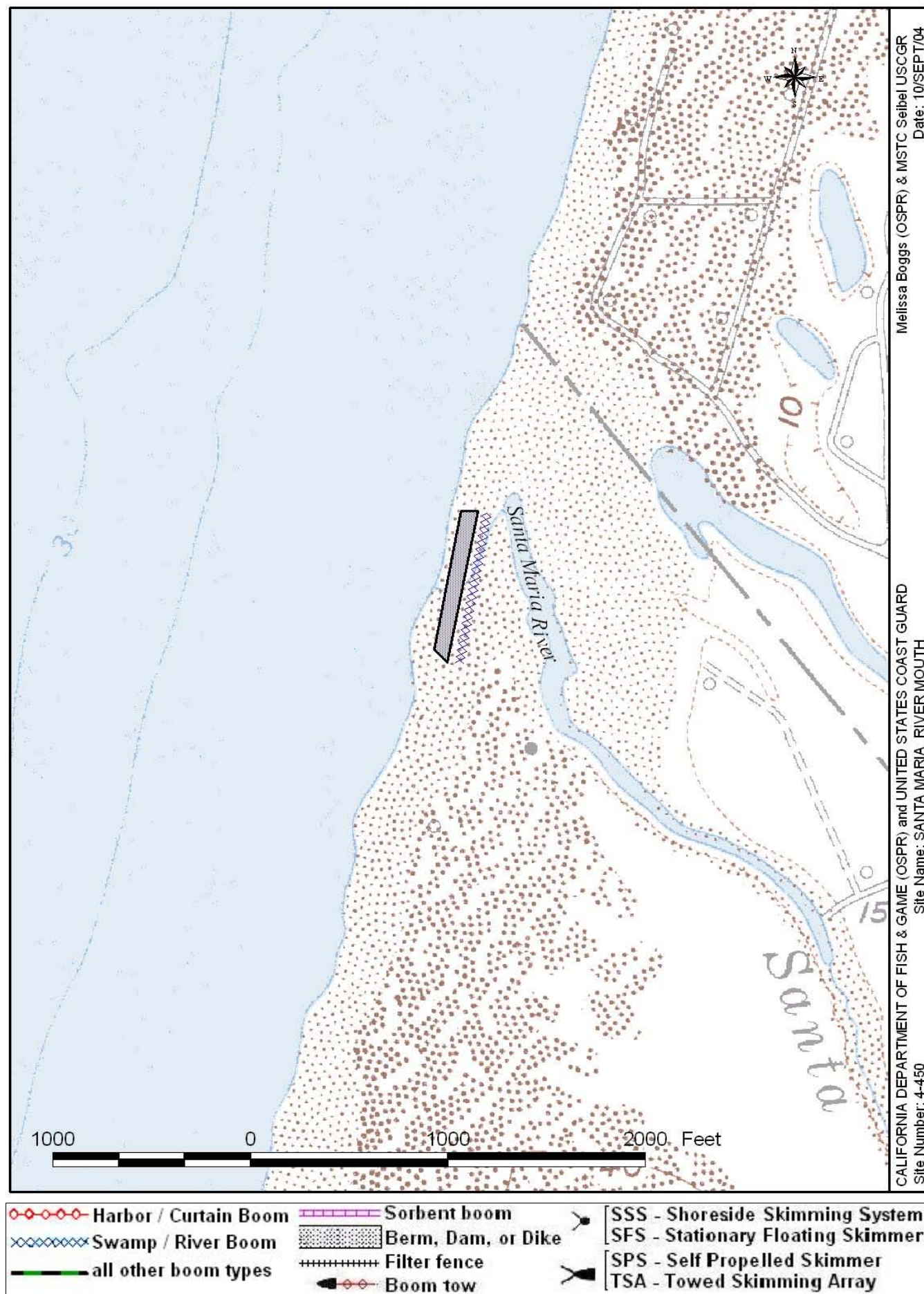
Staging Area: Guadalupe Beach parking lot.

Command Post: Hotels in Santa Maria.

Airports: SLO County Airport is approx. 45 min. north. Santa Maria Airport is approx. 15 miles south east.

COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:

ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:



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9811.2 Cultural and Other Resources at Risk – San Luis Obispo County

This section provides cultural and other resources at risk information that may not be included in sensitive site information. This section also includes information such as “Essential Fish Habitat” or other variable resource patterns which may occur in a Geographic Response Area.

9811.21 Cultural and Historic Resources

Cultural or historic resources details are noted on the site summary pages when sensitive sites overlap cultural sites. However, most cultural resource information is very confidential. The Cultural and Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) is an elaborate database maintained by the Office of Historic Preservation of the California Department of Parks and Recreation. Access to the database is restricted and similar information is not publicly available here in order to keep these resources as secure as possible. The draft **CALIFORNIA IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINES FOR FEDERAL ON-SCENE COORDINATORS FOR THE PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT ON PROTECTION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES DURING EMERGENCY RESPONSE UNDER THE NATIONAL OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES POLLUTION CONTINGENCY PLAN** provides the process to protect and conserve cultural and historic resources during a response. Details here are for local contacts and similar local information.

Please see the information regarding Cultural and Historic Resources provided on the Site Summary pages in the Sensitive Site section (9811.1).

Following are contacts for cultural or historic resources:

Native American Heritage Commission, Carol Gaublatz (916) 653-6251
State Historic Preservation Office (916) 653-6624
Historic Information Center for SLO & SB Counties, Michael Glassow (UCSB) (805)
893-2474

9811.22 Critical Fish Habitat

Ocean fisheries are managed under the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976, now known as the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA). The Act provided the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) legislative authority for fisheries regulation in the United States, in the area between three-miles to 200 miles offshore.

In 1996, the Magnuson-Stevens Act was re-authorized and amended by the Sustainable Fisheries Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-267) to emphasize the sustainability of the nation's fisheries and establish a new standard by requiring that fisheries be managed at maximum sustainable levels and that new approaches be taken in habitat conservation. This habitat is called “Essential Fish Habitat” (EFH). The Act established procedures designed to identify, conserve, and enhance EFH for those species regulated under a Federal fisheries management plan.

The purpose of addressing habitat in this act is to provide for one of the nation's overall marine resource management goals – maintaining sustainable fisheries. As evidenced for all wildlife resources, suitable habitat is essential for their subsistence. Although the concept of EFH is similar to that of “Critical habitat” under Endangered Species Act (ESA), measures recommended to protect EFH by NMFS or a Council are advisory, not

proscriptive. An effective EFH consultation process is crucial to ensuring that Federal actions serve the Magnuson-Stevens Act resource management goals. For those species currently listed under ESA, but not necessarily under EFH, individuals and habitats must be protected and consultation with NMFS and/or United States Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) should be implemented.

The MSA requires Federal agencies to consult with NMFS on all actions, or proposed actions, authorized, funded, or undertaken by the agency, that may adversely affect EFH (MSA §305(b)(2)). See ACP Section 4800 for consultation procedures.

EFH means “those waters and substrate necessary to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding, or growth to maturity” (MSA §3). For the purpose of interpreting this definition of EFH: **Waters** include aquatic areas and their associated physical, chemical, and biological properties that are used by fish and may include aquatic areas historically used by fish where appropriate; **substrate** includes sediment, hard bottom, structures underlying the waters, and associated biological communities; **necessary** means the habitat required to support a sustainable fishery and the managed species’ contribution to a healthy ecosystem; and “spawning, breeding, feeding, or growth to maturity” covers a species’ full **life cycle** (50 CFR 600.10). **Adverse effect** means any impact which reduces quality and/or quantity of EFH, and may include direct (e.g., contamination or physical disruption), indirect (e.g., loss of prey or reduction in species fecundity), site-specific or habitat-wide impacts, including individual, cumulative, or synergistic consequences of actions (50 CFR 600.810).

The EFH mandate applies to all species managed under a federal Fishery Management Plan (FMP). For the Pacific West Coast (excluding Alaska), there are FMPs, covering groundfish, coastal pelagic species, and Pacific salmonids. Therefore, Federal agencies must consider the impact of a proposed action on EFH for any species managed under those FMPs. A brief description of EFH identified in each FMP follows. Detailed descriptions are contained in the references following the EFH Assessment template.

Groundfish: EFH for Pacific coast groundfish is defined as the aquatic habitat necessary to allow for groundfish production to support long-term sustainable fisheries for groundfish and for groundfish contributions to a healthy ecosystem. Descriptions of groundfish EFH for each of the 83 species and their life stages result in more than 400 EFH identifications. When these EFHs are taken together, **the groundfish EFH includes all waters from the mean higher high water line, and the upriver extent of saltwater intrusion in river mouths, along the coasts of Washington, Oregon and California seaward to the boundary of the U.S. exclusive economic zone (EEZ).**

Coastal pelagic species: Amendment 8 to The Coastal Pelagic Species Fishery Management Plan describes the habitat requirements of five pelagic species: Northern anchovy, Pacific sardine, Pacific (chub) mackerel, jack mackerel and market squid. These four finfish and market squid are treated as a single species complex because of similarities in their life histories and habitat requirements. EFH for coastal pelagic species is defined as: **The east-west geographic boundary of EFH for CPS is defined to be all marine and estuarine waters from the shoreline along the coasts of California, Oregon and Washington offshore to the limits of the EEZ and above the thermocline where sea surface temperatures range between 10o – 26o C. The southern boundary is the U.S.-Mexico maritime boundary. The northern boundary is more dynamic, and is defined as the position of the 10o C isotherm, which varies seasonally and annually.**

Pacific salmonids - chinook, coho, steelhead and Puget Sound pink salmon: EFH for the Pacific coast salmon fishery means those waters and substrate necessary for salmonid production needed to support a long-term sustainable salmonid fishery and salmonid contributions to a healthy ecosystem. To achieve that level of production, EFH includes all those streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, and other currently viable water bodies and most of the habitat historically accessible to salmon in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and California. Southern steelhead may have occupied as much as 15% of the winter steelhead range in California, but the present distribution in southern California has been reduced to perhaps 1% of the stream miles they formerly inhabited (E. Gerstung, in: CDFG, 1995). **The Evolutionary Significant Unit includes all naturally spawned populations of Southern California steelhead (and their progeny) in streams from the Santa Maria River to Malibu Creek. - In the estuarine and marine areas, salmon EFH extends from the near shore and tidal submerged environments within state territorial waters out to the full extent of the exclusive economic zone (370.4 km) offshore of Washington, Oregon, and California north of Point Conception. - Freshwater EFH for Pacific salmon includes all those streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, and other water bodies currently, or historically accessible to salmon in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and California, except areas upstream of certain impassable man-made barriers (as identified by the PFMC), and longstanding, naturally-impassable barriers (i.e., natural waterfalls in existence for several hundred years).**

Tidewater goby: The federally listed tidewater goby can be found at several Environmentally Sensitive Sites in San Luis Obispo County. These sites are usually lagoons separated from the ocean by natural sand berms. All life stages of tidewater gobies are typically found at the upper end of these lagoons in areas of low salinity (commonly less than 10 parts per thousand). Critical habitat designation for tidewater gobies is under development.

Refer to the information provided on the Site Summary pages in section 9811.1 for individual creeks/ivers.

References

Casillas, E., L. Crockett, Y. deReynier, J. Glock, M. Helvey, B. Meyer, C. Schmitt, M. Yoklavich, A. Bailey, B. Chao, B. Johnson and T. Pepperell. 1998. Essential Fish Habitat West Coast Groundfish Appendix, National Marine Fisheries Service, 778 pp.

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PFMC (Pacific Fishery Management Council). 1999. Amendment 14 to the Pacific Coast Salmon Plan. Appendix A: Description and Identification of Essential Fish Habitat, Adverse Impacts and Recommended Conservation Measures for Salmon (August 1999).

PFM (Pacific Fishery Management Council). 1998. Final Environmental Assessment/Regulatory Review for Amendment 11 to the Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery Management Plan (October 1998).

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9811.3 Economically Sensitive Sites – San Luis Obispo County

The primary purpose of this section is to identify and incorporate into emergency response planning, the specific resources subject to injury or damages from an oil spill event. It identifies through lists, tables maps, and text, many of the economic resources that face potential damages due to an oil spill. Limitations of time, personnel, and the availability of information caused that not all resources of significant economic value and susceptible to marine oil spills could be identified at this time.

People involved with response planning recognize that throughout California's marine waters, along the State's shoreline, and within coastal communities are many resources of economic importance that could be severely impacted by an oil spill incident.

Relation to Environmentally Sensitive Areas in Section 9810: Section 9810 contains maps and site summary sheets with information about the environmental sensitivity of specific locations within the planning area. State and Federal law establish three priority levels for dedication of emergency oil spill response resources.

First Priority - Protection of human health and safety

Second Priority - Protection of environmental resources

Third Priority - Protection of economic resources

Examples of resources that will receive a first priority response (human health and safety) include:

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| -power plant intakes | -desalinization plants |
| -drinking water intakes | -other health/safety intakes |
| -public use areas at risk | (e.g. fire departments) |
| | (e.g. hazardous fumes) |

Environmentally sensitive sites are designated as the second priority for oil spill response resources. Environmental sites are categorized in section 9810 using a scale of A, B, and C. Sites ranked with an A are the most sensitive to an oil spill.

Economically Sensitive Areas

Strictly economic resources are designated as the third priority for dedication of oil spill response resources, following human health and safety and environmental resources. The economic sites are ranked using a continuation of the environmental scale with D, E, and F categories. Economic resources that have a greater potential for long-term damages receive a higher rank or priority for emergency response.

Response planners recognize that marine resources can have environmental, economic, and cultural or historical importance, such as coastal parks or important fishing, areas. In these cases, the higher environmental ranking would be used for response planning. The

need to set priorities for protection will occur only when response equipment or resources are inadequate to handle a given spill volume.

The Area Contingency Plan is a planning document intended to assist oil spill response personnel during actual response activities and with pre-spill planning. The Unified Command requires flexibility in planning response activities. This flexibility is necessary to provide the most appropriate response to a given spill event.

Criteria-for Priority Response and Types of Economic Resources

The following criteria or definitions are used to categorize economic resources in terms of priority for response:

D = Economic activities and resources which require high water quality for their operations or existence. Resources that fall into this category would face severe, long-term economic impacts from a spill. This category includes commercial fishing areas (also have environmental rank), aqua culture and mariculture areas, marine labs, salt pond intakes, aquarium water intakes, etc.

E = Facilities, businesses, or resources which directly use coastal or bay waters within their economic activity and which are at risk of oiling from a spill in marine waters. The resources falling into this category would face significant disruption of their activity, but shorter term potential damages from oiling than resources in the "D" category. This category would include resources such as marinas, harbors, commercial piers, industrial intakes, and parks or recreational areas.

F = This category contains marine associated facilities, businesses and resources. These resources would face economic impacts from a marine spill, but do not depend directly on marine water for their economic base. Resources in this category will tend to face less severe damages than those identified in categories D or E. This category includes economic resources such as waterfront hotels, restaurants, shops, and residential areas. (Note: residential sites would be evacuated to avoid health risks).

Types of Economically Significant Resources and Ranking

Listed below are various types of significant economic resources potentially at risk from oiling- and the appropriate response priority category.

- aqua culture, mariculture (D)
- aquariums, marine labs (D)
- facility intakes [not affecting public health] (D)
- parks, beaches, recreational areas (E)
- vessel or boat traffic areas: shipping, lanes, harbor entrances, river mouths, bays, anchorages (E,)

- marinas, houseboat areas (E)
- ferries and tour boats (E)
- port or harbor facilities (E)
- boat moorings, cargo piers, terminals, fishing piers (E)
- ship or boat repair shops (E)
- tourist hotel, restaurant areas (F)
- waterfront residential areas (F)

Information About Sensitive Economic Resources

Section 9811.3 contains lists, and/or maps of sensitive economic areas or resources. Below is a description of the types of information that can be provided for each identified economic resource or facility. Some information is unavailable for specific resources identified within this section.

1. Resource or facility identification number
2. Geographic location of resource or facility
3. Brief description of the resource at risk
4. Contact names and numbers (24 hour access if available)
5. Priority response ranking

9811.3 Table of Economically Sensitive Sites – San Luis Obispo County

Site Number Lat/Long Map (Layout) Number	Facility/Location	Description of Facility Uses/Importance	Contact Name, Phone, Address	Response Category	Response Equipment
1 35.6438/121.1861 001	William R. Hearst State Beach San Simeon	Recreation (from San Carpoforo Creek south to San Simeon is almost all State Park property; (and MBNMS south to Santa Rosa Creek)	Nick Franco, Dist. Sup. (805) 927- 2026 (805) 927- 2069 (24 hr #) 750 Hearst Castle Rd. San Simeon, CA 93452	E & F	No
2 35.6438/121.1861 001	San Simeon	Recreation; high tourist area dependent on beaches, numerous hotels & restaurants		F	
3 35.6422/121.1866 001	San Simeon Desalination Plant End of San Simeon Pier	Desalination plant with submersible pump intake.	Nick Franco, Dist. Sup. (805) 927- 2026 (805) 927- 2069 (24 hr #) See above	Top Priority – health & safety	No
4 35.6422/121.1866 001	San Simeon Pier	Recreation	Nick Franco, Dist. Sup. (805) 927- 2026 (805) 927- 2069 (24 hr #) See above	E & F	No
5 35.5842/120.1210 002	San Simeon State Beach	Recreation	Nick Franco, Dist. Sup. (805) 927- 2026 (805) 927- 2069 (24 hr #) See above	E & F	No

Site Number Lat/Long Map (Layout) Number	Facility/Location	Description of Facility Uses/Importance	Contact Name, Phone, Address	Response Category	Response Equipment
6 35.5749/121.1127 002	Moonstone State Beach	Recreation	Nick Franco, Dist. Sup. (805) 927- 2026 (805) 927- 2069 (24 hr #) See above	E & F	No
7 35.5657/121.1078 002	Shamel County Park	Recreation	San Luis Obispo County Parks (05) 781-5930	E & F	No
8 35.4603/120.9692 003	Estero Bluffs State Beach (Pt. Estero south to Cayucos)	Recreation	Nick Franco, Dist. Sup. (805) 927- 2026 (805) 927- 2069 (24 hr #) See above	E	No
9 35.4631/121.0034 003	The Abalone Farm	Aquaculture facility with water intake	Frank Oakes P.O. Box 136 Cayucos, CA 93430 (805) 995- 2495	D	No
10 35.4486/120.9053 004	Cayucos State Beach and Pier	Recreation	Nick Franco, Dist. Sup. (805) 927- 2026 (805) 927- 2069 (24 hr #) See above	E & F	No
11 35.4069/120.8708 005	Morro Strand State Beach	Recreation (Morro Strand State Beach starts just south of Cayucos & continues south to Morro Rock)	Nick Franco, Dist. Sup. (805) 927- 2026 (805) 927- 2069 (24 hr #) See above	E & F	No
12 35.3742/120.859 006	Salinan/Chumash Tribal boundary	Tribal boundary	Michael Glassow, SHPO Office Coordinator (805) 893- 8707		

Site Number Lat/Long Map (Layout) Number	Facility/Location	Description of Facility Uses/Importance	Contact Name, Phone, Address	Response Category	Response Equipment
13 35.3724/120.8559 006 (002)	Morro Bay Power Plant	Electricity generation, large water intake	Dynegy Energy Steve Goschke, Plant Manager 1270 Embarcadero Rd. Morro Bay, CA 93442 (805) 595-4214 (805) 431-2619 (cell)	Top Priority – health & safety	No
14 35.3708/120.8574 006 (002)	North T Pier Morro Bay	Pier, recreation	Morro Bay Harbor Dept. Rick Algert, Manager 1275 Embarcadero Rd. Morro Bay, CA 93442 (805) 772-4957 (805) 772-6225 (24 hr)	E & F	No
15 35.3705/120.8559 006 (002)	Morro Bay	Live fish water intake	Sandy Winston/Kathy Codero 1235 Embarcadero Morro Bay, CA 93442 (805) 528-8605	D	No
16 35.3683/120.8639 006 (002)	Morro Rock	Ecological Reserve, bird sanctuary	Nick Franco, Dist. Sup. (805) 927-2026 (805) 927-2069 (24 hr #) See above	E	No

Site Number Lat/Long Map (Layout) Number	Facility/Location	Description of Facility Uses/Importance	Contact Name, Phone, Address	Response Category	Response Equipment
17 35.3694/120.8548 006 (002)	Morro Bay City Harbor	Harbor with 50 berths	Morro Bay Harbor Dept. Rick Algert, Manager 1275 Embarcadero Rd. Morro Bay, CA 93442 (805) 772- 4957 (805) 772- 6225 (24 hr)	E	No
18 35.3692/120.8545 006	South T Pier Morro Bay	Pier, recreation	Morro Bay Harbor Dept. Rick Algert, Manager 1275 Embarcadero Rd. Morro Bay, CA 93442 (805) 772- 4957 (805) 772- 6225 (24 hr)	E & F	No
19 35.3691/120.8541 006	Finicky Fish Market Morro Bay	Live fish water intake	1219 Embarcadero Rd. Morro Bay, CA 93442 (805) 772- 3474	D	No

Site Number Lat/Long Map (Layout) Number	Facility/Location	Description of Facility Uses/Importance	Contact Name, Phone, Address	Response Category	Response Equipment
20 35.3670/120.8530 006	City Desal Plant Morro Bay	5 intake wells	City of Morro Bay Public Works Bill Boucher, Director 595 Harbor Blvd. Morro Bay, CA 93442 (805) 772- 6261 (805) 7726225 24 hr	Top Priority – health and safety	No
21 35.3667/120.8525 006	Central Coast Seafood Morro Bay	Live fish water intake	Mike DeGarimere 1001 Front St. Morro Bay, CA 93442 (805) 772- 3474	D	No
22 35.3664/120.8527 006	Bay Shores Morro Bay	Live fish water intake	Jim Silva 715 Embarcadero Morro Bay, CA 93442 (805) 772- 1183	D	No
23 35.3660/120.8521 006	Morro Bay Aquarium	Aquarium with water intake	Dean and Bertha Tyler 595 Embarcadero Morro Bay, CA 93442 (805) 772- 7647 (805) 772- 3628 (eve)	D	No
24 35.3635/120.8490 006	William Shellfish Farm Morro Bay	Oyster lease in back bay	Bill Williams 580 Main St. Morro Bay, CA 93442 (805) 772- 4957	D	No

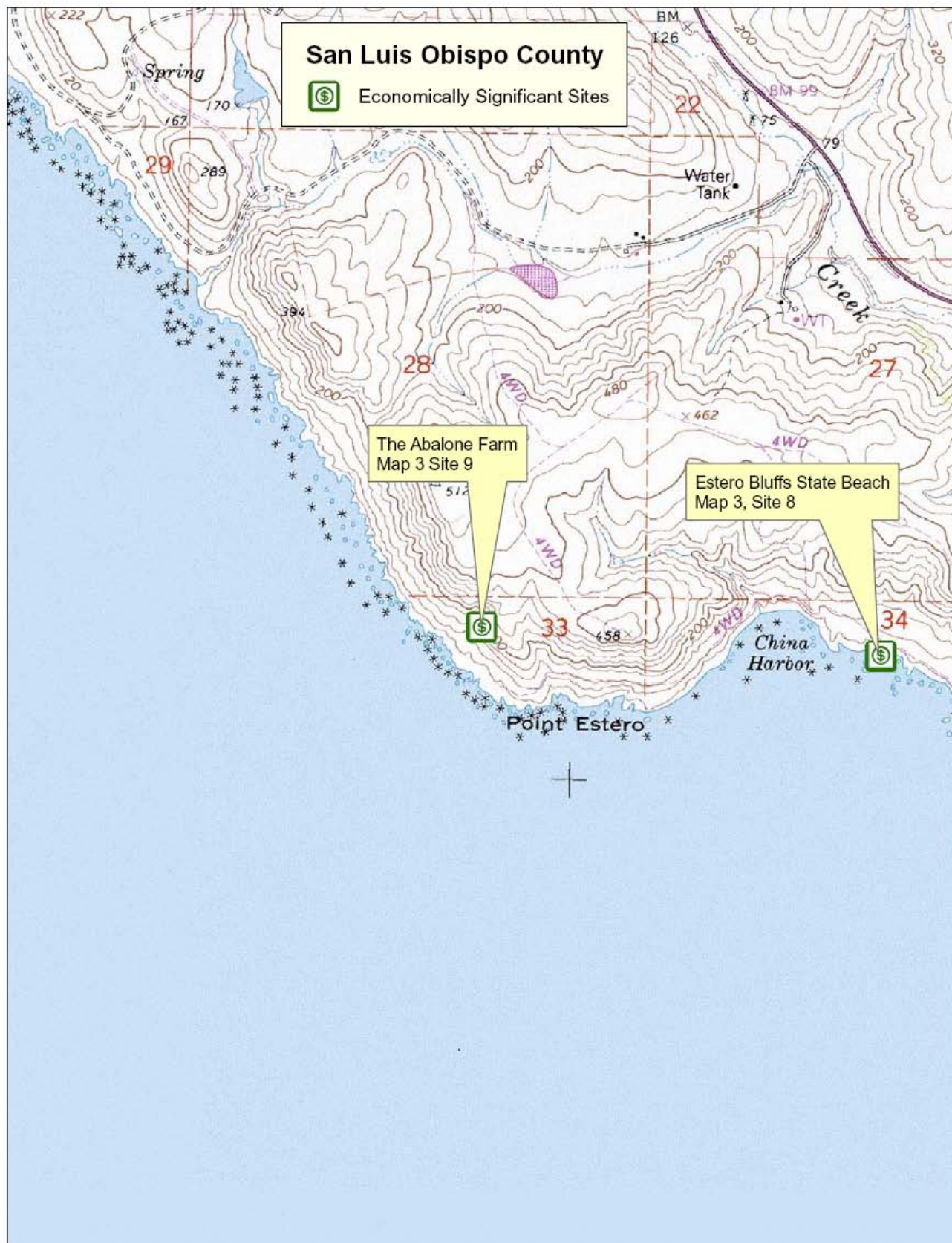
Site Number Lat/Long Map (Layout) Number	Facility/Location	Description of Facility Uses/Importance	Contact Name, Phone, Address	Response Category	Response Equipment
25 35.3577/ 120.8486 007	Morro Bay Boat Ramp	Boat ramp	Morro Bay Harbor Dept. Rick Algert, Manager 1275 Embarcadero Rd. Morro Bay, CA 93442 (805) 772- 4957 (805) 772- 6225 (24 hr)	E	No
26 35.3570/120.8469 007	Coastal Boat Works	Berthing	Dan Milligan 261 Main St. Morro Bay, CA 93442 (805) 772- 3777	E	No
27 35.3539/120.8315 007	Morro Bay State Park and Marina	Recreation and marina with berthing	Nick Franco, Dist. Sup. (805) 927- 2026 (805) 927- 2069 (24 hr #) 750 Hearst Castle Rd. San Simeon, CA 93452	E	No
28 35.3395/120.8607 008 (014)	Morro Bay State Park	Recreation	Nick Franco, Dist. Sup. (805) 927- 2026 (805) 927- 2069 (24 hr #) 750 Hearst Castle Rd. San Simeon, CA 93452	E	No

Site Number Lat/Long Map (Layout) Number	Facility/Location	Description of Facility Uses/Importance	Contact Name, Phone, Address	Response Category	Response Equipment
29 35.2618/120.8851 009	Montana de Oro State Park	Recreation	Nick Franco, Dist. Sup. (805) 927- 2026 (805) 927- 2069 (24 hr #) 750 Hearst Castle Rd. San Simeon, CA 93452	E	No
30 35.2111/120.8536 010	Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant	Water intake	PG&E Drew Squires (805) 545- 4439 (805) 545- 3377 (24 hr)	Top Priority – health and safety	No
31 35.1748/120.7540 011	Port San Luis Harbor	315 moorings, harbor, marina, fuel dock	Port San Luis Harbor Steve McGrath, Manager P.O. Box 249 Avila Beach, CA 93424 (805) 595- 5400 (805) 595- 5435 (24 hr)	E	Limited
32 35.1683/120.7526 011	Hartford Pier, Port San Luis Harbor	Municipal pier, recreation	Port San Luis Harbor Steve McGrath, Manager P.O. Box 249 Avila Beach, CA 93424 (805) 595- 5400 (805) 595- 5435 (24 hr)	E & F	Limited

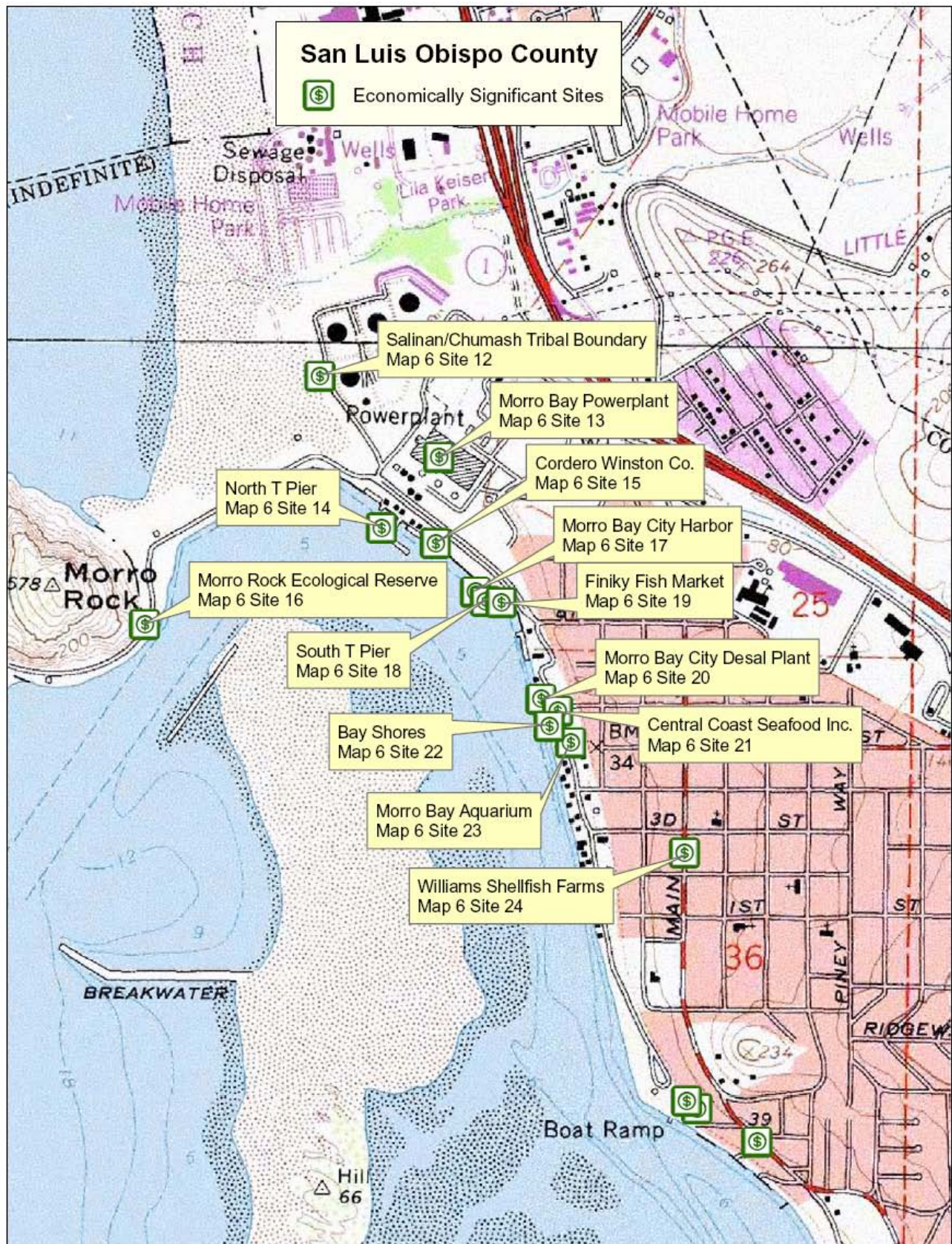
Site Number Lat/Long Map (Layout) Number	Facility/Location	Description of Facility Uses/Importance	Contact Name, Phone, Address	Response Category	Response Equipment
33 35.1787/120.7365 011	Central Coast Salmon Enhancement	Salmon pen- rearing facility	P.O. Box 277 Avila Beach, CA 93424 (805) 7595- 6648	D	No
34 35.1785/120.7326 011	Avila Beach and Avila Pier	Recreation	Port San Luis Harbor Steve McGrath, Manager P.O. Box 249 Avila Beach, CA 93424 (805) 595- 5400 (805) 595- 5435 (24 hr)	E & F	Limited
35 35.1385/120.6426 012	Pismo State Beach and Pismo Pier	Recreation	Andy Zilke, Dist. Sup. 576 Camino Mercado Arroyo Grande, CA 93420 (805) 473- 7230 (805) 473- 7220 (dispatch)	E & F	No
36 35.0564/120.6289 013	Pismo Dunes State Beach Offroad Vehicular Recreational Area	Recreation	Andy Zilke, Dist. Sup. 576 Camino Mercado Arroyo Grande, CA 93420 (805) 473- 7230 (805) 473- 7220 (dispatch)	E	No

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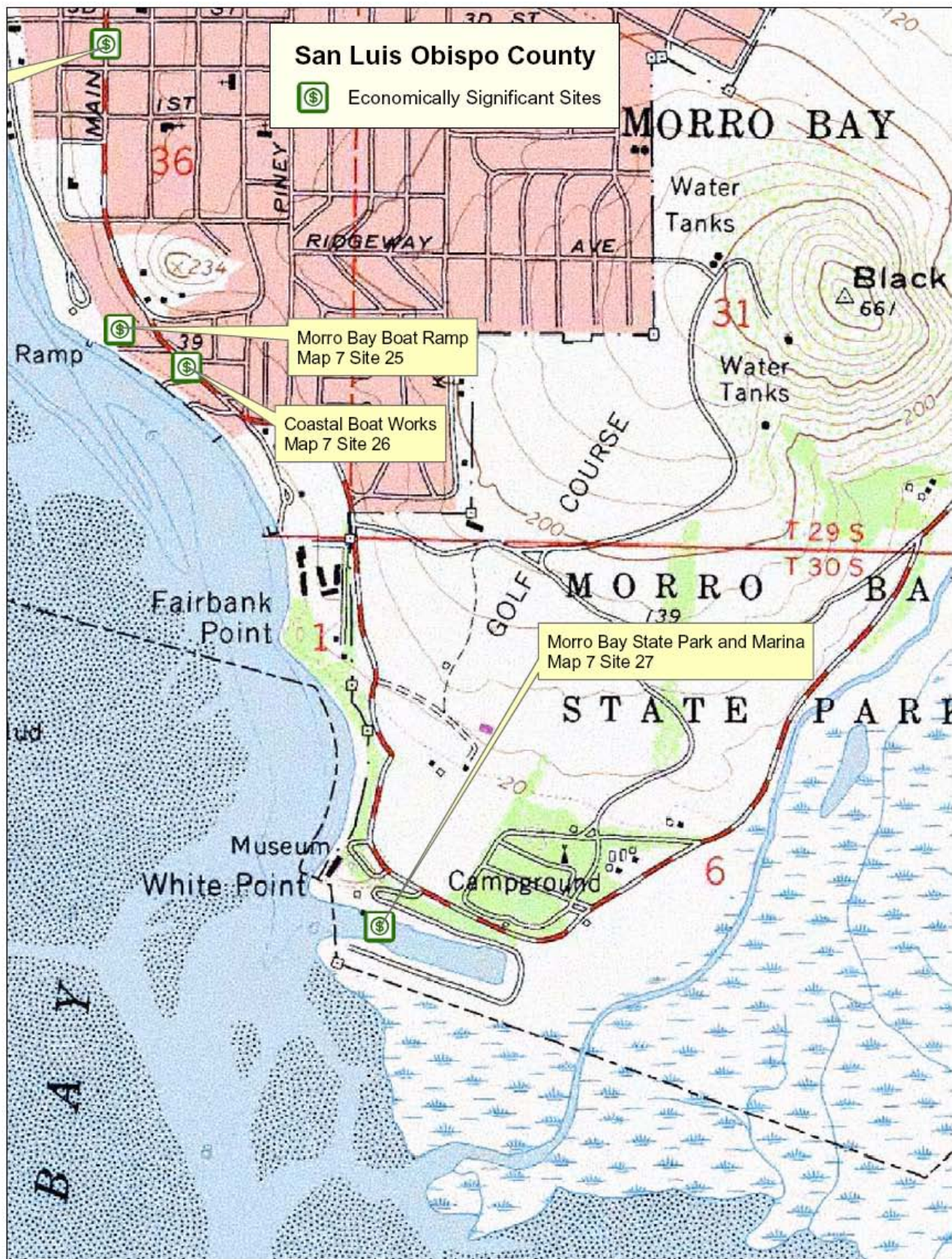


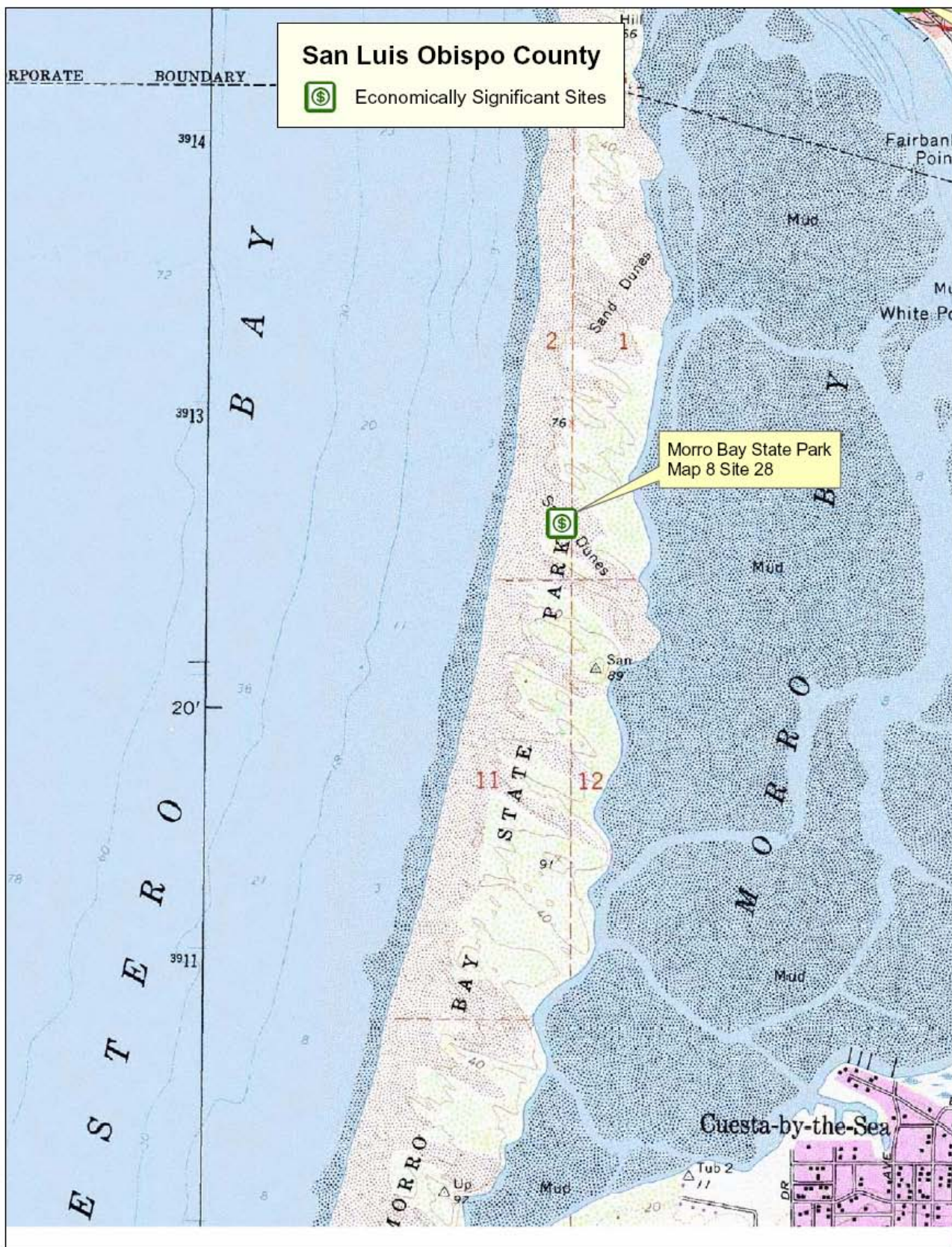


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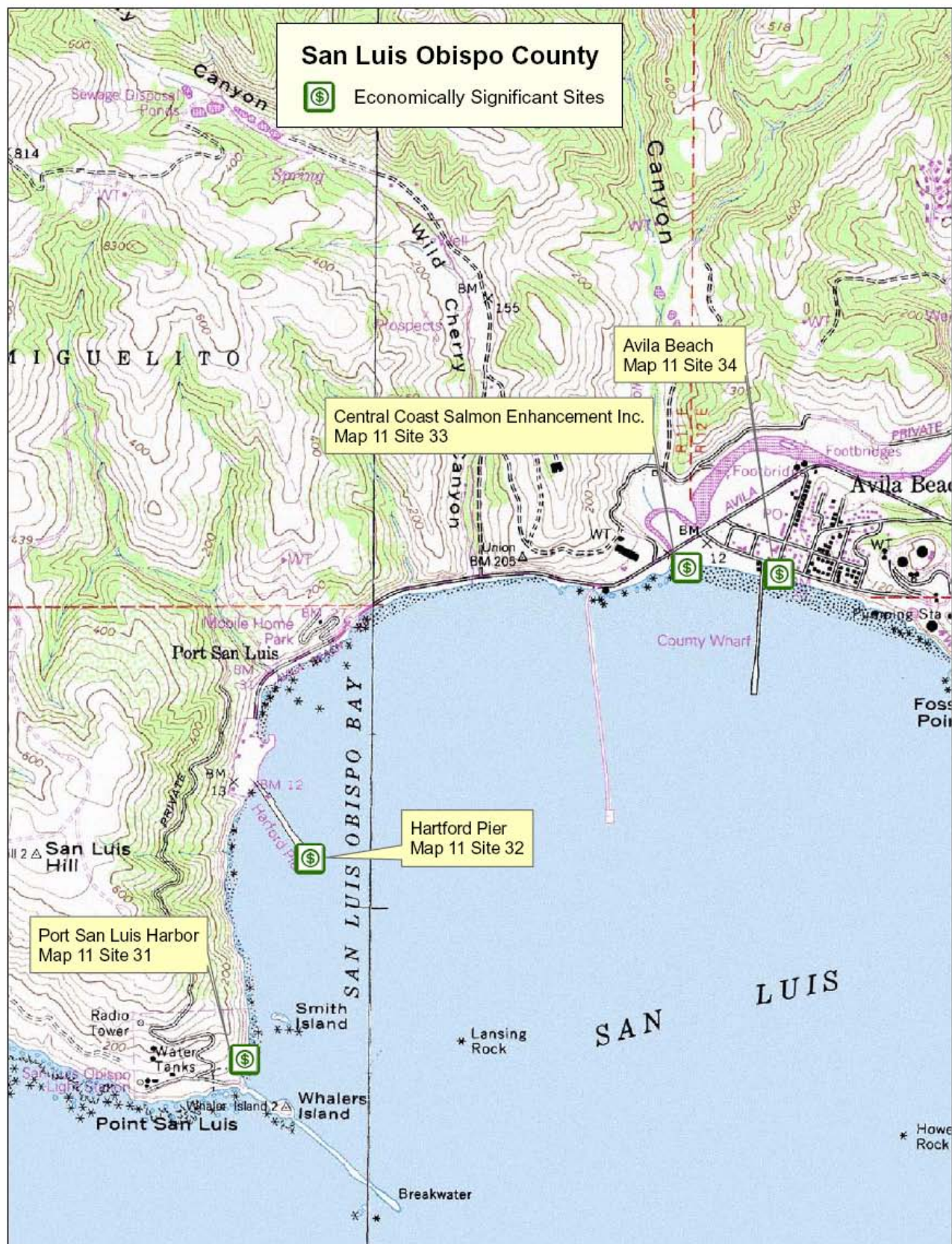


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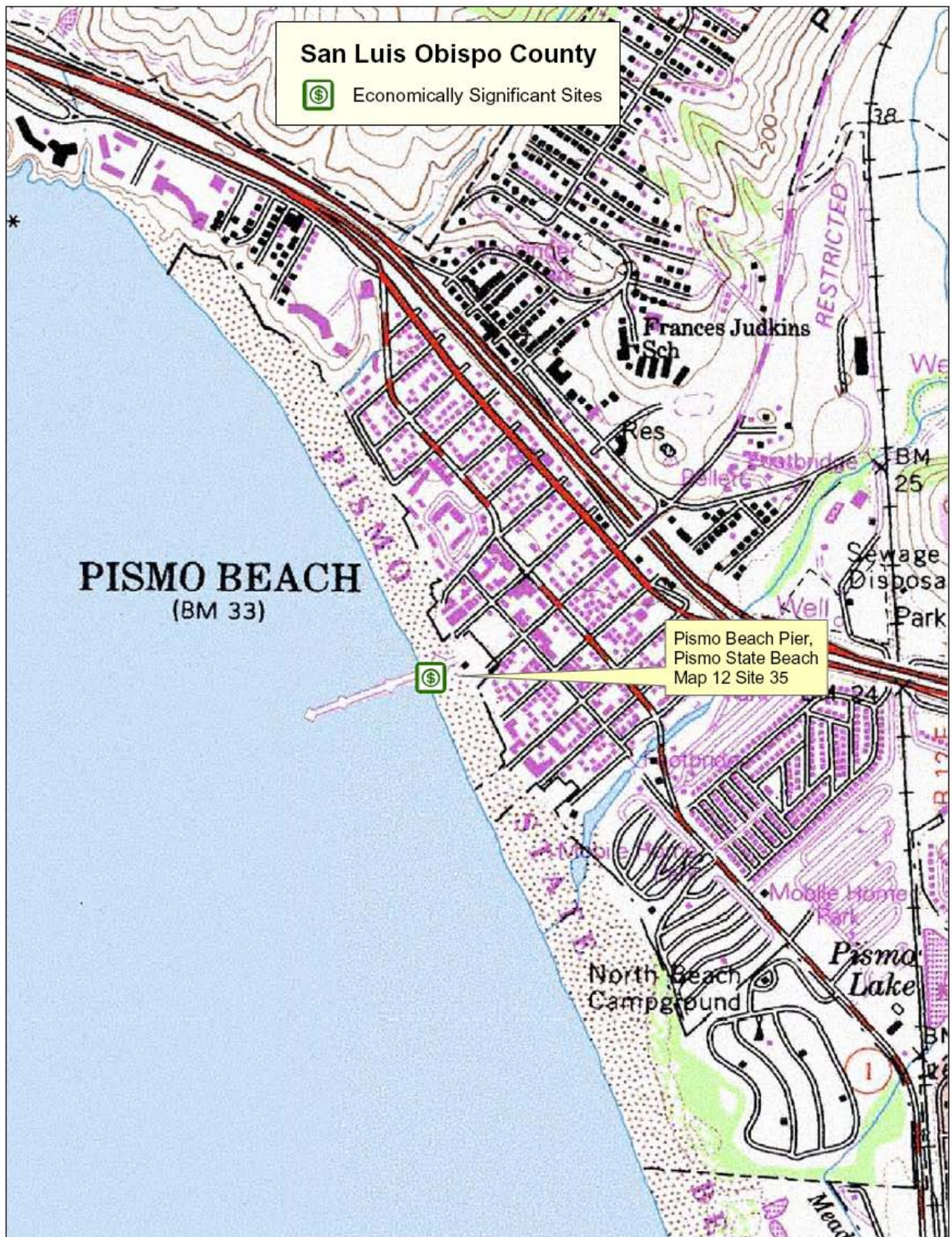
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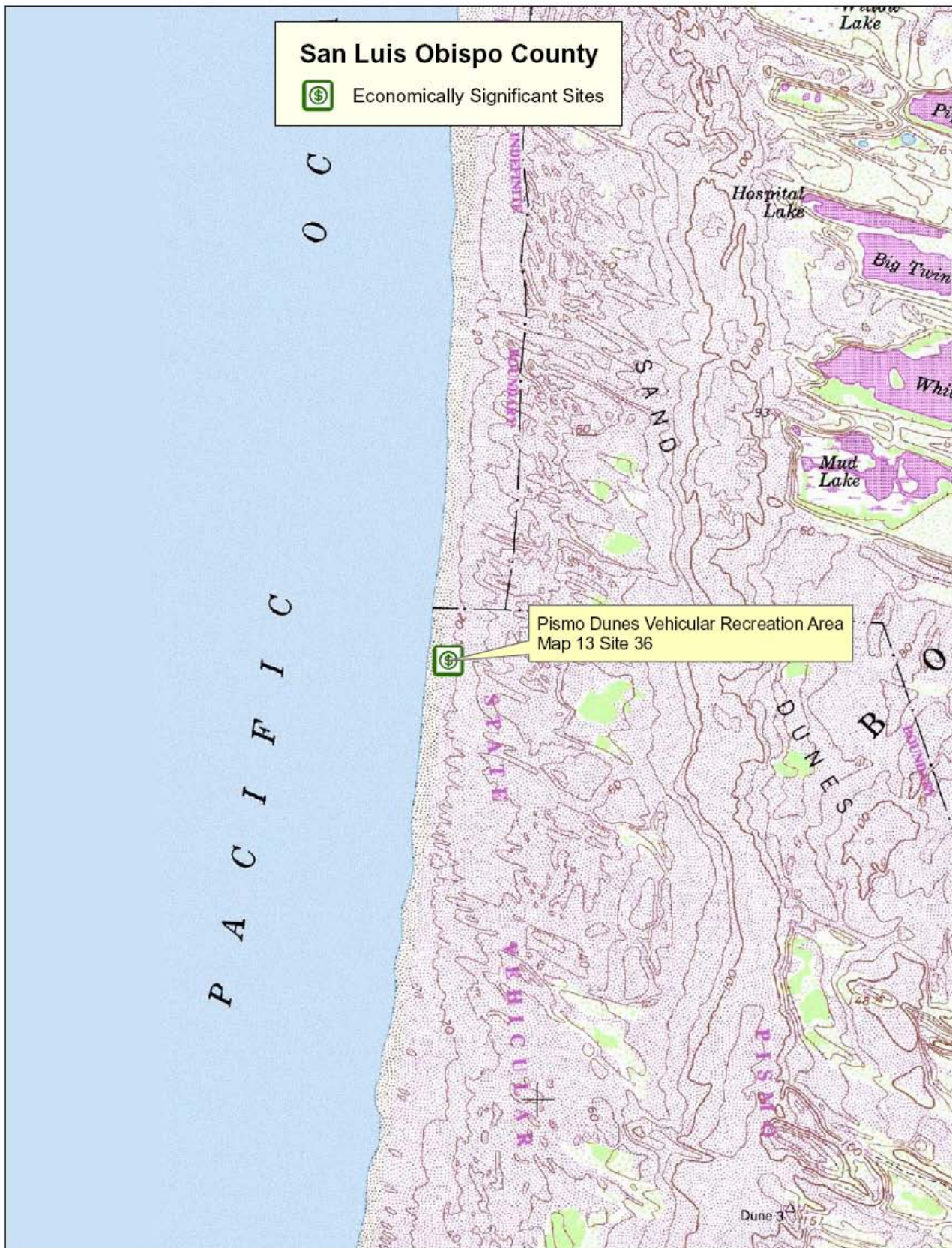


0 0.25 0.5 Miles



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0 0.25 0.5 Miles



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